#### THE FARM.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE OF RUNNELS COUNTY.

Farmers' Institute of Runnels county met in regular session at the courthouse in Ballinger Saturday, April 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The house was called to order by Chairman W. G. Green, who made the meeting a short, pointed talk on the necessity of such an organization and the benefits to be derived from it. S. H. Muncy then took the floor and

made a brief talk on "Milo-maize and Mode of Cultivation," which was to the point and gave milo-naize the credit of being one of the best forage plants grown or known to this country. Besides being one of the best forage plants, it has proven itself to be almost an absolutely sure crop in this section of the country, and is fast gaining fa-vor among our leading farmers and stockmen.

Others present also joined in the discussion and added their mite of testi-mony in favor of milo-maize, and urged the necessity of spreading the good news of its unparalleled superiority in point of usefulness and productiveness over other crop cereals. In fact they seemed to think that too much could not be said in its praise.

Newt J. Wardlow was called on to explain "how raising watermelons may be made profitable," and responded with some clear-cut and well-defined suggestions on that very important If there is anything on earth that Newt knows it is how to make a watermelon crop pay. He was listened to throughout with much interest by those whose good fortune it was to be present. Others joined in the discussion, and for a time things were lively, and full of watermelon lore.

W. G. Green responded to a call for a talk on "Truck Gardening." He demonstrated his ability to handle the subject assigned him, and gave out many practical suggestions as how to best prepare the soil, plant and cultivate different truck garden cereals. Discussions on this subject also went the rounds, each one giving out bits of 'nformation and experiences on that line; and if those present did not derive considerable benefit from the discussions on this subject it was certainly their own fault. It seems to us that they would gain something by absorption if incapable to secure it any other

way.
"Experiments and Experiment Stations," was the treated at some length by Judge C. H. Willingham. However, he stated in the outset that he had been unable to get much valuable data, through a delay of some sort. Yet, he dwelt at some length upon the neces-sity of immediate and speedy action being taken by our people along this line, to the end that this section of country may get her just deserts, and these people receive the benefits of an experiment station located in our midst. Without a concert of action these things cannot be obtained. number present joined in hearty approval of the judge's remarks, and indicated a willingness to lend a helping hand in carrying out his suggestions. At this juncture it was discovered that 12 o'clock had rolled around and

an adjournment was taken until 1:30 Upon the reconvening of the meeting in the afternoon J. T. Billups held the floor a few moments expressing his views upon the subject previously assigned him, "The County Press and the Farmer's Interest," wherein he endeavored to show the close relation between them, and the duties of one to the other. How important it is that a knowledge of the very best methods should be diffused among the people and the important part farmers played

in such diffusion. interesting communication on 'Stock Raising Carried on With Farming," from our worthy citizen and suc-cessful stock farmer, C. C. F. Blanchard, was then read before the institute. and will be found in another part of this issue. Read it, it contains much

thought. A splendid communication on the "Relation of the Business Man to the Farmer," from McD. Townsend of Winters, was read before the institute, which will also be found in another part of this issue. Mack makes a few practical suggestions that are worthy your attention.

H. G. Hays, a prosperous farmer of our county, was present, and honored the occasion with a talk on the "Won-derful Pea," its wonderful productive-ness, value as a feed, etc. He experimented in a limited way last year, he and was so well pleased with the results of the experiment that he would plant ten acres of them this year; also, I. M. Jones, his neighbor, will plant thirty acres of them this year. claims that they will grow waist high by the last of July or the first of August when they can be moved down and make splendid hay, and will again co to the front and make a fine yield. They are said to be fine for table use, and will fatten hogs to a fineness.

Among the other things mentioned y W. G. Green was the Hickory King or Southern Log Cabin corn, which it claimed will mature in ninety days after planting, which he experimented with such a wonderful success that he says it is fine, early and almost a cerain crep. H. G. Hays was elected as our next

chairman, and J. T. Billups continued as secretary.
C. H. Willingham, S. R. Muncy and J. T. Billups were elected as a commit-

tee on program, etc.

