THE TEXAS FEVER.

A Paper on Its Origin, Symptoms and Its Possible Prevention. Transmitted by Ticks.

At the recent meeting of the Texas Live Stock association in San Antonio a paper on Texas fever was read by Dr. Victor A. Novgaard, United States veterinary inspector for the department of agriculture, which has attracted widespread attention among cattle raisers and shippers. The paper is given in full below:

"There is hardly a stockman in the South who is not familiar with the name of Texas fever, but as a rule with the name his knowledge of this mysterious disease begins and ends. He knows that if he wants to ship his cattle up North to the large cattle markets they are quarantined and submitted to compulsory slaughter. He knows that the Northern cattle become affected with a fatal disease when they come in contact with the cattle from the South, but he refuses to believe that it is his cattle which transmitted the disease, because he knows that they were in perfect health when shipped them, and remained so, while the Northern cattle dropped like files around them. So he hardens his heart against Uncle Sam for imposing this ridiculous restriction upon Southern cattle, and instead of making an effort to become clear on this subjectwhich, indeed, is of vital importance to him-he contents himself garding the quarantine regulations as an inevitable evil invented by cranks that didn't have anything else to do, and refers to Texas fever as bosh, all

have therefore chosen this subject and shall try as briefly as possible to explain the most important features of this disease, the origin and transmission of which even to the scientists and investigators remained a mystery for a large number of years, but which now, through the untiring efforts of Dr. Salmon, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, has been fully ex-

"The Southern cattle fever has been traced as far back as 1796, when a herd of cattle was driven from South Carolina into Pennsylvania, where disease broke out in many places. This disease was directly traced to Southern herd, and it is particularly related that the cattle bringing the disease were themselves in good health. "In 1868 cattle were shipped up the Mississippi river and into Illinois and Indiana arly in June and caused during the summer enormous losses of cattle in these states. Cattle infected with the disease were being shipped eastward for beef, and were dying on the way and in the New York stock yards from Texas fever.

"Already in this year the govern-ment commenced to investigate the disease, and since then several prominent scientists have published investigations of it. The most important condetermination of the boundary line of permanently infected district by Dr. E. Salmon. This line marks the northern limit of the territory from which cattle may carry the infection Dr. Salmon has shown that this area seventh parallel of latitude, which passes a few miles south of Midland, Texas. Only on the eastern slope of the country the infected area extends the thirty-ninth parallels.

"In 1889 the first systematic experiments were made by the bureau animal industry, and were at once fruitful in the discovery of a peculiar puscles. It was shown by field ex-periments that the cattle tick was some ecessary to the transmission of year (1890) it was observed that when

oung ticks, hatched artificially, are placed on cattle there is a sudden exaccompanied with fevers, which could in no way be explained by simple abstraction of blood. This discovery, at once followed by additional experiments, brought to light the remarkable fact that Texas fever is caused by put-ting recently hatched cattle ticks on susceptible cattle. All these results were reconfirmed in the summers of

1891 and 1892, and proved two import-"1. The constant presence of a blood corpuscle-destroying micro-organism in

from cattle to cattle by the cattle tick. "The period of incubation for Texas fever varies from six to ten days. By the period of incubation we understand the time that elapses between the in troduction of the infectious agent into the tissues and fluids of the body, and the first appearance of the disease. The length of this period depending originally introduced, the predisposi-

season of the year. "This term, however, must not be employed to indicate the time that elapes between the exposure of susceptible cattle to Southern cattle or fields infected by them and the appearance of the disease. If taken in this sense, it may vary from ten to ninety days.

"As Texas fever does not affect the

Southern eattle we shall not dwell at any length of time upon a description of the symptoms of this disease, but as may be of some interest, especially to importers of fine stock from North, to know in what way the disease presents itself, we shall mention most important symptoms. distinguish between two different types of the disease. The acute fatal type and a mild, rather prolonged, non-fatal Here we shall only occupy ourselves with the first.

'The acute disease is the disease of the hot summer onths. It appears suddenly, and as a rule at the same time in all animals of a herd which have been exposed to the same infection to-Several days before the symptoms are noticed the temperature rises considerably, and animals apparently quite well will show a te from 105 to 108 degrees. Hence, the value of the clinical thermometer in detecting the disease. For a few days the temperature will go down during the night and be normal in the morning (100.5-102-5), but during the day it rises again and reaches its climax at evening. After three or four days the norning temperature rises gradually it is as high as the evening temperature, and remains there until the fever terminates fatally or in re-The pulse and respiration rise with the fever. In animals in the acute stage of Texas fever the respiration may rise to between 60 and 100 (normal 20 to 40), and the pulse to 90 and 110 (normal 60 to 80). As the fever subsides and recovery begins the great weakness o high for some time. Next to the tem perature the condition of the the most imrpotant symptom. The one

sign regarded as peculiar to this dis- for if cattle are within an accessible ease is the discharge of urine having the color of blood. This color is not due to a discharge of blood from the kidneys, but to a filtration of the col-oring matter from broken down blood corpuscles already in solution in the circulation into the excretory structures of the kidneys. This symptom, ver, not always present, as the ani mal may die before it appears, or else the destruction of red blood corpuscles may be less rapid and allow the other organs to take charge of the debris, and thus forestall the discharge the coloring matter in the urine. a very light claret color to almost ap-

pearing opaque and blackish. The bowels are usually constipated during the high fever, there is loss of appetite, and after the third to the fifth day cessation of the tum nation. Another important chara or disease, and the most rist valuable symptom is the tria

the blood. Soon after the sets in, the blood commen. thin, and after some days or has become very pale and water difference between a drop of rice

skin in healthy cattle and the tin pale drop oozing from such a cut is Texas fever is very marked. The dif rence is due to the loss of red blood corpuseles, which give the blood its characteristic color. We have thus in three important diagnostic features high temperature or fever, red water and thinness of the blood.

"The course and duration of the disabruptly with a high temperature, runs its course in a few days and to minates fatally or else disappears as quickly. In this latter case the disease is followed by a period of great lebility, from which some animals fully recover. In others recovery takes place after weeks and months. If we recover. as our starting point the first high morning temperature death may ensue in from four to fourteen days thereafter, or it may be still longer delayed, when the animal dies from

"At a post mortem examination of an animal which died from Texas fever, the most important features are as ollows: The blood is pale and watery the lungs are, as a rule, healthy; the spleen is very much calarged, generally from two to four times its weight health. When cut into the pulp ppears as a dark brownish, red glistening homogeneous mass which has been compared to blackberry jam in its appearance. The liver is considerably enlarged, often from three to five pounds heavier than normal, and very pale. The digestive organs are sel-dom the seat for any lesions, only the manure in the third stomach (the manyplic) is often impacted. But at the post mortem, as well as at the antemortem examination, the pale, watery blood is the most important featery blood is the most important eacture, as Texas fever is essentially a blood disease, and only secondarily affects the spleen, liver and kidneys.

"The pathological changes in the blood consists, as mentioned before, in wholesale destruction of the red a wholesale destruction of the red blood corpuscles, caused by the intro-duction into the circulation of the miero-organism specific for Texas fever. As soon as this reaches into the blood as soon as this a very rapid multiplication of it takes place, and the attack on the blood corpuscles commences. In less than a few days the number of red blood corpuscles may be reduced down to from ne-third to one-fifth of their original

you, and we shall proceed to discuss the transmission of Texas fever by ans of the cattle tick. I have alproven that the disease can be produced by ticks hatched artificially in the laboratory without the presence of Southern cattle. The cattle tick had hitherto been considered a very harmless parasite, but now its record was gated. It was discovered that adult female ticks that were confined in botor glass receptacles always lay eggs. When these eggs are placed in small glass dishes contain placed in small glass dishes containing a little soil and kept in a warm place, the young tick will appear after a period of three to four weeks (seed ticks). These young ticks have only three pair of legs. If we place them on a calf they will, after one week's sejourn on it, be ready to moult. The septurn on it, he reary to hoom. The emerging hymphial stage is provided with an additional pair of legs. After another week's life on the calf it is ready to moult a second time and become sexually mature. The fertilization then takes place, and now the fe-male enlarges very slowly, until from the nineteenth to the twenty-second day, when she swells up very rapidly. day or two producing a great change size. When the proper stage is reached she loosens her skin and drops to the ground, where the laying of eggs begins in a few days. The tick generally remains quiet upon the number of micro-organisms from two to four days, then a few eggs rill be observed on the mouth part, which gradually increase in number eight to fifteen days, or even longer, Those who take the longest time lav the most eggs. A careful counting the eggs in a large number of cases gave an average of about 2100 eggs to each single full grown tick.

Ticks do not need to be fully gorged with blood to lay eggs. Even those from the host, will commence laying in a few days, but the number laid is much smailer-300 or 400. During the erg laying the female slowly shrinks size and when it is completed shriveled and not more than half or onethird her original size. The eggs appear as dark brownish red masses of minute oval bodies. The period required for the young tick to emerge the egg varies markedly, with the surrounding temperature. As already stated, in the laboratory, at a temperature of 70 to 80 degress, it required from three to four weeks. In very hot weather it may only take from fifteen eighteen days, and in cool weather orty-five days, or maybe still longer The young ticks are very tenacious of In the laboratory they have been kept in covered glass dishes, containing little loam and leaves for four and a half months, at the end of which time hey were still alive. No growth and no further development takes place unes the larvae gain access to cattle, but when they have once attached hemselves to the host and begin to get nourishment in the form of blood their growth is assured. Then it generally takes from twenty-one to twenthree days for the tick to mature and drop off. The length of time elaplicks is therefore approximately as fol-

"From egg-laving to larvae stage. wenty to forty-five days; from larvae to adult stage twenty-one to twentythree days; age of one generation, from forty-one to sixty-eight days. To this This is, however, of little importance, distance the young ticks soon find the way to their hosts.

"The problem how the tick passes the winter has not been fully explained yet. In the warmer climates ticks are found on the cattle through the entire temperature falls too low for the tick to live on cattle it is highly probable that the species is carried through the winter in the ovum. Experiments to this effect have shown that eggs kept in a cold storeroom during the winter did not hatch until the approach of warm weather.

"To determine the precise relation between the cattle tick and Texas fever a great number of field experiments have been carried on at the experiment station of the bureau of animal industry, near Washington. They were commenced in 1889 and have been con-. tinued up to the present. These experiments fall in three groups "I. Experiments with Stathern cattle.

from which all ticks have been care fully picked to see if Southern cattle could transmit the disease to Northern stock in the same inclosure without "2. Fields were infected by matured

ticks and susceptible cattle placed on them to determine whether Texas fever could be produced by ticks alone without the presence of Southern cat-3. Susceptible Northern cattle were infected by placing on them young

ticks artificially hatched. These experiments were carried on with cattle partly from North Carolina and partly from Texas. Seven head of cattle from North Carolina, all full of ticks, were brought to the experient station. Of these, four head were placed in an inclosure, together with thirteen head of Northern cattle. The were very sick but recovered, and only one escaped completely. (This one was later on exposed to some other Southern cattle, became ticky, but was affected. This is the only na-

tive that has resisted a midsummer ex-From the three remaining head of North Carolina cattle all ticks were carefully removed by hand. They were then placed in a field, together seventy-two days no symptoms of disease had appeared. As a counter test two of the natives were then removed to the above mentioned field, from which the four other head of North Carolina cattle then had been removed. They were both taken very sick; the one was killed in a dying condition, the other one recovered. "We see from this that thirteen head

of natives exposed to Southern cattle with ticks on, ten die (77 per cent), two recover, and one goes free. Of four natives placed in a field together with three head of Southern cattle from the same herd as the others, but with their ticks removed, none are affected after seventy-two days' exposure, but when two of these are removed to the former fields with ticks they become affected in due time, one dies and one recovers, but not until half a year after. "The next year, 1889, these experi-

ments were repeated with the same result. Besides a field was infected by scattering several thousand ticks that sult. on it. In this field was placed four head of natives. Three of them contracted Texas fever. Of these one was killed in a dying condition; two recovered. The fourth was a calf two months old and was not affected. If calves become affected at all they generally take the disease in a very mild We see from this that in the field containing ticks only and in which Southern cattle at no time entered, all the three adult animals be-

"In 1890 all these experiments were repeated, and with the same results, addition ticks were hatched artificially and placed on cattle, with the result that Texas fever appeared in every case. This year some of the every case. This year some of the Southern cattle used were brought from Texas to ascertain whether the disease introduced by Texas and that affected at all. Any difference between the disease in this and the North Caro-lina fields could not be found. The experiment with infecting a field with ticks alone was repeated and seven head of natives placed in it. They were all ver? severely attacked. Five died, but two recovered. On several head of natives young ticks, artificially hatched, were placed. They all contracted xas fever and died. This demonstrates the very important fact that the in-fection is conveyed by the young tick and is introduced by it into the blood. This experiment was repeated in 1891 with three native heifers and one Southern heifer for comparison. They were all infected with young ticks hatched in the laboratory. The three natives became severely attacked while the one Southern heifer remained unaffected. One of the natives died; the two others recovered.

"In 1892 another very important fact was demonstrated. Texas fever was produced in natives by the intravenous injection of blood from healthy North arolina battle, and natives exposed to these sick natives did not contract the lisease, because ticks were absent. Finally some experiments were made to test infection by way of the digestive A heifer was fed about 2000 adult live ticks. The animal remained Another animal was fed several thousand young ticks and eggs. result was to all appearances negative. A third helfer was fed once daily with ne-quarter bushel of grass cut from one of the infected fields. No indication of disease was observed.

"We now have by these experiments proven beyond any doubt that the tick is necessary for the transmission of the Texas fever, but we have assumed that obtains the micro-parasite from the Southern cattle. Without demonstration it might be claimed with equal propriety that the micro-parasite essentially to the cattle tick and that its multiplication in the body susceptible cattle is perhaps an ac cidental phenomenon, against which Southern cattle have been amply protected by frequent infection. Late experiments, however, prove that the micro-parasite is harbored by Southern cattle in a state of health. This was proven by the inoculation of blood from healthy Southern cattle into the jugular vein of Northern susceptible cattle. They all contracted Texas fever in its most severe form; some died and some recovered. This leaves no room for any doubt that the Southern cattle, though in a perfect state of health constantly carry the contagion of Texas fever in the blood, but the micro-parasite is present in such small numbers that only an exact microscopical exmination can prove their

The fact that Southern cattle rid them- large shipping points and all cattle to elves of infectious properties on Northern pastures after twenty-five or thirty does not, therefore, imply that their blood is no longer infectious. It end of which an incline allows the selves of the means by which this parasite is transmitted, namely, the cattle

The discussion which has raged so persistently about the health of Southern cattle has, therefore, outlived its usefulness or suggestiveness, for it does not matter in what condition they are. So far as the evidence of the bureau of animal industry goes-and that is strong-Southern cattle are quite harmless provided they do not carry ticks. But with ticks on them they do transmit Texas fever, whether they show any symptoms of the disease or

do not transmit the disease to other never been explained. There is, theoret- gists. In some instances it has caused ically, nothing opposed to the view that natives may infect other natives. and experiments have proven that they actually do so. But the conditions under which such infection takes place are rarely realized, and therefore very little disease due to natives comes un-der observation. The fact that the discase may be conveyed from sick to healthy natives directly by sjection of blood into the veins does of signify anything since the disease in nature is not conveyed this way. Sick natives, however, have ticks on them. But only those natives which survive or die after the appointment of a commission to enforce remedial work against the insect during next summer. An investigation will begin at Brownsyille dura prolonged attack ripen the ticks on their bodies. Those which die of an acute attack have only immature ticks on them. If the favor here on them. If the fever has occurred early enough in the season to permit done in the fields at small expense. second generation of ticks to appear before the cold weather arrives, fever may appear on fields on which sick naresult was what might have been extives only have pastured. This seepected. Ten of these natives died of ondary attack will, however, as a rule, were killed in a dying condition; two be of a very mild character, owing to ndary attack will, however, as a rule, be of a very mild character, owing to the advanced season, and the mortality

will be very low. "It has been stated by some observers that Southern cattle soon lose their immunity against Texas fever after they ave been taken to Northern pastures and that they are liable to become atacked by the disease after they have been away from the permanently in-fected district for a year or longer. A number of experiments were therefore made in which Southern cattle that had been kept at the station near Washington for a year or two were exposed to newly arrived Southern cattle, together with natives. These latter all became affected and died, while the Southern cattle showed no sign of disease. It is therefore evident that immunity of Southern cattle is not lost in one or two years. "Natural immunity among Northern

cattle is very slight, for the mortality in many outbreaks has been nearly 100 per cent. But it has been observed in-all these experiments that calves, though they are not insusceptible to Texas fever, take the disease in a very much milder form, and the mortality is lower than with those more than one It has likewise been observed year old. It has nkewise been observed that Northern cattle do not acquire im-munity against Texas fever by passing through a single attack of it. But experiments have demon trated that animals that take the disease in a mild scattering several thousand ticks that form the first time may succount to had been gathered in North Carolina it in a second acute attack, while those that are severely affected the first time generally will take the disease in a mild form if re-exposed to the importance to be able to protect from a fatal attack valuable animals which ire to be taken South into permanently infected territories. It is probable that if calves be taken they may, without fection upon Southern pastures and become gradually insusceptible n case of animals more than 12 to be fatal, and if a preliminary mild atmeans the lital effect of a second attack might be averted.

"The simplest mann r of producing a expose cattle on pastures which have ticks at some specific I dime in the fall time depends apon the climate and the locality where the infection is to be practiced. In the latitude of Washington the middle of September tudes the exposure must be earlier. Cattle exposed in this way take Texas fever invariably, but the mortality is practically zero. Such animals may die of a second attack during the succeedire during the following autumn may furnish a sufficient protection. Inas much as recovery from even severe attacks of Texas fever is usually complete, and not followed by any perwould not be likely to cause any permanent injury to the exposed animals. Another method of inducing Texas fe-ver is the injection of blood from cases Texas fever, or blood from Southern eattle. Such inoculations are apt to result in a mild attack if practiced afer hot weather of midsummer. the former method is the simpler, beause it requires no operation, and ble from permanently infected Southin territory.

"Our farmer has not only the tenac "The harmlessness of Southern catity of the French peasant, but sur-passes him in education and intellitle after being deprived of the cattle tick brings up the very important question whether such cattle can not gence; he is better prepared for the struggles of life; his spirit of boundsome means be freed from ticks, less initiative and enterprise helps him to overthrow obstacles which most genso that their transportation may go on without any restriction during the erally discourage and stop his timid ntire year. There are several ways and wait for the impulse or suggestion which experiments might be underemanating from the officially consti aken. Cattle might be subjected to disinfecting washes of various kinds, tuted authorities. American energy is r else they might be run through disknown to increase in direct ratio t difficulties confronting it, and while it infecting baths which expose the whole makes the envy of the Old World body to the action of the liquid used. will lead our people to gradually master "This is the only practical way in the secrets of vine growing and wine making until special grape districts which a large number of cattle might be freed from ticks, and was first sugshall be found in the United States to gested and carried into practice Mr. Kleberg of Santa Gertrudes, who realizing the immense importance of the question, also caused one of the veterinarians of the department of griculture to be sent down here to

in a solution weak enough to not in

ticks. When this is found.

equal those of France," This completes a full list of Texas state agricultural societies. The state is now fully organized and equipped t give all agricultural subjects ligent consideration. The effect on the investigate the matter. Experiments state cannot be overestimated. In Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other states are now being carried on at King's ranch, but have only progressed slowly these societies have doubled the an on account of an unusual scarcity of ticks. The question is to find a dip of nual yield per acre of oultivated lands such properties that it will kill all state \$100,000,000 annually will be added ticks on the cattle in one single dipto the wealth of the state by this mean ping without injuring the cattle. Alalone. The amount is large, but if an most all cattle washes and sheep dips agricultural board is created, farm in now in the market have been tested stitutes held, and proper support given but none have proven satisfactory as yet. Some of those which kill the ticks realized in less than ten years. - Gaare liable to kill the cattle, too, or at least make them unfit for shipping purposes. We are, however, confident that through continued experiments BUILDING A SILO. we shall succeed in finding a dip which

The location of a silo is all important should be placed convenient for eding and filling. A silo to hold the product of thirty or forty acres of for age could not be estimated. Silos are made to hold tons, and not acres. One

cubic foot will hold forty pounds of ensilage, and from fifteen to twenty-five pounds of ensilage is a good day's feed for an anhmal. The amount of for
of any kind shall ever be injected in:

allowed to be discussed by any be shipped compelled to swim through the vat, into which they are thrown by means of a trap door, at the further age from an acre depends on so many different things that it is best to calcuanimals to walk straight up into the late on a basis of cubic feet in silo and animals to be fed. We give herewith a diagram of an underground silo, with the presiding officer for the next me animals to be fed. We give herewith a diagram of an underground silo, with clean, disinfected cars. They may then be taken North without any danger of infection of the Northern cattle, comments by F. C. Curtis, in American the large cattle markets in the North entire year, where they will find a great demand as feeders."

THE FARM.

The department of agriculture is engaged in the investigation of the cot-

ton boll weevil, a destructive species,

which has recently been introduced into Southern Texas from Mexico. The

a loss of from 60 to 90 per cent. It spreads slowly by flight, but is carried

into new regions in cotton brought

from the infested fields to gins. The

department has warned the governor

of Texas of its probable extension to the cotton crop in Texas in the near

future, and the possibility of the insect

ammediate legislation has been urged

as isolate the affected region, and also the Mexican border, and provide for the appointment of a commission to

hand the damaged bolls and burn them with the insect enclosed, which can be

Milo maize will make an abundant

harvest every year on the plains. I has never been known to be a failure

This cereal is relished and eaten with avidity by all kinds of stock and will make an average yield of of from sixty

to seventy bushels to the acre on sod or new land. It will fatten cattle faster

than corn and is a good feed for horses, hogs, sheep and fowls. When properly

ground and prepared it is far superior

for family use. Besides the grain the

stalks will make from two to three tone of forage to the acre and are

eaten clean to the roots by cattle and

of our settlers seem to be wedded to

but we would do well to try some othe

crop that will stand the dry spells bet-

ter than it does; and in mile maize we

have a plant that is nearly perfection

It will make a crop of grain and for-

age at the same time, and again there is

a great advantage that mile malze has

over sorghum and that is: It has never

been known, that we have heard of, to

frostbitten condition. Let every farm-

We wish to advise our farmer friends

to keep their eyes on N. J. Wardlow.

He has determined that there shall

never grow another cotton seed on his

resolution which is worthy of imitation

resolution, thich is worthy of imitation. He will plant 150 acres this year, to be

worked by dinnelf with the aid of his

planted in mile maize, sorghum, kaffir

plant a small patch in watermelons

and has already got a good start. He expects to raise pure blooded Poland

best males to be obtained in Texas

He expects to put a great deal of his

buy during the summer. Wardlow has

come to his senses, and is going to set

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The organization of a Farmers' Con-

gress here on the 19th and the making

of the organization permanent was a

Agricultural societies have always

United States. The second one ever formed was at Boston in 1792 and it

exists today. The third one was at Philadelphia in 1795, and it also is in

full operation. The first one was in England and to it we are indebted for

short horn cattle and Berkshire swine.

The agricultural society proceeds upon

the plan that the knowledge of agricul-

ture is out among the people. This was bound to be popular with the people

in the wisdom and intelligence of the

ideas on industrial matters. Agricul

have made the American farmer th

those who live a rural life.

masses they met together and swapped

tural societies and boards of agriculture

most patriotic and intelligent of all

proceeded upon the idea that knowledge

upon all subjects belonged to the state

and should be controlled by the state.

ommissioners and similar personages

for opinions. In the consular reports for Jan. 1895, Mr. Henry P. du Bellet,

American consul at Reims, makes the

following timely remarks bearing on

Having full confidence

been in favor with the people of the

him. Ballinger Banner-Leader.

ment of Texas agriculture.

pattern worthy of imitation; watch

hard stuff into beeves, which he will

square. He will raise hogs extensivel

ainas, and has ordered one of

only sixty-five

orn, peas and watermelons. He will

orses in the fall and winter.

cotton growing states

It is generally acknowledged that a round silo, say thirty feet high and twenty feet in diameter, is best. However, it is claimed that a structure of that form exposes too much silage to the air while feeding, especially in summer. From nine or ten years' experience and careful reading of current discussions on the subject, I conclude that the silo is best placed in the earth, and as near the animals to be fed from it as possible. Thus constructed is less expensive and more durable than one above ground. It also require ess labor to fill it and to feed the silage to stock. A building for silo and twenty

ws should be thirty-six feet square. with a twelve-foot floor midway tween two sides and a row of stalls on each side facing the floor. Leave the floor unnailed, so that it can be taken up at pleasure. The silo should be constructed under this floor, and may be round, twenty feet or more in diameter, or oblong with long diameter, nearly equalling the length of the floor. But whatever the size or form, its depth should not be less than sixted feet. The diagram shown is of a sliothiety the diagram shown is of a sliothiety. thirty-two feet long, twelve feet wide at the ends, and a middle diameter of eightren feet deep. Sixteen feet deep it will hold sufficient silage to afford fifty pounds of food each day of the More partitions would insure less exposure while feeding. The round silo is as well divided into compartments as the oblong. One holding 150 tons occupies much space. If round and thirty feet high, it must be quiside the stable the stable

My plan is to put the silo under the barn, or rather construct the silo first, placing the barn over it. First, set stakes at the corners and draw curved lines from the sides. Outside these side lines make a light wall one foot high. Behind this lay flat stones for a pave-ment, or make it of cement. Then commence excavating. The object of the pavement outside the wall is to keep rats from burrowing. As the excavation progresses, plaster the walls with sand and cement. The walls should converge slightly to the center. If the barn is warm enough for cows and the central part of the ensilage is used first, cement walls will outlast those of

A silo under the floor can be filled from both ends, and then weighted. It is claimed that weighting is unnecessary, but its virtues are admitted by advocates of deep silos. In this silo the feed is nearer the stock than in most others. A rope runs over a pulley with two hooks for attaching to a one and a half bushel basket to draw it up. A few acres, at least, this year. Live basket can be filled by the man in the hauled up by the man above, emptied while another is being filled.

> THE FARMERS INSTITUTE OF RUNNELS COUNTY. Ballinger, Tex., Feb. 24, 1895.

One of the wisest and most progressive steps the people of this county Northwest have actually learned more have taken since its organization in than have the feeders of Texas concern-1980 was the erganization last Source in the rise value of cotton seed meal in day of the Farmers' Institute of Run-

nels county. This move has been contemplated for many months, and has been in course of organization almost months, but not until last Saturday was the organization fully perfected. George W. Newman, who had been eleted temporary chairman at a pre-vious meeting, called the house to order, and in a brief way stated the obof the meeting. The committee on rules and resolu-tions that had been appointed at a

previous meeting, not having any re-port to make as a committee, Judge C. H. Willingham, a member of tha ommittee, was called upon to present such recommendations or suggestion he had formulatted, whereupon the following resolutions were read and adopted by the association separately and collectively 1. This association shall be known

as the Farmers' Institute of Runnels

2. Its meetings shall be held on the first Saturday in each month, at such places as may be determined upon by the association; each meeting of the association selecting the next place of meeting, and the hour of meeting shall be at 10 o'clock a. m.

3. Its membership shall be constituted

by the co-operation of all persons who are farmers, stockmen, or dependent upon farming or stockraising, or any other calling not antagonistic to the interests. No special action or election shall be necessary to become a member,

no dues shall ever be charged. 4. The officers shall be composed of the presiding officer, a secretary and three committees composed of one or more members, as the case may de mand; that is a committee of program, a committee of invitation and a committee on publication. 5. The presiding officer shall be

until a new selection is made.

6. The presiding officer shall preside

1. In numbers since 1892 is about 10,000,000, according and in value about \$40,000,000, according to the statistics of the agricultural deover the meeting and read subjects to be discussed, and call upon the proper person to address the in

7. The secretary shall keep a minute of all thinigs that transpires at each meeting, and in ship-shape or publication or future reference, as seem

to take part in the proceedings. 10. The committee shall see that the and the spring garden can be advanced date and facts of the meeting be as many weeks.

Widely published as possible, and if the farmers of Mississipal have desirable, see that the proceedings of each meeting is published, or as much for farm labor. They also place the thereof as may be for the heat.

increot, as may be for the best.

11. The object of the institute is to primote the welfare of farmers, stockmen and all other persons who are in sympathy with the progress of these industries, and for the exchange of ideas, experiences and suggestions of farmers and stockmen upon everything pertaining to farming, stockmen in poultry, truck gardening, etc., in order that the best result and the greatest good may be accomplished. Also should it be deemed advisable at any time to have a county gathering at some convenient place where a basket dinner may be spread, and the products of the farm, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, etc., may be exhibited. And to encourage these things a list of small prizes may be offered by the institute, or by other persons who may so desire, at which time or times a speaker may be invited to deliver an address on some subject appertaining the state of college of that state on their industrial college, and more only twenty-two students studying agriculture and exchanics, that they expend \$40,000 annually in that state on their industrial college, and more only twenty-two students studying agriculture and exchanics, the first such a shaking in. It is the combined agricultural societies of Missouri that are at work. When fariners have to assert their rights it is a rule significant treatment of the first such a shaking in. It is the combined agricultural societies of Missouri legislature over the agricultural and mechanical coolege of that state on their industrial college, and more only twenty-two students studying agriculture and exchanics, the first studying agricultural societies of Missouri legislature over the agricultural and mechanical coolege of that state on their industrial college, and more only twenty-two students studying agriculture and exchanics, the first studying agricultural societies of Missouri legislature over the agricultural societies of Missouri legislature over the agricultural societies of Missouri legislature over the agricultural societies of Missouri

or allowed to be discussed in any the meetings of the institute by a

ing, and J. T. Billups was elected see

A committee composed of George W Newman, C. H. Willingham and J. T. Billiups was selected and empowered to perform all the duties incumbent upon the three committees named in section 4 An adjournment was then taken to

meet again at 10 o'clock a. m. on the first Saturday in March, 1895. J. T. BILLUPS, Secretary.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. College Station, Feb. 20, 1895. Editor Journal.

I have held your inquiry of the 11th inst. until now waiting for an opportunity to reply. I must say that we are now running three experiments to find, if possible, the cause of the death of live stock fed upon cotton seed or its products. One of these in beef cat-

tle and two in feeding pigs.
You say the practical feeders claim that these poison conditions are never present except when hulls are used for the roughness. This claim can not be substantiated because hogs die when fed the meal. The meal is just as likely to contain the poisonous principle of cotton root as in any other part of the plant. We are now leaching cotton seed meal in large quantities to feed in concentrated solution to pigs and try if possible to find the poisonous principle. It has thus far escaped us. This work is in charge of our veterinarian, Dr. Francis, who is probably better equipped to carry on this work to a successful conclusion than is any one else in the South.

For myself, I believe that there are two agencies at work, causing the death of live stock when fed cotton seed and its products continuously. The first of these is the active poisonous principle belonging to the class ptomaines: and the second cause is found in the excessive fattening and concentrated composition of the feeds used. The composition of cotton seed hulls and meal indicate clearly that these two food stuffs do not contain all of the elements necessary to keep up the complex animal system. They are too heating and too fattening in their constituents and their tendency is to induce a fevered condition of the digestive organs and weaken the entire constitution. This weakened condition combined with active poisonous principles (which has been inactive until now) causes frequent deaths.

A long acquaintance with cotton seed meal as a cow food (fed when no hulls were used) proves to me that the cotton seed meal if long continued will derange the digestive system of milch cows and show a decrease in milk flow and a general tendency to abortion in the herd. This has been the experience of some other dairymen of the South, who have fed large quantities of cotton seed meal in connection with a

hay ration. I do not know that the feeders of the ing_the value of cotton seed meal in their rations. On the continue, they have used too small quantities for their best good, because they were prejudiced against it as a food stuff by common report and long winded articles advertising the danger of feeding cotton seed products in any form, by such prominent authorities as Dr. William Horn, veterinary editor of Hoard's Dairy-

Regretting that I have been unable o reply to you sooner and hoping that this may not be entirely too late, I remain, yours truly,
J. H. CONNELL,

In 1898 a farmer of Kaulman county, after falling to sell a load of peaches in Terrell, dumped them on the roadside. In less than forty miles peaches were selling at \$1.50 per bushel, and in Chicago Texas peaches were selling at \$4.00 per bushel. In 1835, the representative of Kaufman county introduced a bill to destroy the agricultural department of the state because only statistical reports were issued. What that Kaufman county farmer needed was information on marketing, sun as an agricultural report should contain would seem that knowledge of market-ing fruit is needed by the merchants of Terrell also. What the representative of Kaufman county needs is that proverb of Solomon that reads thusly: "And a fool bath his eyes in the ends of the sarth."

Crude coal oil and Venetian red is said to be a splendid paint for hen-houses and other our buildings. To one gallon of the oil add four pounds of the Venetian red and stir well. This will keep mites away, if applied inside as well as on the outsite of the house.

According to the Orange Judd Farmer sheep decreased 6,306,00 during 1894, elected by the association at each of its regular meetings, and shall serve until a new selection is made. to the statistics of the agricultural deout the partment compared with those given

The Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer is now edited by ex-Governor W. J. Northen of Georgia. Mr. Northen is a thorough agriculturist and an able writer on such subjects. Statistician E. M. Thoman estimates that there are 207,000,000 bush is of

lect leading subjects to be discussed, and assign them to those qualified to open up the subject.

That there are 201,000,000 bushes of wheat remaining in the hands of farmand assign them to those qualified to open up the subject. open up the subject.

9. The invitation committee shall carefully consider and try to seedre the attendance of men especially qualified.

In Texas, lettuce, radishes and onlong in Texas, lettuce, radishes and onlong in Texas, lettuce, radishes and onlong in Texas, lettuce.

can be grown all

thereof, as may be for the best.

11. The object of the institute is to at \$3.50.

CATTLE

On account of a number of unfilled contracts the quarantine against Mexi-co has been raised until March 10, and until that time cattle from the healthy districts will be allowed to cross into

At a recent meeting of the cabinet council of France, the minister of agriculture submitted a decree prohibitlng the importation into France of American cattle on account of Texas lever and pleuro-pneumonia.

There are not many cattle in New Mexico, according to the Stock Grower and Farmer of Las Vegas, N. M., which "About the 1st of January, 1890, there were something over 1,300,000 head neat cattle in New Mexico. During the past five years there has been a falling off of over 700,000 head; the present number of assessed cattle in the territory being less than 600,000. This decerased number of cattle leaves the range in fine condition—in fact New Mexico, like Texas, has come to have more grass than cattle."

BETTER PRICES COMING. Col. Wm. Hunter of Fort Worth, of the Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Company, is sending out to their cus-tomers the following letter, which is

self-explanatory:
Our reports from all the markets show quite an advance in price amounting to at least 40 cents on the best grade of fed cattle in the last ten days. And as this sharp advance has failed to bring forward as heavy receipts as formerly, it is very reasonable to suppose that there is a short crop of fed cattle in the North, and consequently we may look for still higher prices. We sold 1190-pound steers in St. Louis at \$4.35 per 100, and 1050-pound steers at \$3.85; 925-pound steers at \$3.50. These figures are 30 to 40 cents higher than some cattle brought ten days ago.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Here are three little items from the National Live Stock Reporter of February 20 which tells a story that makes the heart of the Texas cattleman beat

"A year ago today on this market only 32 car loads of Texas cattle were 6n sale. Fed steers averaging 780 to 1100 pounds sold at \$2.40 to \$2.65. Two loads of 884-pound Arkansas steers "B. O. Walcott of Honey Grove, Tex.,

marketed 64 steers, 1125 pounds average, at \$4.25, 143 steers, 1152 pounds average, at \$4.25, and 76 head of 1255 pound steers at \$4.35.