J. T. Billups, as secretary of the institute, was instructed to correspond with our state senator, Hon. J. M. Pressler, and our representative, Hon. R. A. Smith, urging the passage of the Brewer bill to create a board of agriculture and to hold farm institutes.

Nothing further appearing for attention, an adjournment was taken to meet at the courthouse in Ballinger on the first Saturday in May at 10 o'clock a. m.-Banner-Leader.

## STOCK RAISING-FARMING.

At your request I hereby offer the following suggestions as my ideas on the subject assigned me, to wit: "Stock Raising Carried on with Farming." I have been a citizen of west Texas for the past sixteen years, having moved from Concho county in the

spring of 1879; and the better part of my life has been spent among you. I came to this country a young man with little experience, and for six-teen years I have been a citizen among you, and have shared with you the ups and downs of west Texas.

I have seen this country when it med as the rose, when no part of God's domain was prettier or fairer. and when all of our people were prosperous and contented. And, gentlemen, I was with you when all was desolate and unpromising, and when despair and bankruptcy stared us all the face; when the farmers had no crops with which to meet their debts. and when the stockman had no fat cattle with which to meet his obliga-

tions, and when we were all in the same boat—no money in our pockets, and lots of unpaid debts. These were the times that tried the souls that are in us, and when many of our people threw up the sponge, gave up all they had and quit fhe country.

As I look back over the scenes of the

past sixteen years, many changes are presented to me. Friends who brought thousands of dollars to our country are now bursted—lots of them working for wages. Some of them put their money in cattle, some in sheep, others in horses, and many of them sunk their hard earnings and savings of a life-

Now, gentlemen, there was a cause for all this unusual failure of our people. We had as fine a class of citizenship in our midst as cause of citizenship in our midst as cause of citizenship in our midst as cause. ship in our midst as can be found in any part of the civilized world. Our people are honest, brave and energetic, and as fair samples of genuine man-hood as any section of our beloved Union can boast of. From the East, West, North and South, and even Eu-rope has furnished us some of her best

and truest of men.
It is only the strong, the brave and the young that go to the frontier and develop its resources.

But here, gentlemen, is where the

ploneers of a new country labor under great disadvantages; they know nothing of the climate, the soil, nor what is adapted to the country, and their work necessarily, for a few years at ast, is one of experiments.
We found grass here, and fat stock,

and we concluded that there would each year be fine grass and fat cattle. The result: Millions lost and thousands busted by the great die ups of stock We saw fine soil, as rich as the "Val-ley of the Nile," and we concluded that there was a fortune in wheat, oats, corn and cotton. The result was that many a farmer at the end of the season had neither money to pay for the

supplies advanced him by his mer-chants, nor had he raised supplies for his family or feed for his stock.

We were on the wrong track. Our treories were all right, but they were

not suited to this country.

The stockman who went busted on raising stock on the range would to-day have been prosperous if he had raised less cattle and more feed. The farmer who lost all he had trying to raise cotton, corn and wheat would today have been with us and had money in the bank, if he had raised more milo maize, sorghum and Johnson grass and fed it to stock and

let the other crops alone. This country is a stock farming country or it is nothing, and if stock farming is not profitable and certain here, we all had just as well emigrate to some other country, and let it revert to the Indian and wild animals that roamed over it prior to the advent of the white man.

From my own experience, and from what I have seen. I firmly believe that what I have seen, I firmly believe that stock-farming can be made profitable here. We can raise sorghum, kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn, milo maize and Johnson grass in abundance. These feeds can be grown with almost an abfeeds can be grown with almost an ab-solute certainty in this country, and fed with a little cotton seed meal or cotton seed wil certainly make as nice fat beef as ever went from Texas to

And it is also an absolute indisput-able fact that milo maize will make as nice, fine bacon and lard as corn or any other feed. I have today as fine hams, shoulders and sides as can be found in the state that were fattened on mile maize and sorghum heads. Raise feed, lots of it. If you haven't the stock yourself, you can get them to

the Northern markets.