"J. B. Wilson of Texas, marketed 1077-pound steers at \$4.10 and 997-pound steers at \$4.25. The little cattle were choice. At Chicago yesterday Mr. Wilson marketed 1135 pound steers at

SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS. The department of agriculture has issued supplementary regulations to the regular inspection rules promulgated a few days since. These supplementary rules provide for the inspection of all domestic animals, except horses, coming from other countries to the United States. All such animals coming from Mexico are required to be held in quarantine fifteen days at the ports of entry, which are: Nogales, Ariz.; EI Paso, Eagle Pass and Laredo, Tex. Such animals coming from Canada and all other parts of the world will be held n quarantine ninety days. These reguations took effect Fabruary 7.

All meat cattle imported into the world except Mexico, Central and South America, shall be subject to a quarantine of ninety days counting from

of arrival at the quarantine st ition. All sheep and other ruminants, and swine; from any part of the world except North, Central and South America, shall be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days, counting from date of arrival at the quarantine station

LIVE STOCK MOVEMENTS. W. H. Prewitt of Alpine has been

srew bound in the TX pasture with 1500 head of steers and cows. He is bringing them here for sale.

Messrs, Connel, Divers and Hart-grove are feeding meal cake to 200 or on head of beeves at Warfield, ten miles west of here. R. S. Alexander of Centralia who has 2000 sheep came in for supplies, and reports no loss of sheep.

Al Garrett came in home from his sheep on the Pecos ,and reports them

W. Johnson offered A. F. Crowlet \$100 for a fine yearling Hereford bulk which was parading the streets Wednesday, but Frank coyldn't see it. The animal was raised by W. S. Ikard, and is a beauty.

This week the weather was excellent for stock-nearly like spring. Stock of all kit ds are now doing excellent, and the snows, without a parallel in twenty-five years, has made the ground damp and grass and weeds will begin at once to make a green carpet for the D. Herrington reports that his

ranch lost seventy-five head during the recent snow, Major Fenlon reports A loss on the Quein Sabe ranch of two head; T. J. Martin of the Cross Tle one; O. B. Holt, nine; Tom Waddell, nine; Taylor Brown, none; Quinn Bros. & Carrington, none; W. F. Cowden, none G. W. McCormick, none; S. H. Holloway, none; Andrew Allen, none; Tom-Jonnson, none; Charley Quinn, a fdw; Lee Bell, none; Brooks Lee, slx; Lem Murphy, none; A. A. Hartgrove, none, other ranches reported O. K.

The above is a splendid showing, and verifies the prediction that this will be prosperous year for stockmen in this , that stock in the Panhandle have suffered great los J. S. Coe, the hustler stock adjuster of the Texas and Pacific, was here attending to business Wednesday.
Elisha Estes of Old Mexico, who has

en ranching out there some time; ias returned to Midland with 1700 head Fred Fenchler came in with 450 head,

eattle and secured pasturage at the A. F. Crowley shipped a train of 600 steers to Brownwoood as feeders for Winfield Scott. A. F. Crowley shipped a train of 400 head last Monday to be fed. A friend came in from the ranch

thove town, and when asked about the effect the past snow storm will have m stock, thinks they will make it brough very well, and predicts that his will be an unusual year of prosperity for stockmen on the plains. W. R. Davis, brother to our Samps ind also of "Cyclone," came the other morning to see his brother and left Tuesday for his home. He is an old ex- | range was one open pasture from Fort

boss on the Bill Slaughter ranch in the American valley in New Mexico. For the last two years he has been boss of the C Circle Bar, and is one of the best trail men known to cowmen. John Scharbauer bought of Connell and Pemberton 2000 steers, two's up, at

private terms. From reports from various parts of the state, cattle have suffered to some extent. Few have died in this section to date. A bunch of Texarkana cattle shipped in by G. D. Stewart, under the fatigue of transportation and branding on arrival, are not standing the weather and climate very well. Sixteen of them died, which is very much the largest number reported from

C. W. Wells is feeding 2300 steers at Stanton and A. A. Hartgrove is also feeding 1000 head at the C ranch. This is correct. The feed can be shipped here and stock fattened and cared for for less money than to ship the stock East and subject them to the worry of transportation at a time when they are weak and poor in flesh, and then to encounter mud, etc., during the time they are kept. The above gentlemen are making a test of the matter .- Midland News.

FROM GHEER COUNTY.

By the laberal Use of Feed Cattle Losses Will Be Prevented. Mangum, Tex., Feb. 19, 1895.

Editor Journal. Yours of the 15th inst to hand and contents noted, and in reply will say that we have had fifteen days of extremely cold weather, colder than for several years. The thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero several times. It has now cleared up and all of the snow is gone. Loss here will be small if there is no more continued cold weather, from the fact grass was good here and cured up nicely and all native cattle started into the winter in good shape. Some few cattle shipped here in the fall look bad, but most of them are being fed on millet, cane, hay, etc., as they need here. Snow was not so bad here but cattle could find plenty of grass to keep them; the greatest trouble was getting water, it being frozen. I think there will not be a greater loss than five per cent, and not that much if we have no more such spells as we have just passed through. We have quite a number of cattlemen in this county who have from 100 to 500 head in pastures where they raise feed to rough them through the winter. We also have a number of larger ones who are out on the range and in larger pastures. These men do not raise feed but buy and feed the poorest ones, and in this class of cattle will be the great-

est loss. Respectfully, J. C. GILLILAND.

STOCK CATTLE RATES. The railroad commission of Texas has promulagted the following stock cattle rates. Column headed No. 1 contain rates to apply on shipments trans-ported over a single line of railroad or over two or more lines under the same control. Column headed No. 2 contain rates to apply on shipments transported over two or more lines of railroad which are not under the same manage-

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of calves, goats, hogs and sheep in doubled-decked cars (Article 4227b, sections 1 and 2, Sayles' Texas civil statutes.) The minimum weights of shipments transported over railroads of standard gauge shall be in proportion to the internal lengths of the ployed, as indicated in the following

Minimum weights, Internal length of carspounds 32 feet and over 30 1-2 feet...... 33 feet and over 32 feet 21,400 34 feet and over 33 feet 22,000 35 feet and over 34 feet 22,500

27 feet and over 36 feet 23,500 Over 37 feet 24,000 FEW LOSSES AT MIDLAND.

36 feet and over 35 feet

The Cattle Baron Exists No Longer. It is Not a Farming Country. Midland, Tex., Feb. 19, 1895.

Editor Journal. The recent cold spell on one occasion brought the thermometer down to zero and at one time it registered 5 degrees It was thought by the bulk of our stockmen that a heavy loss would be the result, but upon investigation they find there is but little loss. even less than in previous years. What loss there has been was some few Mexican and Eastern cattle which were shipped in very late. Stockmen here have lived to learn' that it is better to run few cattle than to crowd their pastures, and by so doing both cattle and pastures are on the up grade, and with proper care West Texas will have the best grade of stock cattle in the state. The future of our stock interests depends largely upon what the legislature may do in regard to the lease law; at present prices they will be compelled to quit the business. There is much said now in regard to cattle kings. They may have

Worth to El Paso, but since the heavy losses and drought they have become serfs, with mortgages too burdensome to bear. There is no question but that they must be relieved, or the only business that can live in west Texas will

surely be surrendered. The question of farming is a thing of the past. This has been true yearly until the whole Staked Plains is dotted with deserted improvements, and after years of experience we find only one way to bring the Staked Plains under subjection—that by irrigation with windmills. But this is expensive, hence it will take some time before this country is under irrigation, and some inlucement must be held out to get men with money to come. A four-section act would be a good thing, as an actual settler could pasture his lands and irrigate for all home purposes. There is no question as to raising crops. Anything for house, farm and feeding pur-poses can be raised profitably by irri-

Gus Hargroves said the stock on the Chicago ranch had wintered well thus far, there being no loss. Tom Martin said his stock are all right, but we have had enough cold

Ed Fenlen says that it's surprising to see how stock have stood this cold W. H. Conden is well satisfied with

the snow and cold; he said no loss thus F. Divers said he is feeding his fullblood Durhams. It pays to feed goodblooded bulls. He will be to the front in the future when it comes to grading up cattle.
John Scharbauer's blooded Herefords

are the largest number of thoroughbred cattle together in the state. They are doing fine. He said he has had no

NELSON MORRIS' OPINION. Speaking of the decree just issued ov the French government prohibitng the importation of American cattle. Nelson Morris, the well known packer, sald: 'We shipped \$18,000,000 worth of cat-

tle and products to France alone last year, and this great trade is absolutely destroyed by the order of the French government. I knew this was oming some menths ago, and with the exception of two or three boat loads not any cattle or product has been sent to France in the last ten days. effect of the German and Belgium embargo has been to reduce the price of cattle of the classes shipped to those countries by \$10 a head, and this erench edict will even more injuriously affect the stock yards. This has been the effect on prices, nothwithstanding the fact that the supply of cattle has been cut down tow-thirds on account of the lack of feed.

"The effect of the product is even greater than the effect on the live cattle trade, especially so far as France is concerned. We were shipping 7000 cattle a week ,and as many or more in addition in the form of product. France has been taking a great number of lean cattle for scups, and this class of cattle will be very injuriously affected by the new edict, while as to dressed beef, pork and products the result will be even more far-reaching."

A BEAUTIFUL STEER. Mias Ella Paxton, known as the 'Cowgirl of the Panhandle," recently favored an enlightened Western audience with the following original production, which in her introductory remarks she styled a "paradox" on "Beautiful Snow," She also stated that it was "paradoxed" while sitting on her horse on day herd on her father's ranch in the Panhandle, situated about three miles from Mobeetie, Texas. Oh, the steer, the beautiful steer.
Kicking the fleas from the point of his

Flapping its tail in its frolicksome glee, Bellowing!

Thundering along! Filling the air with its steerical song. timid jack rabits and wolves into fits: To me there is nothing on earth half so As the long-horned, slim-bodied Texican steer.

How often I wish that I was a steer, With a long, shiny horn at the butt of with a clear, fearless eye, and a ta-That would snap like a whip in the maddening gale. How I'd beller And roar!

And paw up the ground And lope over the hills with a thunring sound, And snort like a terror, and hump up When I saw the yild cowboy pursuing my track-And I'd laugh at his oaths as he fell Oh, I'd be a Jo-dandy if I was a steer.

I once roped a beautiful steer-but I Fell from my pony with ear-piercing Fell with the lariet fast to my wrist! Fell to be draged through the grass wet with mist.

Rolling! A full mile a minute, or I don't want a The gravel and grass yanked the hide from my nose, And ruined a pair of 40 cent hose; Aye, even my bustle was thrown out of

By the frolicksome freaks of that beau-

tiful steer. MORE FATAL THAN TEXAS.FEVER In this day of rapid transit and fast living it behooves every man, or class of men to look well to their own in terests or they will often find them-selves placed in very embarrassing situations, which will cost them considerable money to extricate them-

selves. It is reported that steam judiciously applied to soiled clothing is much more fatal to grease and dirt than Texas fever is to cattle, and Gaston Bros., 908 Main street, Fort Worth, 1 the best place in the state to get such work done. If you have a solled or faded suit, bring it along when you come to the cattlemen's convention and leave it with them a few days and will be surprised at the improvement they cammake on it.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. The verdict of all who have used the Journal sewing machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. There is no office rent to pay, no agents commission, or other expenses, and you really get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a triffe over more really get as good as the part of the real p at a trifle over manufacturers cost Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine

RANCH AND FARMERS-REEL UP

YOUR OLD WIRE. During the coming cattlemens' con-vention, to be held in Fort Worth, March 12 and 13, we wish you to inspect our mounted wire reel for taking up or reeling out barbed wire; also our pocket wire stretcher for fence riders to carry in saddle pocket; claimed to be the best on earth. Goods on hand at the house of Musick & Hall, 300 West Weatherford street, Fort Worth, Texx.

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.

DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO.,

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and Trees,

For Farm, Garden, Orchard and Lawn. Send for Catalogue. Investigate SACALINE, the Coming FORAGE PLANT.

HOW IS THIS?

Irrigation Made Easy. Crop Failures Unnecessary.



If you want to irrigate your farm, garden or orchard provide water for your stock, put in home or city waterworks, write or call on W. A. Flint & Co., San Antonio, Tex., or W. A. Flint, Abilene, Texas, state agents for the "Wonder Pump," made by the National Pump Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

The cheapest, simplest and most efficient plan to handle water for any purpose whatever. If you have the water or can get it, you can make it useful by buying the "Wonder Pump." No valves, no getting out of order with the "Wonder." We can fit you up with pipe, windmills or other power cheap. Every "Wonder Pump" guaranteed. Sizes for wells and cisterns simply perfect.



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

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES AND PRICES OF

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

Never buy on open account of companies who do not take notes; you note that the process of the part 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

COLLINS & ARMSTRONG CO., Fort Worth, Texas. In writing please mention the Jour nal.

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 Chilied 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

DR. SMAILL, Specialist.

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

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

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BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 os. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 8 and 5 lb., cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other, Sold by all drugglats

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

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A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN MUNFORD.

· Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock. tock Landing, NEW OBLEANS, LA

HENRY MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. STOCK LANDING. - - . B. Q. Box, 604; . . - NEW ORLEANS. LA.

E. B. OVERSTREET,

Stock Commission

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY

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

ven by our Free Trial Boxes in past seasons induces us to make a still greater induce EVERYBODY to try our SUPERIOR FLOWER SEEDS. This trief 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 I LOVELY TUBEROSE BULB. 1 MOTTLED GLADIOLUS BULB and One Packet such ASTER, Gov. McKinley, Over 50 grand colors.

SWEET PEAS, Emily Henderson. Best New White.
FORGET-ME-NOT. New Striped Lovely Large Flower. PINKS. Bell's Show Mixed.
LINUM, Perpetual Flowering, Blooms All Summer.
POPPY, Riverdale Mixture, Grandest Out.
WONDERFUL MEXICAN PRIMROSE. Worth 25 cents.
WHITE FLOWERS, 100 Sorts for White Bouquets.
YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bouquets.
YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bouquets.
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Remember one packet each of the above flowers and the two bulbs by mall, for only 25 cents, and in each box we put #25 cent check which will count the same as 25 cents in each 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.

ARE WORTH \$3.00 few Try ou want to try vegetables

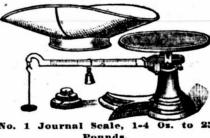
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FARMERS HAVE THEIR WAY

Because Journal Scales Are Always Correct.

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



Pounds. This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector. With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance



Pounds. Tals scale is equal in capacity to the regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 just how many pounds of butter she is pounds, and the platform from two sending to town, how much each dress- ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed ed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will with U. S. seal, so that absolute acbe no guess work in cookery. When she curacy may be depended upon. In wants a pound, she will know how to this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings get a pound and when a recipe calls for are all steel and connections all of a half or quarter of an ounce, she has quality of iron that is strong enough the means at hand of weighing it ex- to sustain many times the weighing capacity of the scales. This is the big-It makes a good postage scale, too, gest scale bargain ever offered and and is as handy in the office as in the | we expect to sell a thousand of these during the twelve months of our con-Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, tract. Price on board cars at Fort with one years' subscription to Journal, Worth, with one year's subscription to Stock and Farm Journal, \$5.

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plies, etc. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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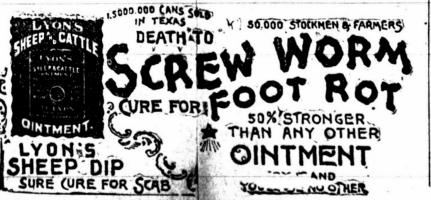
The tower presents but one-fourth as much wind surface as the ordinary steel tower, and is guaranteed to have double the strength.

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THE MARKET." OUR NEW BOTTLED BEER

SPECIAL BREW, Texas Brewing Co.

FORT WORTH. TEXAS



DAIRY.

FOAMING CREAM. Fort Worth, Feb. 22, 1895.

Editor Journal: I have been intending to write you about that cream foaming ever since we were discussing the matter in your office. I've had experience enough the last four weeks to settle the matter conclusively. The weather has been so cold that it was with difficulty that the cream could be brought to the proper temperature at all without heating over the fire. It was impossible to keep it warm enough in the wooden milk room with a stove. So I will say that the sourness or age of the cream has nothing at all to do with its foaming; simply the temperature, and the temperature must be much greater in winter than summer; that is, to make good butter in summer, you must never allow the milk above 62 degrees farenheit, but in winter it does not hurt the grain of the butter to reach as high as 85. Now, to prevent the as high as 85. Now, to preven the cream foaming, pour boiling water into the churn before the cream is poured in. After the churn is thoroughly cleansed, then cover the churn tightly until the water and churn are the same temperature, and pour in the cream. The quantity of water must depend upon the amount of cream—about one quart of water to one gallon of cream.
After churning awhile, if the cream still has a tendency to foam, one quart of boiling water will settle the foaming and the butter will appear all right with a few minutes' churning. This will never scald the butter and make it puffy, as you can testify, for all the outter that you have had was made on this plan for the past four weeks.

Every house keeper in the country can tell you that pouring in boiling

water will ruin butter.
MRS. M. J. WITHERS. DAIRY KNOWLEDGE. Complaints about cream not rising, butter not coming, frothy cream, etc., are common at this season. A little forethought will generally remove the trouble. Some people forget that the cream will not separate from the milk if it is constantly subjected to shaking and jarring, and this makes it im-

portant that the milk should be set a soon as possible after it is drawn and not be disturbed until it is skimmed. Temperature, too, is a frequent cause of the cream not rising. It is the dif-terence between heat and cold that causes the separation of the cream. But in cold weather the temperature of the milk falls so rapidly that is is necessary to have recourse to artificial heat. Some people raise the milk to the necessary temperature, about 100 degrees, by placing the milk vessel in a can of hot, not boiling water, which helps the fat globules to rise. Whatever means are adopted care must be taken not to heat the milk to nuch, as the butter will then be soft as in summer and its quality be much impaired.

There are other causes, too, for cream not rising—improper food, lack of salt, bed gentlery surroughness improper

had sanitary surroundings, improper care of the milk, etc. The remedy lies in their correction. Cream that comes tardily does not make the best quality of butter, so aside from the trouble that it causes its improvement is essential

to the most complete success.

Frothy cream has a similar origin, and it is necessary to trace out the cause and remove it. Temporary relief will often be found by taking some of the cream from the churn and adding a handful of sait. The first suggests that the churn may be too full to admit of proper working. Imper-fectly ripened cream is also a cause of frothing as well as of butter not com-

The latter difficulty can often be overcome by raising the ordinary churning temperature a few degrees. It is inrpossible to determine any fixed rule about three feet apart, and drop the for temperature in churning; this must vary with circumstances. Churning at a higher temperature will soften the butter globules, while a lower temperature will harden them. Bearing this in mind, it is well to change also the feed of the cow, as cotton seed and corn meal have a tendency to harden the globules, while gluten, etc., will soften them. If the cream is too cold these gobules will not unite, however much we may churn, as they are too cold to stick together, while if the cream is too warm we may unite them one moment, and owing to their liquid state, separate them the next. In neither case do we get any butter. If these directions are carefully followed most of the troubles of winter dairying can be avoided or cured.

HINTS TO BEGINNERS.

The first thing the prospective dairy-man needs to have is cows. Perhaps he already has a few; if so, even though they are not of the most approved dairy breed a very good herd may in a few years be had by buying at once a thoroughbred bull of the breed which you consider best. Opinions differ as to this, but as for me it would be a Guernsey, all things being considered. By the use of such an animal your heifer calves from common or native cows will be a very great improvement upon their mothers, and by following this grading up for a few years a herd can be ob-tained fully as good for practical pur-poses as the thoroughbred animals. This is a fact which is demonstrated upon many a farm today.

If the beginner in dairying has the money to invest he may buy as many blooded cows as he pleases, but for the poor man or one who has not plenty of money the first method will do equally as well, for the actual results show that as thoroughbred cows average the grades give just as much and as rich milk. For one who intends to sell stock, of course the full blood animals would be necessary. After the cows come the care of them.
This should be the very best, both as to their comfort and their food. Up to a certain limit the more food a cow consumes the more profitable she is to her owner, for if she is of the true dairy type she will convert it into milk and so into butter. If she is not of this type she has no place in the dairy and should be disposed of at once.

To the beginner the advice in regard to grain foods is bewildering, but let him take my word for it from my own experience and pin his faith upon bran -wheat bran. This fed with gluten meal gives the best satisfaction in our

dairy, although cotton seed meal, corn meal, crushd oats, linseed meal, roots, ill are good.

But whatever the feed, don't stint the cows. Be sure they have all the water they want. This is very important as well as to give salt frequently, or better, keep it where the cows can

nelp themselves to it. Now that we have the cows, and have attended to their food and care, let us look at their stable. It must be warm. Building paper is cheap and nothing is more effectual in keeping out cold. A shivering cow cannot make the best use of her food, for more of it will go to keep her warm than ought to. Let the building paper do that. It is cheaper than grain and hay. Cleanly milking should need no reference here, but may be mentioned, although any intelligent man knows that filth of all kinds is to be kept out of the milk nell.

be kept out of the milk pail.

Now as to the manufacture of the butter. While improved machinery in the shape of a separator, etc., may be convenient in some respects it is not at all essential to the manufacture of

tion to the cans is that it is difficult | tivator and drag or harrow the ground to get all the cream off the top of the milk. This objection is overcome in the creamery where the faucets carry

off the two separately.

The cream must be ripened until slightly thick, and churned at not higher than 62 degrees, the buttermilk then washed out from the granules with cold water and the butter salted to the taste. Once working is sufficient—all subsequent working is an injury. As to marketing, here is where the question of profit or loss will be quickly decided. If the grocery store receives it, the chances are that it will be at no great profit. The commission house offers not much better inducement, for after paying freight, cartage, and com-mission, the remainder will not be very satisfactory—at least such has been the experience of some who have sold excellent butter in that way. The way to get the most for butter is to sell direct to consumers. It will pay the be-ginner in dairying to put up some of his best butter in attractive prints and continually. Many orchards are ruingo to his nearest large town with them. A house to house visitation where his samples are displayed and tasted will soon secure a market for all he can

supply at a good price.

E. E. ROCKWOOD. Genessee county, Michigan.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

PREPARING POTATO SEED. Prof. Henry, several years ago, conducted a series of experiments in the ducted a series of experiments in the preparation of seed potatoes. The experiments included seed of thin paring, one eye to a piece; thick paring, one eyes to a piece; cutting to single eyes, whole potatoes, seed ends and stem ends, all received the same culture. The results with the thin parings are interesting as showing how good a yield of potatoes may be obtained by planting parings. When potatoes are cheap, the farmer can better afford to cheap, the farmer can better afford to plant a greater weight of seed than to take the time to cut into very small pieces. Further experiments at the Wisconsin station chowed that as between cuttings and whole tubers, the largest man ctable yield came from the heaviest cutting, though the increase in the yield was by no means in pro-portion to the increase of seed. The proportion of small potatoes increased with the increase of seed. The smaller whole potato gave inferior results as compared with the smaller cuttings. The hills were thirty-eight inches apart each way. The trials with hills as compared with drill planting show d that no loss of yield followed planting in hills. The hills were three feet apart each way, and in the last experiments the hill received two two-eye cuttings of Rose seedling potato. The drills were also three feet apart, single two-eye cuttings of the same variety being placed eighteen inches apart.

> ARTICHOKE INQUIRY. Childress, Tex., Feb. 18, 1895.

Editor Journal.

There is so much information to be received through the columns of your valuable paper, I want to ask a tew questions regarding artichokes. F'rst, how should the ground be prepared, and is sandy soil suitable for their culture? Second, when and how should they be put in? Third, can they be re-lied on in an unseasonable year?

WILL P. JONES. Prepare your ground by breaking it deeply and pulverizing thoroughly. Half of the success of any crop is in the thorough preparation of the ground. After breaking and thoroughly pulverizing your land, if possible, it would be well to roll the same well. Sandy land is very fine for artichoke growing.

Plant artichokes as soon after this as your ground can be prepared. Open a furrow not more than six inches deep, row. Cover with double shovel or cul- and Farm Journal.

flat, leaving the artichokes within about five inches of the top of the ground. Use shallow but frequent cultivation,

Any season that will produce Irish potatoes will insure artichokes, some authorities claiming that they will do well with less moisture. With any-thing like a season artichokes will do well in your section.

CULTIVATING THE ORCHARD. At a meeting of the fruit growers of Western New York Prof. L. H. Bailey read a paper advocating thorough cultivation for orchards. The paper brought on a discussion which is reported in Green's Fruit Grower: President Barry glad that Prof. Bailey has advised thorough cultiva-tion. May be instances where good crops have been grown without cultition, but the only reliable way is to cultivate from the start and cultivate

ed when young from neglect of cultivation. Mr. Hooker thinks the professor all right, so far as cultivation is sor all right, so far as cultivation is concerned, but that is not all. Cli-matic conditions come in that destroy the fruit. Mr. Willard believes in thor-ough cultivation, not necessarily deep, but constant stirring of the soil. Once tried mulching and next year found roots coming up toward surface. He believe in cultivation that will destroy the weeds. In California say no weeds, but very thorough cultivation. Allowed that he had an orchard, well cultivated, that does not bear, because of climatic conditions, which he could not control. Mr. Pavor, had an orchard thoroughly cultivated, but it has not borne, while a row of same varieties. planted at the same time along the roadside, has borne many crops. Others testified that they had orchards, not cultivated, that had borne much bet-ter crops than others in their neigh-borhoods, cultivated. Mr. Woodward has two orchards, one on his best land, well cultivated, that has borne nothing for years, while another a short distance away, not cultivated, that has borne good paying crops. Mr. Tabor said it seems that you are leaving out one factor in the discussion. This high cultivation must stinulate and pro-mote fruit growth. A Duchess county man applied 500 pounds of potash in fall and 1500 pounds of bone meal in spring to part of his orchard, and barnyard manure to the remainder. The fruit on the former was firm, high color, with glossy skin, but on the latter the skin was less firm, glossy and high colored. Thinks we want more potash and less nitrogen. Prof. Bailey said the larger part of our orchardists put out their orchards on shares with hay or other crops. First, train up an orchard in the way it should go. Give potash and phosphoric should go., Give potash and phosphoric acid, but not nitrogen. If you cultivate from spring till fall will fail, but should check late with some sown crop, Has seen good crop on both sod and cultivated land. Many of the old orchards cannot be renovated and thould be removed. A member told of

sodus, said orchards in his heighborhood, that had not been plowed for twenty years, bore the best crops of apples in the neighborhood, but they were pastured by sheep or hogs. Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water: Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

should be removed. A member told of buying an old orchard and renovating

it by pruning both tops and roots, and it bore him 600 barrels the first year

and 900 the next. Mr. B. J. Case Sodus, said orchards in his neighbor.

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.

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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 departmaking a specialty of earlie. Our sir. W. S. Davis is in charge of the stockmen of this ment, 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.

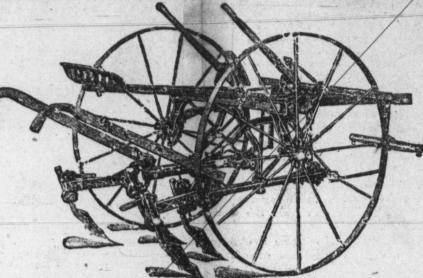
Stockmen, farmers, parties owning lands they want to dispose of anywhere, parties wanting to buy or rent land, buyers, dealers and growers of

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1895 STANDARD 1895



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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 before. It has several serious objections, however, some of They caused a large list of break ages, instead of being a safety device.

Too puckly worn out. Too easily lost. Too much time lost in resetting sho vels. Skipping 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.

When the shovel strikes any unyielding obstruction it is turned backwhen the shovel strikes any unyielding obstruction it is turned back—
the driver without leaving his seat reverses the lever, raises the beam
enough to fet 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 safe, sure and quick
—a positive protection to other parts of the cultivator.

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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 good butter. A creamery or even the "shot-gun" cans will, if plenty of ice is used, get every particle of the cream at much less expense. The only object on the only object of the cream of the cream of the only object of t

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY __BY___

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It is nothing uncommon for an acre of ground well fertilized and planted in onions to produce 600 businels of that salable commodity. However, the ground must be well fertilized, thoroughly prepared and frequently cultivated.

If there are any marketable cattle in the country besides the meal-fed stock, it does seem that the present market would draw them. Good and better prices, with light and lighter receipts, is the order of things in the cattle market just now.

If the stubble and corn fields of Texas that go to waste every winter were used as stock pastures as in Kansas and Iowa, it would be one of the moves toward utilizing everything that the farm produces. The feed opportunities that are overlooked in Texas would fatten many a good animal.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' association is as strong in north and west Texas as it is possible for it to be, but in outh Texas there are a number of cattlemen who should belong. The selection of George W. Fulton as president would insure the membership of every cattleman in that part of the country.

them to realize that thirty acres inwill certainly result.

Victor A. Novgaard, United States veterinary inspector for the department of agriculture, before the recent meet ing of the Texas Live Stock association at San Antonio. Every man in Texa: who owns a cow is interested in this subject, and this paper is commended as the best thing of its kind that has been offered on this very interesting subject.

With the conversion of hay and ilage into milk and butter, hay grain and fodder into beef, hay roots and even weeds into mutton, and sorghum, rrass and corn into pork, the farm is nade both a producer and manufacturer. With these things, together with good poultry yards, a few hives of bees, good gamlen and orchard, it makes but little difference to the farmer whether prices are high or low. What surplus he has is clear profit

The swine raisers of Texas should be told that this state enjoys no specal immunity from hog cholera. Wherever an exclusive grain diet and poor sanitary conditions are made a part of hog raising, that disease is almost certain to make its appearance. The advantage that Texas enjoys over other states is in being able to provide green pasturage nearly the entire year, and only when this is done can hog raising be done at a profit and disease averted.

From all over the state comes words of commendation endorsing the work done by the recent Farmers' congress. The establishment of a state bureau of agri-ulture is generally spoken of with high favor. A board of this kind with farmers' institutes throughout the farming section is what Texas agri- suggestiveness the address touches the culturists need more than anything else, and if the money that the state now spends in compiling and printing two-year-old statistics were used for the former purpose it would result in more good than it does in its present application.

It is not in keeping with good judgment for the executive head of any organization dealing with the material interest of its members to be allowed the selection of the executive committee. It is not often that anything goes wrong, but where one man selects ing of green pasturage throughout the them it is expected that he will choose year, a prime necessity in successful those who coincide with him in every particular. For these reasons Texas packing-houses at different points in Stock and Farm Journal urges that at | Texas has rendered the curing of meats the convention of the Texas Cattle a simple matter besides providing a Raisers, the rule will be changed so that the body will elect the executive committee, instead of their being selected by the president.

that class who think that unless a great | Then comes a timely argument for mismany acres are irrigated it is time wasted. 'i'en acres of we!' irrigated and farmers are urged to lend "every properly cultivated land will give one encouragement in their power to the man all he wants to do, and will make establishment of factories of every deany ordinary family a living with scription." "We recognize fully that some to spare. In west Texas where unless the agricultural classes of Texas the wind can be depended upon, a cease the exportation of raw material windmill and good pump will do the they can never arrive at that degree of

work for ten acres. A gasoline engine is not very expensive and a reservoir can be put in at little cost. If those who rail at irrigation were to study the subject a little they would and encouraged. The address is full find that its application is practicable in more instances than would be at first supposed.

When the Journal told the cattlemen of Texas that there was an immense shortage of cattle and advised them to invest their money in she stock, with which to replenish their depleted ranges, a great many of them laughed loud and long, expressing the confidence that whenever cattle went up they would find more cows for sale than they would be able to buy. All those who invested in steers for feeding have made or will make money, but where is the next crop of steers to come from? The Journal is still of the opinion that while the results may not accrue as rapidly the man who invests money in she cattle and fine bulls will come out better in the long run.

The members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association who live and whose interests are north and west of the quarantine line, outnumber those below by a good sized majority, and if their interests were likely to be in any way a fected b the selection of a Southern man for president there would be some reason for voting against Geo. W. Fulton, whose name is now being generally urged for that position. There is no possible way that the position of president could be used to the detriment of any section and as far as fitness there is no man in the association better adapted to creditably discharge the duties of president of the Cattle Raisers' association than Geo. W. Fulton. The Journal trusts that his selection will be unanimous.

Interes tin the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which occurs in this city March 12, is growing daily. The citizens of Fort Worth, recognizing the importanc of this convention, have taken hold of the detail of arranging for the care and entertainment of their visitors with their characteristic enterprise, and in every particular the coming meeting will be the biggest and most enthusiastic in the history of the association. The Fort Worth opera house has been selected for the place of meeting, for the reason that its acoustic properties are much better than the city hall-the last place of meeting-and in case of rainy weather, the good sidewalks that extend from the leading hotels will make One of the principal difficulties under the trip backward and forward much which the farmers of Texas labor, is pleasanter than through the mud that too much land. It is a hard matter for would surround the city hall in that event. The committee on program is tensely cultivated will produce as arranging something new in the way much or more than sixty acres im- of diversion, full notice of which will properly attended. With intensive cul- be made in the next issue of the Jourtivation of diversified products profit nal. There will be good music, bright short speeches by able men-everything so arranged as to not interfere with Attention is invited to the paper on expediting the business of the asso-Texas fever in this issue, read by Dr. clation. As in former years, the Journal office will be headquarters for the visiting cattlemen, and they are specially invited to call while Worth.

THELY ADVICE TO FARMERS.

The Farmers' Congress recently in session at Fort Worth issued a very sensible address to the agricultural population of Texas. In it cotton raisers are urged to reduce their acreage at least 25 per cent, and unless they do this it is predicted that destitution, actual and severe, will be the result of further dependence upon cotton as an all-sufficing crop. Arguing to this point the address says: "The fact that over 3,000,000 bales of cottton over and above the present commercial demand will be held over to operate against this year's supply makes it imperatively necessary that the crop be reduced. We as practical farmers regard it as dangerous policy to place all our dependence on a single crop, irrespective of the prospective profit there may be in the same, for even in Texas crops have been known to fail, and we strongly urge a general diversification, giving the land of Texas a chance to demonstrate its ability to support a farming population many times the number that are now engaged in agricultural pursuits." Farmers are strongly urged to "turn their attention to raising and feeding cattle and sheep, as do the farmers of Great Rock Island Route, and get full other states." It is pertinently remarked that there are in Texas few farmers "who cannot fatten a few head of cat tle or sheep and by the conversion of a surplus feed-grain and fodder-into livestock realize more profit than by the sale of such product direct to the grain buyer." With even more striking pertinence and with impressive scope of problem of hog raising and of bringing into juxtanosition the meat packery and the hog ranch, "We know," continues the address, "that in hog raising both for home and market supply lies much of the future prosperity of the farmers of Texas, and we urge upon every man within the state engaged in agricultural pursuits the necessity of raising hogs. It has been demonstrated beyond the pale of doubt that no state in the broad union is better, if as well adapted, to hog raising at a profit than in Texas, as the seasons permit the raishog raising. The establishment of home market for any surplus hog product that may be raised, and we urgently recommend that the farmers of Texas lend their aid and influence to the further upbuilding and promo-The people who deary irrigation are tion of these and like enterprises." cellaneous manufacturing enterprises,

perity of a people," says this excellent address. The location of cotton mills in this state is especcially recommended of good advice and timely suggestions. It is a document free from flamboyant declamation, from petulant complaint or futile recrimination, but rich in a

sense. The above is from a recent issue of the Dallas News, and shows that everalive and foremost in anything that tends to the industrial development of the South, the News fully endorses the position assumed by the Farmers' congress, which recently met in Fort Worth. And while on this subject Texas Stock and Farm Journal, at the risk of being regarded sycophantic, will say that the News, more so than any daily paper in Texas, lends its influence to Texas' material advancement and treats politics as a news matter, and secondary consideration. When every industrial move is seen through the green goggles of partisanship, and party policy, as in the instance of other papers, the usefulness of these papers is badly crippled.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Small-pox is prevalent in a number of Texas towns.

Decatur won the county seat contest

Friday last burned to death six peo-The Texas Central rallroad will locate shops and make big improvements a

A disastrous fire at Hot Springs on

Frederick Douglass, the famous negro orator and diplomat, died at his home in Washington last week.

Three masked men attempted to loot Frisco train near Aurora, Mo., Friday night, but were foiled by the express agent hiding.

Bandits held up a train in Arizona Monday, but made a mistake in sepa rating the train and pulled after without the express car, getting nothing for their trouble.

The Texas cities along the Mexican frontier are very much worked up over the recent passage by congress of a resolution prohibiting the carrying through the United States in bond goods bound for the free zone of Mexi-

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO LUCAS COUNTY, SS: Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he the senior partner of the firm of F J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of NE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter nally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Totedo O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE'S KEN-TUCKY COOK BOOK. The Queen and Crescers Route offers its patrons a rare chance to secure at low price that handsome publication. It is a compilation of new re before published. A book of 256 pages, containing a careful selection of prac-tical cookery suggestions to every housewife in the land. An edition de luxe printed on heavy enameled paper and bound in white vellum, with chrysanthemum design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way a most elaborate specimen of artistic book-making.

Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in this collection by Mrs. Grover Cleve-land, Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Mrs. Gen. Crook, Mrs. W A. Dudley and other housekeepers of equal note. The retail price is \$2.50, but we will end it to any address postpaid on receipt of 75 cents. Don't rniss the op-

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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 ar-Fort Worth daily at 8:18 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

Purchase your thekets via "The value for your money.

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

Fort Worth, Texas.

The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see it anyway.

R. W. Walker, printer and stationer 200 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. New presses, type and stationery. First-class work in every respect. Special attention to mail orders.

The ladies of the Missouri Avenue M. E. church, South, will set dinner and supper during the session of the Cattle Raisers' association in this city. Place will be announced later.

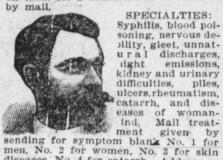
MORPHINE, Oplum and Whisky Habits Cured at Home, Opium and Whisky Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed Write for Book of Particulars, Testi-monials and References. Tobaccoline the Tobacco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws,) Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

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Edward F. Dibble Seed Company HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y. ****************

Procrastination Is The THIEF OF TIME.

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 Disease is a hard task-master when once it gains possession of the human A small fire is easily trodden out, which, when left to itself, rivers can not quench. Look to your physical wholesome tone of saving common 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, cultar 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 SPECIALTIES:



diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Address or DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 129 1-2 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.

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Reclining Chair Cars.

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

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run-

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kanzas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higbee and intermediate points. Eill all shipments vithis line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrivas
of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates
and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable
friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given
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General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worlh, Texas,

JOHN R WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicage FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Vards.

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TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS . . RAILWAY . . Now Run Solid St. Louis Chicago KansasCity WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

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RAILWAY MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE

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Short Line from Texas to Colorado. CHANGE OF TIME.

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

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE. For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry.,

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THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

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AGENTS LADIES ON GENTS At home, uning or selling Gray Plater, or collecting goods for u to plate. We do all kinds of plat ling at our works. Manufactures

GRAND DURHAM BULLS. I have for sale a nice lot of Grade Durham Bulls, all of which are well worth the money I ask for them. They are all good colors. Address

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

E. R. STIFF.

McKinney, Texas. ATTENTION STOCKMEN.

For Sale or Lease. Sterling county school lands, situated in Lamb county, Seventeen Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve Acres in a solid body (square); good grass solid turf, good winter protection; well on north side, and good dirt tank on south side; fenced on east and south by Capitol Syndicate. Would like to have bids for sale and lease. Commissioners' court reserves right to reject any and all bids. Address me at Ster-

P. D. COULSON, County Judge.

FOR SALE. Three coming 2-year-old thorough-bred registered Holstein bulls of finest strain, and in excellent condition. Apply to or address C. W. Childress, Steward, North Texas Insane Asylum, Terrell, Tex.

The Page Woven Wire Fence company have established an agency in Texas, with J. R. Keeny in charge. By addressing Mr. Keeny at 356 Jackson street, Dallas, live, responsible men who will take county agencies can learn of a chance to make money.

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

HODSTEIN GRADE COWS. Will exchange a 40-acre tract of Tur-rant county land for a good bunch of high-grade Holstein cows, fresh in milk. Address Holstein, P. O. Box 225, Austin, Texas.

ARTICHOKES DRY SEASONS
The White French
yields 900 bushels on Artichokes free. Seed \$1 per bu. J. P. Vissering, Melville, Madison Co., III.

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.

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

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-ing 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 cultivation running water some .timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value. \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.
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 descrip-tion would do well to call upon or cor-

respond with me.
B. F. DARLINGTON, Opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio Texas.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE AND IMPROVED DE-LAINE SHEEP, Write for Catalogue S. W. ANDERSON, Asbury, W. Va.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee Kas. PIGS For the next 30 days I will sell Poland China and Duroc Jersey Swine and Holsteln Friesian Oxttle at reduced prices to make room for spring litters. Pedigrees with every animal sold. We can sell you anything you want. Write, mentioning this CHEAP paper.

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

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED POULTRY Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike Mo, has shipped fowls and eggs to most every state in the Union Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire moth bronze turkeys weighed forty

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

R. MICKLE, Birdville, Texas Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Toulouis Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Chickens or Duck eggs, \$2 for 15 or \$3 for 30. Turkeys and geese \$1.50 for 7 or \$3 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kan-

sas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F. 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descend ants of Black U. S. 13471.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, Froprietor, 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 Hamburge. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39. R. A. CORBETT.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred DurocJersey Red Swine. Also pure bred HolsteinErissian Cettle. FOR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE. HAVE the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HOPKINS,
Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.

BEES, BEES. If you wish to know all about bees send for my catalogue which tells all about queen rearing. A large steam bee hive factory. Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Beeville, Bee county, Texas. Please say you saw ad in this paper.

OAKLAND HERD Has 60 bulls, cows and heifers for sale, single or car lots, by the noted Shorthorn bulls Crown King, British Jubilee, 96,493; Light Brahmas and Mammoth Branze turkeys, P. Rocks. Write for prices or come and

see the champion herd in North Missouri. THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON,

YOUNG HOLSTEIN Bulls and heifers, sired by the great premium-winners, Tritomia 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 Waxanna, one of Mr. Bebout'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.

From the best strains of Light Brah-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,

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE

Stock and Eggs from over 35 varieties land and water fowls. Also Poland China hogs. Send stamp for fine 30-page catalogue, giving receipts and valuable information. P. MEYERS & SON, Stoutsville, Ohio.

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

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

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BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for HAWKINS' Silver-Laced Wyan-

Barred P. Rocks, Single-c Leghorns, and English Hounds, are pure bred. Pups \$5 each. Eggs \$1.25 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper and get two eggs extra. W. P. HAWKINS, Pleas-ant Hill, Mo.

Registered and Gradea HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS om imported prize winners.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FOR SALE BY W. S. IKARD, . . Henrietta, Texas.

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 Wyandlottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games 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 Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.





The Maverick, GEO. M. WHITE, Proprietor. Street cars pass the door to and from al' epots. Rates \$2.00, \$2.50. Stockmen's trade solicited.

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That Are Made to Order, And that Fit and Wear Well,

H. L. BOTTOMS.

SHIRTMAKER, 212 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex. Send or call and give us your meas-No matter what your size or shape, I can fit you.

SEEDS. SEEDS. OCCUD.

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.



MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place et the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are en sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for ineral Wells.

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

TIME TABLE. Souble Daily Trains, Except Sunday Effective, April 30, 1894. Daily Except Sunday.

| Leave | Arrive, | Mineral Wells 7:20 a. m. | Weatherford | 8:52 a. m. | Weatherford | 8:52 a. m. | Weatherford | 1:100 a. m. | Mineral Wells | 12:22 p. ra. | 6:00 p. m. | Sunday Only.

Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. Weatherford 10:00 a. m. Weatherford 11:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 m. NOT A HUMBUG

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



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

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

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

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

Fort Worth, Texas.

The porcine is prepared in numberless ways, and a part may well enter into a pie. There will be objections to the use of the feet for this purpose in many families, as the boiled corned feet with vegetables is a favorite dish. But one is required if the number to be served does not exceed five persons, and this will be freely granted for the sake of testing the merits of a new pie. The toes are clipped off and cast aside, and the leg to the ham cut in several pieces. Having scraped the surface thoroughly. boil the meat in salted water until ten-der-from three to four hours. Take out into a nappy and remove the largest bones; mix a large cupful of cracker crumbs with the meat, season with but-ter, pepper and salt if needed, moisten with a pint or more of hot water and cover with cream crust or use cream of tartar dough. Bake in a moderate oven from forty to fifty minutes. More heat and less time are required for the cream of tartar than for the cream covering. The remnant of the corned feet may be utilized in this way to the gratification of the children.

HEALTHFUL HINTS.

Properly protect the feet.
A little powdered starch will control the hemorrhage of a slight cut. One efficacious appliance to a boil is the skin of a hard-boiled egg. Moisten it and cover the painful protuberance. If the stomach is rebellious, refrain from solid food and sip hot fresh milk. A pint three times a day will afford much nourishment. When the trouble is due to overeating, a cupful will be

Powdered alum and sugar—one tea-spoonful of alum and two of sugar are said to be a cure for croup, the relief being instantaneous.

As a preventive of chapped hands, try glycerine, rubbing it well into the skin at night and wearing gloves. When glycerine is an irritant, rub starch over the hands after bathing and drying them thoroughly.

Relieve the suffering occasioned by a burn by the use of lime water or soda. If the burn is slight, dissolve a spoonful of soda in a little water and keep the affected part wet with the solution. For a deep burn, apply sweet oil in generous quantity.

POOR BREAD. In all country homes it is probable that every loaf of bread for family consumption is made by the mother or some other member of the household. One is quite safe in saying that baker's bread is unknown to them. One of the first cooking lessons the daughter receives is how to make bread. Considering these facts, one would reasonably suppose that country women would be excellent bread makers, for, having so excellent bread makers, for, having so many years of practice, they surely ought to be. But sad to say, records do not prove this to be the case. A "bread contest" was held recently at the pure food show in Washington, D. C. Four hundred loaves of homemade bread were submitted to the committee appointed to pass judgment on its merits, and of this large number. on its merits, and of this large number of loaves not one was found perfect. One of the judges said: "The first prize was taken by a woman who makes a business of bread-baking the second by a woman who is her own cook and the third and last by a colored woman who is a hired cook." The general faults were found to be insuf-ficient baking lack of thorough mixing, and much was not properly pricked.

GIRLS ON THE FARM.

A few years ago the newspapers published an account of two girls who ran away from their home on a farm be-cause they were tired of its monotonous life and wished to see something of the world. Undoubtedly this is a sample of many similar cases. The lives of women on a farm are often subject to an even greater monotony than those of the men. The farmer's sons are out in the fields or off on business to a neighboring villige. Occasionally they visit the city. In many families only the eldest son remains to take care of the farm. His brothers leave it as soon as they have grown beyond the district school age and go out into the world to seek their for The girls are not similarly favored. In most cases they must center all their interests in their home life Since this is true, that home life should be made attractive. In this age the most remote household among the hills can keep in touch with the great outlying world by means of newspapers, magazines and books. The imagination of young women is active and must be fed. Good books will supply this need. Books alone are not enough, how-

ever, to fill the lives of girls on the farm with interest and pleasure. They should have a variety of simple amuse ments, chief of w ich should be their association with those of their own and of the opposite sex. The girls ought to have evenings when they can entertain their friends with games, with pleasant conversaton, and a little feast of fruits or nuts and home-made candy Young people need young society Young girls are all the brighter and better for sensible friendship with young men. The summer should bring the farmer's daughter a multitude of out-of-door amusements. A part of the houseyard she should have for her flower garden another for her tennis cr croquet ground. These and other simple pleasures would make her life

much nearer an ideal che.

An occasional trip to the neares: town or city would be an important element in her education. Great temptations often arise from false conception of the outside world. Simplicity and ignorance imagine it to be an enchanted place where dull care is forever banished. Let the daughter on the farm have a chance to see both

the light and the dark sides of the outer world. If her life is made what it should be she will come back from the crowded streets to the reace and beauty of the country as to her neart's own home. New York Press.

The Southern Poultry Journal

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

Has but one competitor on earth.

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

Its printer is one of the "unpractical" kind.

This is a new departure the contraction of the contraction.

tical" kind.

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

It reaches more buyers in the Southwest than any of the first-class journal to be best adventising meaning the best adventising means. nals, therefore the best advertising medium. Sample copies free.
SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL,

IRRIGATION. WIND MILL IRRIGATION.

People tell me that there are many citizens in and around Midland who very strongly object to opening up farms by irrigation, maintaining that it will injure the stock business. There is probably around the stock business. is probably around here some twenty or thirty sections of land where the grass to a great extent is tramped out by herds of cattle coming for shipment, and at present furnish but little for cattle. I maintain that if those sections were put under cultivation raising alfalfa and corn, that it would improve the cattle business sixty per cent. The average price for a steer now is \$20; corn fed it would be \$50. If 10,000 steers are shipped from here it would bring \$300,000 more here than received at present. It would take more cow boys to attend these while fattening. It would require more houses, barns, sheds and other things to supply this increased business. class of business would have its share in handling this money. There might be a cent of profit over and above the cost of labor to raise corn and alfalfa and tend the cattle, but that would make no difference to the business men. They would get a profit in selling more goods. I don't see what there is in that to kick about. The stock men need not be alarmed that people will come in all of a rush and take up the entire plains. There are a thousand or more towns in the United States where they are bidding for immigrants, and I dare say that the residents here would have to exert themselves considerably to obtain enough to cultivate thirty-six sections in the near future. In the meantime it would be advisable for the people here to start in on one section and increase as fast as they can. The manner of obtaining water in sufficient quantity is not so hard as I at first thought. As far as ascertained there is at least a sixty foot thick water bearing strata. This would probably make fifteen feet of clear water, enough to last twenty five years. The underflow would not decrease, but increase as irrigation progressed. Dig a well about five feet in diameter through the rock and five feet in the red clay, then tunneling in the clay is an easy matter. As soon as you get three feet in water erect your pumping plant and let it clean out the water. Keep on tunneling till the pump is unable to keep out more than

the supply, then quit.

In regard to the power to raise the water, there is but one source for the plains and that is wind. There are companies and editors who advocate steam and gasoline engines. Those will do where you have a coal mine in the back yard. People think any Tom, Dick and Harry can run an engine. The price of engineers is from \$4 to \$5 a day and board. So far for steam ard

gasoline. mills, wheels forty to sixty feet, to pump water for 640 acres. All set up and ready to work the cost might be \$1000 for each plant. The Aermotor, the Challenge, the United States and Cyclone wind mill companies are making wheels up to sixty feet. A constant stream of water 15 inches wide, 15 inches deep can be obtained by wind power pumps if made large enough. A ten twenty acre reservoir is required. Three two inch wettings is all that is required for corn, in addition to what nature supplies. By the old method one man can spread water on thirty lowing: acres in one day if he has a big supply The running cost would be about 16 cents per acre per year. In addition to this is the cost of cultivation. One man can attend to from 100 to 160 acres of corn with a good four horse team. crop 4000 bushels on 100 acres, sell at 25 cents per bushel—one thousand dollars; cost of labor, three Lundred dollars .- S. P. Gibson in Midland News.

IRRIGATION MEETING.

Last Sunday at Ysleta, the former county seat of El Paso county, the agriculturists, horticulturists and viticulturists n.et in mass meeting to express their views on the subject of irrigation and to enter a protest against the pasof the irrigation bill now pending before the legislature.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Robinson was called to the chair and Mayor Kerber made ecretary.
The bill of Representative Turney

and Senator Dean's bill of two years ago were both vigorously denounced. A committee of three was appointed to draw a report expressive of the

views of those concerned.

The committee reported as follows: "Your committee begs leave to re-port that after a full discussion of the matter, it can do no better than to endorse and present to you for your action, which it trusts will be favorable, the report of the committee appointed at a mass meeting held at Ysleta, March 5, 1893, for the purpose of giving expression before the state



H. BEAGLEY, Sibley, Ill., writes after proof of cut was mailed him:
"But your artist did not get the bundles close enough together, as it is no difficulty in walking around the field on bundles as they lay so was no difficulty in walking closely together last harvest."

The Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Co.

NEW STOCK. NEW GOODS! EVERYTHING

owest Prices Ever Made in Fort Worth.

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15c.	Quality half-wool, double width Henriettas	10c.
30c.		20c.
50c.		33c.
85c.	" 46-inch all-wool Serges	49c.
5.00	" Novelty wool Dress Patterns	
6.50		40
9.00		00
11.00	" silk and wool	00
10.00	Silk and wool Gloria	
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WHITE GOODS.

6 1-4c Nansook Checks and Fancy Cords	5c	
8 1-3c. Checks and Stripes	6c	
10c. Leno Stripes	7 1-2c	
12 1-2c. Satin Stripes and Check	8 1.3c	
15c. " " "		
18 and 20c Satin and Lace Stripes	12 1-2c	

INDIA LINENS, VICTORIA LAWNS, MULLS AND CHECKED DIMITY AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES. OUR PRICES THE LOWEST !

Fast Color Turkey Red Damask, 15c, 20, 25c, 35c and 50c. Fancy Plaid Crash, 2 1-2c. Fancy Plaid Linen, 5c. All-linen Towels, 5c. All-linen Towels, extra large, 10c. Our 15, 20 and 25c Towels beat them all. 20c. seamless Fast Black Stockings, 12 1-2c.; 40c. Imported Fast black Stockings, 25c.; 50c. Imported Fast Black Stockings, 35c.

Mail Orders Solicited. You Will Find We Give Just What We Advertise, THE NEW STORE

SIXTH SIXTH The Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Co.

The Only Exclusive Dry Goods House in Fort Worth.

legislature to the hopes and desires of It will take two 50-horse power wind | the cultivators of this part of the val ley of the Rio Grande, a copy of which is hereby submitted.

THE REPORT. "While we hail with pleasure any and all plans which present even the glim-mer of hope for the increase of the water supply in this part of valley of the Rio Grande, valley of are not willing to see any pri-vate corporation granted powers the favor of the legislature which may be used to our detriment and against the best interests of the valley. We hold, therefore, to the fol-

"That it is against public policy to permit corporations to hold, directly or indirectly, by lease or ownership tillable lands, as experience has show that wherever such corporations, own-ing the water, have been permitted to hold land, they have, sooner or later, gained possession of the best lands under irrigation, and thus secured such controlling influence as to se-riously interfere with the rights and privileges of the cultivators, forcing many of them to sell out at great sacrifices while the freedom and inde-pendence of those who still held to

their homes were destroyed. 'That it is one of the most frequent. serious and perplexing difficulties in the distribution of irrigation waters when the supply is limited and the extent of the territory to be served is for it before the next is served, this would be the surest plan to presupply by permitting the company to carry the limited supply still further

"That in case of these irrigation companies knowingly and willfully in-terferes with the rights of any town sire.—Western Agriculturalist. acequia, as has already been with that of Ysleta, it should, work forfeiture of its charter.

"That a law, embodying the main features of what is known as the 'Wright Law,' of California, with such amendment as would over-come the imperfections of that law-such as to profor state control-be enacted by our legislature, under which all lands susceptible of irrigation may be ass-essed at an equal and uniform rate, by acreage, and the respective districts authorized to issue bonds either for the purchase of the canals of private corporations and thus harmonize or do away with conflicting interests, or else to enable the people to rebuild or improve their own accquia madres as they

This report was unanimously adopted at that meeting and a copy of the proceedings directed to be sent to the Hon. J. M. Dean, chairman of the senate committee on irrigation in the state senate, with the request that his committee embody as many of these views as they can in a bill to be presented to the legislature, with the contingency clause attached.

J. S. MCALEER, ED MAUER, C. S. BABBITT. On motion the report was unani-

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

ladies of the Missouri Avenue M. E. church, South, will set dinner and supper during the session of the Place will be announced later.

SWINE.

J. P. Leonard was a caller Wednesday. He will sow eighty acres in oats and barley this spring upon the ground that was sown in wheat last fall, as he thinks the wheat is dead. "Pat" says hogs are the money crop of the Panhandle. A year ago last fall he started with three sows. First of last January he sold \$250 worth of hogs in Fort Worth, has 1200 pounds of meat at home, and made 250 pounds of lard, of which he sold 100 pounds in Childress, and two weeks age the three sows brought thirty-five pigs.-Childress Index.

MAINTAIN THE VIGOR.

Swine breeders should avoid inbreeding if they want to maintain strong, igorous pigs. Much of our so-called hog cholera if from the weakened conbetter to keep the breeds pure and avoid crossing, if we want to maintain uniformity in our pigs, we must look well to fresh blood in getting a new boar each season. Exchanging with a neighbor who has pigs of the same family breeding is often made to answer.

Get a good, vigorous boar of a different family, which is readily done in these days of pedigree stock. Get a boar from a large litter, and by keep great, to make a satisfactory distribu-tion; but that the best plan would be ters of good pigs, and sows that raise to compel these canal companies to fur-nish all the water needed by any cul-maintained and improved if we look well to the boar that he is vigorous of model, form and pure bred. hogs shipped into the stock yards show the result of too much in-breeding by vent favoritism or the compelling of careless farmers who reason that it cultivators to submit to an insufficient don't pay to get a new boar when they have one that will breed, and they los enough in each litter to buy a good boar. Small, weak, dwarfed, deformed pigs are the result of this in-breeding. Look well to the vigor in the purebred

> PIG FEEDING AND HANDLING. Here is a paper read before the Na-tional Berkshire Record association, at raisers, is is reproduced in full:

"It seems that our program committee has selected me to impart knowledge I may have gained in my experience in feeding and handling Berkshire pigs. This is a subject that written on time and again, and by some of our best writers and men of wide experience, and I would much prefer being a listener try to offer any new thoughts

on the subject.
"The condition of the sow at farrowing time has much to do with the results. See that she has the proper feed up to this time; a feed of two parts shorts and one part bran, is good for sows carrying litters and corn once a day may be added. I continue this feed until a week before farrowing time. I then take away the corn en tirely and feed a slop made of two parts bran and one part shorts. I use this feed until a week after farrowing, when I go back as before and feeding two parts shorts and one part bran a little corn and from now feed may be gradually increased until the sow is on full feed.

"At farrowing time the sow must be well looked after, see that she has a warm dry place with plenty of good dry straw to make her nest; straw taken from a manger after being picked over by the horses is good, for the little pigs often get tangled up in long straw. My farrowing pen is 8x10, with a board floor (it is useless for us to try

the lives of a great many pigs. I am always with my sows when they far-row. This I believe is quite necessary, especially in cold weather. As soon as the first pig is born I remove it from the nest to a box or basket and cover this over with an old carpet and this will keep them warm. I leave the pigs in this box until they are dry, and when the first born is dry I put it back with the sow and so on until they are all back with the dam, and after they find their teat and get their first meal they will stand lots of cold. The sow should be left quiet until she gets up of her own accord. When she does get up she should be given a drink water and in ten hours or so give her her first feed, which should light. From now on the pigs must be watched very closely; keep their bed dry. The bedding should be changed least every other day. Watch their talls; see that they don't crack and drop off. If you should find them cracked, grease them every day with any kind of grease. I use carbolated vaseline and find it a splendid remedy. Watch out for scours; keep your sow in good condition; don't allow her to me constipated and feverish, as this is sure to cause scours in spite of your care; reduce the feed of the sow and feed more dry feed and less slops; charcoal is good at this time. If the and get very fat you must guard against thumps. Get in and drive them out of the nest about twice a day and shut them out for a short time and they will run around and take plent; of exercise. The pigs will begin to ear when about three weeks old. I furnish them with a little shallow trough away from the dam, and I put a little soake corn and new milk in it and they will find this one by one until they will all be eating nicely and from now on feed them on a slop of one-half shorts and the balance corn meal and oil meal, mixed with sweet milk if you have it; if not, mix it with water, using as much milk as possible, always giving them all they will eat up clean and a its recent meeting, by W. R. Harvey, of this age (about five weeks old) the Sibley, Ill., on "My Method of Feeding sow and pigs may be turned out into sow and pigs may be turned out into a clover pasture, for the pigs must have and Handling Berkshire Pigs from a clover pasture, for the pigs must have Birth to Weaning Time." As it contains information beneficial to swine good dry, warm place to sleep, each large warm litter to themselves to be presented. sow and litter to themselves if possible Feed the sow and pigs three times a day, giving them besides this, free access to charcoal, salt, plenty of fresh water and shade in the hot summer days. At from ten to twelve weeks of they can be weaned. This done as gradually as possible, for the benefit of both the sow and litter, and increase their feed, always giving them all they will eat and with this care and closely watching the conditions of the pigs you can make them grow very fast and bring you a nice

to have a ground floor in our Illinois

mud.) I have a 2x6 joist spiked six

inches from the floor and six inches

aying too close to the wall and saves

from the wall. This keeps the sow from

A CARD,

Can be made to carry money safely through the mails. Cut a slot in the edge, drop 50c in, write your address on the side and send to the MIDLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, 911 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and receiv a fine 24-page illustrated monthly, de voted to poultry culture and learn how to secure popular bone cutter free. C. K. HAWKINS, state agent, 721 Bessle street, Fort Worth, Tex.

LOST OVERCOAT.

Mr. C. H. Lee of Lee Bros., lost an overcoat at the stock yards at the meeting of the Swine Breeders' and Farmers' congress. The coat was probably taken by mistake, and Mr. Lee would like to have his coat and forward pasty one left in its place. ward party one left in its place.

FIVE DOLLARS.

For \$5,00 we send you enough Germania, the Great Blood Purifier, to cure

Piles, Fistula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Catarrh. We furnish written guarantee, and will refund the money in case of dissatisfaction. This is a home remedy that has never made a failure. Give us a trial, if you are looking for a cure, and save the one hundred dollars you are fixing to give some one to do no more good than the risk of \$2.00.

J. C. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer and Proprietor, No. 800 Taylor Street, Waco, Texas.



WOOD & EDWARDS

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344% Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

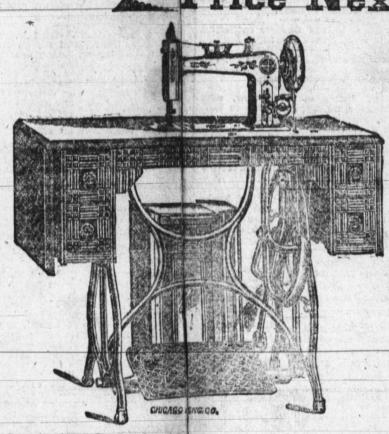
YARDS AT Fort Worth, Weatherford Sweetwater, Colorado, Itasca, Rhome

A. J. ROE.

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

MILLET, CANE SEED, SEED CORN, ALFALFA, GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, ARTICHOKES. TRUMBULL SEED CO. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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,

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,

The old adage that there is nothing new under the sun no longer holds good with Old goods and old methods are a thing of the past, and now

A Dazzling Array of Spring Novelties

Are already on the counter at our store. Every day brings us something new. We want you to partake of some of the pleasure we are now experiencing. No matter if you are ready to buy or not, we are proud of our new arrivals and want you to see them.

All the New Effects in Spring Dress Goods, All the New Creations in Silk Waists,

New Designs in Laces and Embroideries, Imported Pattern Spring Hats,

Up-to-Date Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Draperies,

Such as were never before displayed here, all with

Prices that Place Them Within Reach of All.

We are closing out our Millinery Department. Anything now in stock in this department is on sale at less than manufacturer's cost.



Corner Seventh and Main Streets, Fort Worth.

PERSONAL.

Sid Webb of Bellvue was registered

H. H. Halsell, a Decatur cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Frank Chase and J. T. Akinson, two well-known Jack county cattlemen, were in Fort Worth Saturday.

A. T. Mabry of Grandview, with ranch near Big Springs, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and paid the Journal

When in Fort Worth at the Cattle Raisers' convention do not forget to call at the Journal office and renew your subscription.

Dave Welling, native cattle buyer for the Campbell Commission company at Chicago, was vititing John Rosson, company's able representative at the stock vards this week.

J. P. Maloney, general live stock agent of the M., K. & T., is in Austin seriously sick. He went to Austin three weeks ago on account of feeling badly, and has been very ill since that

Fayette Wilson, a cattleman from Oklahoma, up on the Washita river, was in Fort Worth Monday. He reported that while the weather was very cold during the recent spell, the loss was very light.

W. E. Cobb, the well-known cattle-man of Wichita Falls, announces that he is going to the City of Mexico for a three months stay, and will miss the Cattle Raisers' convention for the first time since its organization.

O. H. Nelson of Kansas City was in

the Journal office one day recently on his way from Mexico to Kansas City. He has been trading pretty extensively in Mexican cattle, and has been very successful in all of his deals.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene was in Fort Worth Friday, and said that he had just received a letter from his ranch boss at Eddy, N. M., in which he reported that no cattle had died as a result of the recent cold spell.

J. W. Pancake of Gatesville topped Monday's St. Louis market with a shipment of hogs averaging 225 pounds for which he got \$4.15. They were consigned to the Evans-Hutton-Hunter live stock commission company. live stock commission company. C. W. Childress, steward of the North Texas insane asylum, offers three coming 2-year-old Holstein bulls for sale in the Journal's "For Sale"

column. These bulls are thoroughbred, of good strain and in fine condition. E. R. Stiff of McKinney has an adwertisement in the Journal offering for

sale some good grade, straight colors, Durham bulls, and anyone want-ing cattle of this class should write him before concluding purchase Mrs. Cora K. Hawkins, state agent of

the Midland Poultry Journal, has an advertisement in the Journal telling of the paper she represents. Mrs Hawkins edits the poultry department of the Journal, and is one of the best writers of her class in the country.

E. Fenlon, the well-known Midland cattleman was in Fort Worth Friday night on his way to Kansas City. He said that none of his cattle har died during the recent cold weather, and that the only losses were among some cattle that were shipped in from the

When in Fort Worth, call at the Journal office and see one of those sewing machines about which so many nice things have been said. While it is as pretty an article of furniture as you can wish to see, its chief charm is in efficient work and the low price that is asked for it.

Col. Jot Smyth of Grandview, was an interested visitor to the Swine Breeders' meeting held here last week, and was much pleased with everything that took place. He also indorsed the Mexico's Farmers congress and believes that it was the start toward better things for the farmers of this start that the farmers of the start toward better things for the farmers of this state.

The Texas Brewing company, manufacturers of the celebrated Fort Worth beer and other well known brands, have an advertisement in the Journal. The Fort Worth brewery is the city's pride, not only because it is the big-gest plant of its kind in the state, but also makes the very best beer that is brewed anywhere.

John Bauscher, Jr., has sent the Jourhal one of his handsome "catalogue and guide," which contains everything necessary to know in poultry raising, and, besides, tells something of the numerous fine chickens he keeps on his immense poultry farm at Freeport, Ill. It will be sent to any address by sending 10 cents to John Bauscher, Jr., Freeport, Ill.

Lee Bros.' famous Mounted Reel and Wife Stretcher has been sold to such men as Gen. T. N. Waul, Martin & Rogers, J. C. Wilson, Coryel county; here, and the groom is well known all over this country as a successful cattle of the Journal office. He said: "I am a

pleased with their trade. These goods and congratulated him on his happy will please all who have use for such union, and ascertained that he would on a ranch or farm, and they make his headquarters in Colorado, are sold at a very moderate price. See | while he still remains in charge of the

The ladies of the Missouri Avenue M. church, South, will set an elegant dinner and supper during the session of the Cattle Raisers' convention in this city. The place of holding the dinings will be announced in the next tessue of the Journal. Visitors to Fort Worth during that time should patronize these worthy ladies, who are enaged in the laudable work of fitting their recently built church.

H. S. McEwen, Clay Robinson & Co.'s exas representative, came in Saturay from a trip to Corpus Christi and ther extreme South Texas points. He "The snow extended further uth, and according to old inhabitants, as the deepest that country ever saw t was about eight inches on a level at orpus Christi. It has put a very fair eason in the ground and grass will be-in growing in that country right

and East of Archer City and M. Davis Seymour were in Fort Worth Monday on their way back to Sherman here they are feeding a large number f cattle. Mr. Davis said: "We have hipped 3300 head of fed cattle to market, on which we have realized a very nice profit. We still have 4100 near on feed at Sherman, making in all 8000 head we have put on at Sherman. I shall be perfectly satisfied if we available perfectly satisfied in the boys in spirit."

It will bear investigation, and will be with the boys in spirit."

It will bear investigation, and will be available perfectly satisfied in the boys in spirit."

Fort Worth, Texas,

The Journal is in receipt of a letter from W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, in which he states that he is in receipt of an inquiry from a Journal reader at Dawn, Deaf Smith county, Tex., egarding bulls, to which no name is ned, which of course renders it imossible for Mr. Ikard to reply. his notice comes under the eye of the gentleman writing the letter he will onfer a favor on Mr. Ikard by forwarding his name to that gentleman. W. Barber of Amarillo was in

Fort Worth Saturday, and when the tate senatorial party was here, put himself on recordwith one or two of senators as being opposed to the neduction of the lease price of state lands, saying that it would result to the detriment of the small stockman From expressions egathered it seems quite likely that a bill protecting the small stockman and reducing both the lease and selling price of the state lands will pass ands will pass.

Thos. F. Mastin of Grandview, farmer, stockman and banker, was in Fort Worth Saturday and called at the Journal office. He said: "I am heartily favor of everything that was done by the Farmers' congress, which re-cently met in this city. There is no state where agriculture is as im-portant as in Texas, where as little at-ention is paid to the education of the armers. This state needs a bureau of agriculture, and I hope the present legislature will provide for its creagislature will provide for its crea-

Ed Carver was in Fort Worth Friay, and in common with the rest o he cattle feeders, was feeling jubilant. He said: "I think that by the first of April fed Texans will bring \$5, and I am holding what I have left until that time. The shortage that the Journal has been preaching for some time is begin-ning to make itself felt, and by the ime the big coolers get empty, which will be along about the time grass cattle begin to go in, grassers will bring 4 and over. Mark my prediction and you will see that I am not very far

W. D. Jorden, agent of the bureau of animal industry, was in Fort Worth Sunday. He said: "On account of a number of cattlemen haveing contracts the time for closing against Mexico has been extended to the 10th of March. After that time there will be no cattle allowed to cross. There is nothing to prevent cattle from Mexico crossing below the line. I have heard it expressed that Mexico would put in quarantine regulations, separating her healthy and infected districts, with the hopes that the quarantine by this country against Mexico's healthy cattle would be

Winfield Scott has recently bought the Molloy stock of cattle in Concho county, numbering 1150 head, for which he paid in the neighborhood of \$25. This is one of the best bred herds of cattle in the South, every one a whiteface, and a number of them pedigreed. It was out of this herd that the cattle came that beat J. B. Wilson so badly at the fat stock show held a few years pack in that city. Mr. Scott will move these cattle to his New Mexico ranch. Speaking of feeding, Mr. Scott told of having received \$4.15 for a shipment of aged steers that weighed 1147 pounds after fifty days' feeding.

Mr. D. G. Galbreath, manager of the lano ranch, who left here in December and was married at Meridian, Miss., to Miss Nannie Lockard, re-Miss., to Miss Nannie Lockard, re-turned here with his lovely bride last Wednesday night. Since their mar-riage the happy couple have spent the

Bates and many others, who are well man. The Times met Mr. Galbreath

ranch. Colorado Times. G. W. Morris of Limestone county, a well-known cattleman, with ranch near Mobeetie, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on the way to his ranch to see how his cattle weathered the recent hard spell. He is feeding a good sized bunch of cattle in Limestone county, roughing them through on cotton seed and meal. He said: "I am giving them about one pound of meal and all the cotton seed they can eat. I expect to feed them along until May, gradually increasing the meal, so as to have them good and fat by that time. The recent cold weather was very severe on cattle in that part of the country, and where

were not fed some losses resulted." G. W. Walcott, an El Paso county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Satur-gay and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. He said: "It was very cold in our section, but no cattle have died that I have heard of. The recent quarantine enactment caught a number of men with cattle on the Mexican side, and I am informed that over apposite El Paso, a great many cattle are being herded preparatory to being crossed. I believe that a number are now coming across, as I have been told that the time has been exnice profit. We still have 4700 head tended until the 10th of March. I do

> Major J. W. Easton and Mr. Knox, wo well known Jack county cattlemen were in Fort Worth Tuesday, and called at the Journal office. Easton said: "It is phenomenal how the cattle came through the recent bad weather. There are a number of cat-tle in my section that will make good beef right now. Every body in the offer of fifteen days' tr country will be in Fort Worth at the customer perfectly safe. cattle convention. My town, Jacks-boro, is where the first meeting of the association took place, eighteen years ago. I was running a livery stable in the town at the time, and there were more buggies around that stable than ever collected in a country town at one time. Railroads were not plentiful in those days, and the boys came many miles to attend the meeting. did not think at that time that the association would ever assume its present proportions."

Not many stockmen are regarded as champion story tellers, although the experience of those who have been in the trade for years are full of events, some of them full of romance, others of hardships, while many are ludicrous. "Doc" Riddels is a Texas dicrous. "Doc" Riddels is a Texas man, who does not lay claim to being a humorist, but his friends say that sometimes he lets fall from his lips expressions which contain a good deal of country humor, not often realized by himself, until those present smile visi-bly or laugh audibly. "Doc" had oc-casion Saturday to communicate with a stockman at Paradise, Kan., so he wrote a telegram and turned the crank for a Western Union messenger, who promptly answered the call. The boy took the message to the telegraph of-fice, but soon returend with the state-ment the the Western Union did not go ment the the Western Union did not go to Paradise. "I always thought," replied "Doc" Riddles, "that the Western Union had no connection with Paradise. Didn't I tell you so, Feit?" Mr. I'elt smiled and so did other members of the office force, but "Doc" did not "crack a smile," until his attention was called to his not retelled to the control of the office force. was called to his apt rejoinder.—Kansas

R. B. Masterson, a well-known cattleman of Mobeetie, in a letter to the Gazette epresses himself as follows: "I read from the papers down in the state that ugly reports of the general condition of live stock are being sent ty of the Texas Panhandle and largely a regident rangelman of Wheeler Course a resident ranchman of Wheeler county of the Texas Penhandle and largely interested in range cattle here, I wish to make the following true statement to make the following true statement to go abroad for the protection and general information of individuals and capital interested in the range cattle business in the Panhandle of Texas that, notwithstanding the fact the last days of January and the first sixteen days of February gave us the severest continued cold weather that even the "old-timers" ever witnessed, we are at this writing enjoying good weather, and I have canvassed the range both en horseback and by diligent enquiry during the past week. I find that catduring the past week. I find that cat tle are badly drawn by the past storms but are now back on the ranges and filling up rapidly. There are not one hundred head of dead cattle in Wheeler county, Texas, and Roger Mills county, O. T., combined. There were put in the pastures, hereabout, several herds of southern cattle last fall, some of which are now very poor and will fall if we have severe weather during March, while native cattle and others that were in good flesh at the commence-ment of winter can stand a good deal green grass next spring with a little of last year's tallow still on their ribs. I hope cattlemen generally are "worse scared than they are hurt."

close reader of the Journal, and time since I saw where someon His method was to take a sharpened wire and to spear them in their lairs so to speak. The method I use is one that I have seen used a great many times, and it is always very effective. My plan is this. Late in the winter there is usually a season of warmth before a late freeze or of warmth before a late freeze or breaking up spell. At that time I bore into the base of the tree a small hole about half way through and with the point of my knife put about half a grain of strychnine, to be governed y the size of the tree. When the next spell comes, the sap which started to rise during the warm spell, is driven back down through the roots, impregnating every fiber with the strychnine. When sure enough spring comes the sap is forced upward, and what little strychnine is in the tree reaches every branch, twig and leaf of the tree, and no bug, caterpillar, or anything else will bother throughout the season. The fruit will in no way become dangerous, as there will not be enough strychnine in the tree to do any damage. There will be a big reduction of the cotton acreage in my neighborhood this year.

'A great deal of oats are being sown, and besides the wheat crop is not as badly damaged as was at first sup-posed. The farmers are going in for hog raising on a pretty good scale, and will this year raise their own meat at

A PRETTY FACE

is the result of a healthy physical con-"Beauty is but skin deep," yet it greatly depends on a clear complexfree from wrinkles and hollow

Health always brings wealth of beauty. A healthy state of the system comes with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine prepared for woman's allments—it cures those derangements and weaknesses which make woman's life mis-

erable A woman who neglects to take proper exercise is particularly prone to ex-cessive congestion, debility and a slug-gish circulation. This is the time we advise the "Prescription." In all de-rangements and displacements of the special organs which result in "signs of inflammation," in catarrhal dis-charges from the lining membranes, and in distressing irregularities-this medicine is guaranteed to cure, or the money will be returned.

Schmitt & Martinson, blacksmiths, do all kinds of work, such as repairing, fine painting, trimming and horseshoe-ing. New work built to order, and sating. isfaction guaranteed. Second-hand bug-gies and phaetons for sale. Cor. Taylor and Weatherford Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.

A Texas Bonanza. To enable us to wind up the business of a defunct cattle company, we will sell 30,000 acres of fine Lind, 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

Fort Worth, Texas The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this pa-

per, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John aflair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the Every Day in the Year.

The "Great Rock Island Route" runs solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Cnicago, leaving Fort Worth at 8:15 p. m. This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Strings for breakfast

second morning, only one business day For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line.

The equipment, road bed and motive

power are strictly first-class and to date. Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the re-

quirements of safety. If you are going East, North, North-east, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the under-J. C. McCABE, G. T. & P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

Schmitt & Martinson, blacksmiths, do all kinds of work, such as repairing, fine painting, trimming and horseshoe-New work built to order, and sating. isfaction guaranteed. Second-hand bug-gies and phaetons for sale. Cor. Taylor and Weatherford Sts., Fort Worth, Tex

Reel up your old wire with one of Lee Bros. mounted reels. One man can do the work and save the wire in good form for use again. Address Lee Bros., for circulars, 300 West Weatherford street, Fort Worth, Tex., or Omaha,

Headquarters

CATTLE MEN AND CATTLE LA-DIES OF TEXAS:

When in the city talking cows and cattle call in at the ST. LOUIS MILLINERY CO., 301 Houston street, Fort Worth, and buy yourself a nice new Spring Hat and the best dollar Kid Gloves in the world, and the finest Corset you ever saw for one dollar.

We sell more Millinery than any three houses in the city. Come and stop with us.

Fine Dressmaking a Specialty

ST. LOUIS MILLINERY CO.

sion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs.

Scott's Emulsion cannot be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical

Emulsion

overcomes Wasting, promotes the making of Solid Flesh, and gives Vital Strength. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anaemia, Ema-

Wasting Diseases of Children. Scott& Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

BASS

Corley Bros., Jones county, Texas, scalped 1866 prairie dogs, which they had poisoned with \$5 worth of Bass' Prairie Dog Poison, and estimated that over two-thirds died in the holes. Many others have done as well, and some better. If you want to kill your dogs write to us. One dollar per bottle (for peck wheat); enough for from 50 to 100 acres; \$1.05 by mail; cheaper in quantity. We also mix ready for use not less than a bushel at \$6 per bushel. Bass' Wolf Capsules are cheaper, safer, more certain and kill nearer the bait than strychnine. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Box of 15c, 25c, 80c,\$1.
Used and indorsed by W. H. King, C. W. Merchant, R. H. Oldham, D. L. Middleton and hundreds of others.

BASS BROS., Abilene, Tex. Bass' Prairie Dog Poison wholesale by H. W. Williams & Co., Fort Worth,

FARMERS my prices. We can save you money in everything you need in the grocery line. This is no bait—we guar-

antee to save you money. Jennings and Daggett Avenues, Opposite High School,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. A full and complete stock of farm and ranch groceries. Goods sold for eash at strictly wholesale prices and special low prices to large

ranch and farm buyers. Orders received by mail will carefully and promptly shipped. Money must accompany mail orders. A cordial invitation is extended to visit us and get our prices.

G. A. MORRIS, Jennings and Daggett Avenues, Fort

L. P. ROBERTSON, Undertaker. THOS. WITTEN, Livery.

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Special attention paid to telephone and telegraph orders. 'Phone No. 29, office; 'phone No. 316, residence. Office 806 Houston street, near postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex.

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Texas and St. Louis and the East. The Direct Line to All Points in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona,

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McLEAN & MUDGE, Proprietors.

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.		4.			No. 3.		No. 1.	
6 55 pm	7 45	a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	p m	8 55	a m	
200 pm	7 50	a m	Lv Hillsboro Ar	8 00	pm	12 05	p m	
9-10 pm	10 05	a m	Lv CorsicanaAr	5 50	p m	6 35	a m	
			Lv		pm	3 25	a m	
			Lv Fort Worth Ar		p m	7 05	a m	
1 08 pm	I1 25	a m	LvAr	4 30	p m	5 03	a m	
			LvAr				a m	
			LvAr					
1 15 a m			LvAr				a m	
3 35 a m			LvAr PleasantAr					
650 am			LvAr					
			Lv Shreveport Ar					
018 a m			Lv Camden Ar					
			Lv					
			ArFair OaksLv					

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

8 45 pm 8 45 am Ar.......... MemphisLv 7 00 pm 7 40 am

service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states. A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, A. W. LABEAUME,

G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. "SUNSET

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

Southern Pacific Company, Morgan's Steamship Line,

San Antonio and New Orleans, with Pullman Buffet Sleepers; also between Galveston and New

TWO Daily Through Trains between

DAILY Through Trains between New Orleans, California and Oregon

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Tourist Sleepers.

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

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

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

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

To the Queen and Crescent NORTH ROUTE. AND EAST Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreveport. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birm-Ingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati. Through Cars Shraveport Philadelphia To Atlanta, and New Orleans Washington To Washington and New York. Shortest
Line
The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trails from Meridian.
Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines. Sam'i C. Ray, T.P.A., Dallas.Tex R.H. Garratt, AGPA, NewOrleans I. Hardy, A.G.P.A., Vicksb'g, Miss Dallas, Tex W. C. Rinearson, G.P.A., Cin'ti.

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may attend a month on trial, then pay your expenses monthly at \$19 per month for board, lodging and tuntion in all departments. Most delightful cli-

mate on earth. Send for superb catalogue and full information free.

J. F. SMITH, Founder, Galveston, Texas. 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 Changre 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 Seft and Hard Chancre or Syphilis send for Nos. 8 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.

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INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

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EVERYTHING IN SEASON The Only Complete Restaurant in the City.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of speciales. Catarrhs of the nose and th roat successfully treated at home, Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. Refers by permission to editor of office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Port Worth, Tex

PERSONAL! BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND As mature's best blood purifer and blood builder. By eausing pure, rich blood to flow through the entire system, it speedfly curse Rheumatism, Neisralgia, Headache, Omeral Peblilty, Dyspessia and all nervous diseases. For weak kidneys and firight's disease it has ne equal on this God's groen earth. It is no man's made medicine. It is a product or gatery and man newer did or can make its funal. Sick people grow better from the first terw doshs. Wesk and puny folks grow strong and healthy hiter using a single package. BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND is the greatest discovery of the age. 5,000 testimonials of its value. Price, \$1.00 a package of over 100 doses. Our agent will supply you, or address.

THE KING CHEMICAL COMPANY, 221 State Street-CHICACO, ILL.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET

The supply of hogs and cattle have been weak on this market since the last report made by this paper. Prices have ruled steady at about the last quotations. Fat hogs are in good demand at about \$3.70 for tops, medium \$3.25 to 3.50, Stock hogs \$2.50@3.00. Good fat cows bring \$2.00@2.65; fat steers \$3@3.50. and feeders \$2.25@3.00.

SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS.
Coffin Bros. of Itasca had in 53 meal
fed cattle. M. Sansom of Alvarado,
John Farmer and Ed Trigg of the local market were in with good cattle. J. C. Smith and — Currie both of the C. Smith and — Currie both of the local market had in cattle.

Among those who sold hogs: T. N. Clayton, E. Mawer, Wm. Hamilton, J. K. Hammond, N. D. Camdern, — Gopher, A. Heacock, J. M. Beck, J. T. Harman, W. L. Emory, J. B. Young, all of the local market, and N. G. Deckerd of Thackerville, J. T. Armstrong of Milano, Comanche National bank of Comanche, Taylor & S. of Temple and S. B. Stone of Itasca. and S. B. Stone of Itasca.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Feb. 25 .- Receipts of Texas cattle were remarkably light last week. Out of 46,000 cattle received only 3300 were from Texas, against 6200 the previous week, and 6500 for the corthe previous week, and 6500 for the corresponding week a year ago. As a rule the quality was good and an upward tendency in the market made selling very satisfactory all week. Prices are now at the top notch of the season and as high as they reached any time last year, but we do not believe that they will stop here. The moderate supplies of both native and Texas cattle will surely impart a buoyant feeling to the trade and there is ant feeling to the trade and there is no reason why the progress of the market should not continue upward, at least until the grass cattle begin to come. We are glad that prices for fed cattle have been so favorable this year. Texas stockmen have many things to contend against and deserve a year of unqualified prosperity once in a while. There are many who predict that cattle prices will advance a follar per hundred before the first of June, but we hardly think that the improvement will be so much, yet there is likely to be a good deal.

The following were the principal sales made last week:
 No.
 Ave.

 H5 steers
 1135

 44 steers
 970

 19 steers
 1136

 650
 650
 steers 950 25 steers 889 1207 40 bulls 23 bulls 1173 17 bulls.. 1427 86 steers 1129 3.40

22 oxen 1019 The sheep trade has not been so good lately. The demand has been a little lighter and business for the past week

a little dull. Too many medium sheep are coming to market and values on that class have declined 30@40 cents since a week ago, though the best sheep have declined only a quarter. The outlook is still good and we expect higher prices. Sheep sell at \$2.50@4.50; lambs, \$3@6.50.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO. Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 27.-Without showing eny considerable advance, the cattle 5.12; May, 5.17@5.18; June, 5.23@5.24; market was strong: There was a good July, 5.28@5.29; August, 5.33@5.35; Seplocal and outside demand and a very moderate supply. There were ready huyers for everything on a basis of \$3.60@5.60 for common to fancy steers and at \$1.50@3,25 for cows and bulls. There were sales of prime steers at \$5.25. Calves were in liberal supply and weaker. Again the hog market was fairly steady; receipts were large; the provision market was not particularly strong and the weather unfavorable, but in spite of these softening influences there was no quotable decline in prices. Prime heavy hogs were in demand at .30@4.35 and the best light were quoted around \$4.20, the greater part of the business being done at \$4.00@4.20 for verages of over 200 pounds and at 3.80@4.00 for lighter weights.

The sheep market was not quite as yull as the one yesterday, but it was Outside orders appeared to be limited and the local refrigerators were

GENUINE 1-ow Prices



1-qt. Granite Coffee Pots......43c 2-qt. Granite Coffee Pots.....53c 3-qt. Granite Coffee Pots.....60c 4-qt. Granite Coffee Pots......68c 1-qt. Granite Drip Coffee Pots.55c 2-qt. Granite Drip Coffee Pots.65c 4-qt. Granite Drip Coffee Pots.89c



3-qt. Granite Tea Kettles.....73c



2-qt. Granite Sauce Kettles., 20c 4-qt. Granite Sauce Kettles.. 38c Granite Cake Pans...... 48c 1-qt. Granite Buckets..... 20c Granite Bowls and Pitchers.\$1.23

THE FAIR.

well filled. However, with receipts of only about 11,000 head, holders did not find it necessary to make any important concessions. Sheep were saleable at \$2.50@4.25 for poor to choice and lambs were quoted at \$3.25@5.25. Receipts—Cattle 12,000; calves 900; hogs 44,000; sheep 11,000 head.

St. Louis Live Stock

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.-Cattle-Receipts, 2400; shipments, 400. Market strong, active, slightly higher; native steers, 1100 to 1300 pounds, \$4.00@5.00; stockers, \$3.30; cows, \$3.00@3.25; Texas steers, \$4.10@4.40; grassers, \$3.40@4.25; cows, \$2.65@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 7700; shipments, 900. Market 5@10c lower. Bood heavy, \$4.15 @4.20; good mixed and medium, \$3.95 @4.10; good light, \$3.85@4.00; pigs, common rough, etc., \$3.25@3.75.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.-Cattle Receipts, 5300; shipments, 1300. Market strong 15c higher, active; Texas steers, \$3.50@4.25; Texas cows, \$2.75@3.25; beef steers, \$3.70@5.25; native cows, \$1.75@ 4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@4.35; bulls, \$2.00@2.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 8900; shipments, 2800. Market steady to shade lower, bulk of sales, \$3.75@3.95; heavies, \$3.85@4.05; packers, \$3.70@4.05; mixed, \$3.65@3.90; lights, \$3.50@3.70; Yorkers, \$3.60@ 8900: shipments. 3.70; pigs, \$3.35@3.60. Sheep-Receipts, 2200; shipments, none. Market unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices steady. American middling, 3d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 11,-1000 American. Receipts, 32,000 bales, all American. Futures improved after the opening,

ruled about the same until near the close, when prices declined; local manipulation; closing ton barely steady.

American middling, L. M. C., Feb. ruary, 2 58-64d; February and March, 2 58-64@2 59-64d; March and April, 2 58-64@2 2 59-64d; April and May, 2 59-64 @2 60-64d: May and June 2 61-64d: June and July, 2 62-64@2 63-64d; July and August, 2 63-64@3d; August and Sep-tember, 3 1-64d; September and October, 3 2-64d; October and November,

3-64@3 4-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries were 700 bales new dockets.

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Tex., Feb. 27.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 5 1-8c; sales, 1795; receipts, 2308; exports, none; stock, 124,-159.

Cotton Statistics. New York, Feb. 27.—Cotton—Exports to Great Britain, 12,689. Total today: Net receipts, 18,505; exports to Great Britain, 12,689; to continent, 7220; stock, 950,089. Consolidated net receipts, 89,-317; exports to Great Britain, 40,996; to France, 7672; to continent, 10,719. Total since September 1: Net receipts, 6,751,-692; exports to Great Britain, 2,641,-264; to France, 643,800; continent, 1,772,-

New York Cotton. New York, Feb. 27.-Cotton spot closed dull and unchanged; sales none. Cotton futures closed quiet and teady. Sales 81,400 bales. February steady. steady. Sales 81,400 bales. February nominal; March, 5.41; April, 5.42; May, 5.46; June, 5.48; July, 5.51; August, 5.55; September, 5.60; October, 5.65; November, 5.69; December, 5.74.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.-Cotton-Futures steady; sales, 47,200. February, nominal; March, 5.17@5.18; April, 5.11@ 5.12; May, 5.17@5.18; June, 5.23@5.24; tember, 5.36@5.38; October, 5.40@5.41; November, 5.42@5.44.

Liverpool Produce.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.—Bacon—Quiet; demand moderate. Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 pounds, 29s 6d; short ribs, 28 pounds, 30s; long clear light, 38 to 45 pounds, 28s; long clear heavy,55 pounds, 29s: short clear backs, light, 18 pounds, 29s 6d; short clear, middling, heavy, 55 pounds, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 Shoulders-Square, 12 to 18 pounds,

Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 pour.1s, 37s 6d. Pork-Prime mess, fine Western, 56s 6d; Western medium, 47s 6d. Lard-Quiet: prime Western, 33s 3d;

refined in pails, 34s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, 6d. Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 hard, 52@52 1-2c; No. 2 red, 52 1-2c; rejected, 48c. Corn—Dull but firm, No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white, 40 1-2c. Oats—Active; No. 2 mixed, 29@29 1-2c; No. 2 white, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 2000; corn, 16,000; Shipments-Wheat, 20,000; corn, none;

Price of Gold.

London, Feb. 27.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 2.54; Madrid, 8.50; Lisbon, 32.25 1-4; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106; Vienna, 103.

SHEEP AND WOOL

CROSS-BRED WOOLS.

Few wool growers realize what a plastic animal in the breeder's hands a sheep is. The history of our improved breeds show this. It needs only that one interested in this subject should go back some years and compare the modern breeds of sheep with the progeni-tors of them to understand what may be done by breeding. The modern Southdown is quite a different animal since Jonas Webb, the noted English since Jonas webb, the noted English breeder, completed his system of im-provement. So the Leicester, after Bakewell had done with it, was nothing like the original he started with. And the same may be said of the Lincoln, which, during only a score of years, was brought by skillful breeding and care in other ways to reach a dead weight of 74 pounds a quarter and yield a fleece of 24 pounds of silky weel nine inches in length. Much the same thing has been done by the New England Merino breeders, who have made this most useful sheep the most valuable of its kind in the world, and more especially the most useful as a top cross on other breeds for the production of almost every kind of wool that may be desired by the manufacturer, and the best known sire for the fat early market lamb. A large variety of wool is needed in the manufactures. The deneeded in the manufactures. The desire for clothing staples of different kinds to suit the fashions can only be met by breeding for it, by crossing the best suited kinds of sheep, but in every case the Merino must take more or less part in the work. Its fleece is the standard by which all others must be judged as to fineness and general utility, while its most ancient lineage, during which it has always been a Merino, and nothing else, gives it a prepotency

and nothing else, gives it a prepotency possessed by no other breed.

The Shepherd, whether he be a special wool grower or not, must necessarily study his sheep in this direction. It will no longer be profitable to throw away either the fleece or the carcast,

WELCOME STOCKMEN I



The E. & R

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES IN LACE OR CONGRESS. EVERY PAIR GUAR-ANTEED. NEW STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LOW SHOES AND SLIPPERS JUST RECEIVED.

EVANS & ROE.

315 Houston Street.

and the question before the shepherd today is how to make the most of his flock in every way possible at the same

But good wool can only be grown on good sheep, and so both parts of the business of the shepherd must be well inderstood. Feeding for wool is as important as feeding for meat, and thus n the growing of wool it must be so

understood. wool is nothing but hair. It is equally a growth from the skin, and consists essentially of the very same substance as skin does. The only difference between wool as such and hair, as distinguished from it, is in the pecuas distinguished from it, is in the peculiar crimp and curl of the wool and its imbricated surface, by which it has the ability to adhere and intertwine and mat together in the form of felt. And the different kinds of wool vary from each other only in the length and thickness of the fiber and the manner of this imbrication of the surface and the curl in it. These characteristics the curl in it. These characteristics, with of course the fineness of the fiber, constitute all the differences that go to make up the variations in wool man-ufactures. And as each breed of sheep possesses distinctive characters in these respects, and these are varied by crossing the different breeds, it is easily seen what an interesting subject for study the cross breeding of sheep for this especial purpose may be to the intelligent shepherd.-American Sheep

HORSES AND MULES.

MORE WINNERS.

If I were asked what reform in trotting affairs I deemed most necessary I would unhesitatingly answer such a one as will permit a large number of starters to become winners. It is better, in my judgment, that 190 men should make a net profit of \$1000 aplece in a season's racing than that four men St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.—Cotton, quiet; middling, 5 1-8c; sales, 800. Receipts, 2000; shipments, 1900; stock, 66,300 excepting a few chance winnings can generally succeed in carrying away the bulk of the money on any given circuit, while the great bulk of the owners and drivers leave the circuit poorer than they entered it. * * * i be-lieve that the over night entry plan for purse races will have to come. The runners have been compelled to adopt it, and so will the trotters be. That it will add immensely to the popularity of trotting and to the value of trotting horses I do not doubt. It will be a great equalizer and will do much to verify the maxim that "on the track all men are equal." It gives a new stimulus to trotting and to tretting-horse breeding.—"Iconoclast in Kentucky Stock Farm.

THE FARMERS' TROT.

The funniest race of the season was the farmers' trot at Rich Hill, Mo. There were five entries, and the winner was protested as a ringer, and it went. The pole horse was a little roan mare with a 2-months-old colt suckling her. Prior to the first heat his coltship was tied to a hitch-rack outside the fence, just below the quarter-stretch gate, where he could see his ma perform deeds of greatness. But Ma. evidently thought she was Flying Jib, for she wouldn't come down to the wire, but balked at the distance stand. Her embryo mechanic getting a little wrathy, and not having a gad or spur, used the end of the lines vigorously, on the old mare's back. The female representa-tive of Jibism must have had a few strains of broncho blood in her family tree, for she gave a screech like a wild one does when the blind cinch is yank-ed up tight, buck-jumped two or three times, and then reared up and fell over the fence, balancing, as it were, on the

Her farmer-boy reefer never even dismounted, but kept on batting, and she struggled back onto the track again. He was evidently "all right," this farm-er boy, for he yanked her around in a circle a couple of times until she seemed kind of dazed and he brought her down with the bunch, all trotting. The to the gate the colt, as if to say "go on, Ma, and trim 'em up," gave a loud whinny, and the old mare bolted for

her offspring. Had it not been that the others were out-trotting her away from the wire, the old mare would have made a killing sure enough, and, as it was, she got the farmer that was trailing, and got him good and plenty, too, but she didn't get out that gate. "Oh, no!" That ener-getic McHenry behind her larruped her into a gallop with the butt end of the reins and caught the bunch heading

into the backstretch. The other drivers seemed to be a little leery of him and his mount, and laid out wide, so he easily took the pole, and Ma settled to her gait. But it is the pace that kills, and the merry run that first quarter cooked Ma, and we soon saw she was done, as, closely hugging the outside fence, they passed one by one, and she got the ban-There was a great family reunion outside the quarter-stretch gate a few minutes afterward, and the young man who drove Ma remarked to a sympa-thetic crowd, "that if it hadn't been for that gosh durned colt she could 'a won that race."—Horse World.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known one of the oldest and best known makes on the markst, 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 \$30 to \$20 more than we ask for them.

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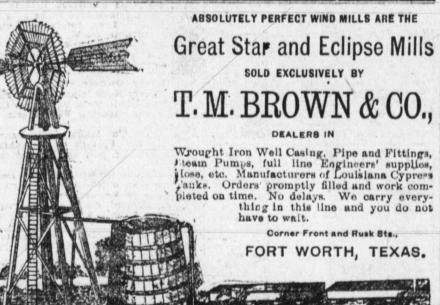
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I don't mind telling how I received my bayonet wound. At the battle of Davis' Cross Roads, mentioned in my last letter, the "Yanks" got in too big a hurry to go somewhere to think to take all their guns and other war im-plements along with 'em, and the "Reb" evidently not thinking they had a dead cinch on the situation didn't take time to pick up all the discarded tools of death, and the result was that a pretty well strewn battle field was left to be pillaged by such of us tough boys as had the nerve to venture on it. Disregarding everything useful we might have picked up, we made haste to secure an ample supply of muskets, bayonets, belts, knapsacks, etc., which we carried into an adjoining corn field, and subsequently to the woods nearer home. Thus was our juvenile military company well equipped with the full grown paraphernalia of war, the only drawback being that we couldn't par-ade our arms in public for fear of being caught and having the entire neigh-borhood of women and children-for there were no men at home carried off to prison on a charge of treason or something worse. But we made the woods ring with the sounds of war, and many a pumpkin and late melon suffered from our bayonet thrusts, and indeed it was during a very confused etreat from an old preachers premise that I received the bayonet wound I carry to this day. During one of our toraging expeditions we were suddenly attacked by an old lady, a preacher and a dog, and our forces at once became disordered and panic stricken, and as I jumped a big gully in my rdor to advance from the enemy my bare heel flew up and came in contact with the point of the bayonet which protruded from the little end of a defective scabbard which was attached to my belt. As a result my ankle became much swolen and I was laid up several days, during which time I bred a scar which may be seen even to this day, when my feet are clean.

After the siege of Chattanooga and until the close of the war, the people who lived twenty-five miles south of that city in the "cave" occupied a very unenviable position. We were scouting ground for renegades from ooth armies. The Yankee scouts robbed us because we were enemies and the rebel scouts plundered us because they argued that what they left the would get, and both parties fired on sight at any able bodied man they saw, no doubt because they felt that any decent able bodied man would feel perfectly justified in taking a pop at them. Strange the marauders hardly even met and killed each other, a calamity which the women and chil-dren who were trying to make a living in that country could have borne with great fortitude, so, that between the gallants of the two sides, we were not left an animal able to pull a bull tongue plow or carry a bushel of corn to the little water mill which, quick as it mashed one grain into meal, jumped

on to another one. I have no sort of doubt but these gray-were all irresponsible camp-followers, acting without authority from any source, and were only by courtesy called "scouts," instead of "robbers," hich should have been their appel-

By and by, a school teacher who had escaped military service by reason of rheumatism or some other chronic disease contracted no doubt by lying in the woods hiding from conscript officers, opened a 'rithmetic and 'ritin' school in a little house with a thicket of pine saplins on one side and an old field grown up in briars on the other. This school was attended by long-legged, one-gallowsed boys like myself and buxom homespun dressed girls of all ages, and of all degrees of beauty-for girls will be pretty, no matter as to the kind of clothes they wear, so that no one else wears better ones, and in this case the girl who was the most artistic weaver, cutter and fitter was the best dressed. The school was reinforced also by a contingent of paroled prisoners who towards the close of the war began to leak through the lines, and others, who, poor disheartened fellows, had not been paroled—nor even captured, but had just got tired and quit. These with the big boys who had sprung up during the last years of the war, formed a good-sized contingent of our school, who felt pretty confident of being shot by the first scout who saw them no matter for what army he was scouting, or whether, as would most probably be the case, he was only scouting for

Under these circumstances our school was always on the quivive for news of raids, and many a time as I was toiling over some long example in long division I was ordered to lay aside books and slate and trot off two or three miles to learn if there was any news of the "scouts." I being in no danger from any one except perhaps

the "ragman."
"Here, yo legs," said a long-haired ex-reb, kicking me with his run-down boot, "work this sum for me in mul-tiplication, an' then run over to Wheeler's store an' see if you can hear anything o' the scouts-thought I hearn shots a while ago."

"I'll not do it-you go your own lazy self an' work yer own sums too."
"Git on now, er I'll take this board to yer."
"You kiss my foot—I'm not 'fraid of

you." And indeed I wasn't, for what man with a run-down boot on could catch a barefooted boy.
"Here, teacher, make this dang boy

go over to Wheeler's an' see what he can hear, I thought I hearn guns 'while ago."

"Yes, certainly, run on there now, ask old Riley Wheeler if he's heard any news today, and get back here quick."

I was afraid to disobey the teacher, so I went moderately along, wishing in my heart that the scouts would come and run off all those big bearded boys, so that the girls would say nice things to me, as they used to before the big boys came. I hadn't gone far along the little foot-path before I had to stop to catch a ground squirrel, and then the lizzards were so thick that I improvised me a bow from a hickory bush and some arrows from the dogwood sprouts, and proceeded to kill me some dozen lizzards, after which I tried to capture a nest of flying squirrels, all of which consumed plenty of time for me to have gone to Wheeler's and back with some to spare. Then an idea struck me. Might as well be hanged for stealing a sheep as a lamb. So I left the path and took through the brush so as to make it appear that I had come the very nearest way from Wheeler's, and I approached the school souse jumping brush heaps, riding

down bushes, running as I had never run before, shouting. "Run, boys, run. They're comin' they'll kill you all!" Then as I saw the result, I began to

shout, "Wait, wait, they aint comin!" but nobody heard those last words. Everybody of army size was traveling Some of the big boys were knocking the bark off the bent saplings with their shoulders as they made their way through the thicket others were seeking the very heart of the big briar field, unmindful of the thousands of pricks from the millions of thorns. The eacher grabbed his crutches, which he always kept handy, but never used except in just such emergencies, and be-gan to look up the road for the dread raiders, and when I came up and shamefacedly threw down the game I had killed and forgot to leave in the woods, he began to ask without waiting for answers, "Where are they? Which side is it? Who saw 'em? who

have they killed? etc." He wanted to get posted as to his expected vistors, where so as to deter-mine whether his sentiments were Southern or Northern that day.

Oh, but his head turned red and his

heart got hard when I made him understand that it was a false alarm I had raised, and the language he used was frighful—and the big girls, those of 'em who were soft on the big boys 'em who were soft on the big boys who were all this time running through brush and briars, how they did wonder why lightning didn't strike me, and the boys of my own size, who had not run; how they wondered how so wicked a boy as I should live and be allowed to attend a decent school, so that alteacher, beaten by the boys and ban-ished by the girls, seemed very promising, and indeed I believe I should have been punished severely but for a hearted, red-headed, freckled faced girl who, seeing a tear washing its way down through the dirt on my cheek, stepped up, put her arm around my neck, pressed my unkempt head against her big, soft breast, and said kindly:

'Don't you let 'em scare you-if them dang cowardly boys want to kill they selves runnin', just let em run the first one what touches this boy has go me to lick, an' taint no stay-at-home dodge-around kind of 'er lay-down-his un-and-run-to-the-woods soldier can that nither. You her me whisper!" That settled it. They all knew that rl. I did too, and felt perfectly safe nder her protection. Poor girl, she terwards went to the bad and I think lled herself drinking, but she had a eart in her like an ox, and she stood

friend in need, n the course of two or three days boys began to collect into school again, but the good natured fellows in stead of thrashing me for the joke had played on them, were inclined to look on the funny side of it, and just simply gave me up as incorrigible, and send me no more after war news. Some of them will read this article

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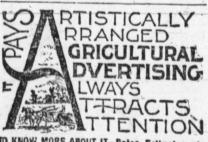


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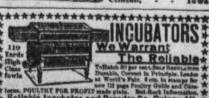


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Sold to Shippers. Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	409,965	468,616	45.730		

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1886		390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888		1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889		1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890		1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1391	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892		1,705,687	185,457	14,269
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