fatten. You can sell the feed or you can borrow the money to buy stock to Whenever this country develops into a stock-farming country it will be no trouble for any good citizen to go to our banks or commission men and get

sufficient money to buy all the stock necessary to eat their surplus feed. If you have the feed the money will be forthcoming to buy cattle to eat it. There is always a great difference in prices between a grass fed steer and on fed for market.

off of grass weighing 1000 pounds was worth 2 cents per pound on the Chi-cago market, or \$20. The same steer today, fed and fat, is worth on the Chicago market from 4 to 4 1-2 cents per pound. And instead of weighing 1000 pounds, he would weigh 1200 to 1250 pounds, and would bring near \$50, leaving \$30 to the man who furnishes the feed and prepared him

for market. These are my reasons why we should try stock-farming, and I firmly believe that when our people get well into the business that we will have a contented and successful people, and that the cry of hard times will be a thing of the past, and that every man you meet will have a smile on his face, and west Texas will once more come to the front as one of the fairest and best portions of our great and be-loved state.—C. C. F. Blanchard, be-Runnels County Farmers' Insti-

FROM WILLIAMSON'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Notes Gathered By a Journal Correspondent - Rain Needed.

Taylor, Tex., April 10. Another train load of fine beef cattle were shipped out from Taylor Tuesday, six car loads belonging to W. C. Wright & Co., of the Flag Springs ranch, and three loads to Wright & King. They were a lot of exceptionally fine high grade Durham streers, averaging in weight 1150 pounds, and were shipped to Kansas City via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway—the best market and best route, so local stockmen assert, for Texas cattle. These steers were fed from the product of the Taylor cot-

The 420 head of cattle recently purchased of Mr. John Kritser by Farrar & Barnes of Kansas City, have been shipped from the former's ranch near

Georgetown. Cattlemen generally in this section are just now rejoicing at the favorable quotations, and "returns" in particulars, received from the St. Louis, Chiand Kansas City markets-the latter being the favorite with William-

son county stockmen. Stockmen, gardeners and Tarmers generally in this section are suffering crying loudly and lustily for good rain, no general rain having fallen this section since last September,

over six months ago. Water is so scarce here in this immedite vicinity that the Taylor water company—whose reservoir has hereto-fore been amply fed by springs—is now pumping water through its mains from the San Gabriel river, a distance

of over five miles. Planting has been seriously delayed on account of the want of moisture, and early planted gardens look any

thing but healthy.

A German farmer living near Taylor has set Williamson county agriculturists an example worthy of emulation by all. Last year he raised one hundred head of hogs from the product of his farm, fifty of which was sold at an average weight of 250 pounds. On the

whole his hog crop netted him more oney than a big cotton farm at great

Messrs. J. P. B. Young and F. A. Brame of Greenville, Texas, are here with a carload (twenty head) of fine Missouri horses, broken drivers, brood mares and match teams. At an aucsale yesterday thirteen head of this shipment was, on account of the stringency of the money market,

sold at fabulously low prices. Mr. A. G. Anderson, living near Wilson's Springs is this county, has brought to town a hen's egg which is a curiosity. It is much larger than a goose egg, though not entirely as sym-etrical. For the purpose of preserving the shell the meat was being extracted from a punctured aperture when it was discovered that another perfectly formed egg covered with a hard shell was on the inside. Mr. Andersan says the author of the egg is a small hen, and has produced several similar eggs, but none quite as large as this. The but none quite as large as this. only explanation of the freak is that eggs are so cheap now that the hens have to "double up" to save expenses.

MINOR H. BROWN.

#### IRRIGATION.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS. It is within the power of the practical irrigators of our Western states and territories to furnish the one conclusive argument which is required to

convince the American people of the capabilities of the arid region for the support of a population on a prosperbasis. To do this is a duty which they owe to themselves and to their own local communities, not less than to the West and to the country.

Those who have not seen the arid region, and those who have seen it only from the car window, regard it as little better than a hopeless waste. When they are confronted with the successful experience of a community, here and there, they generally choose to regard it as an isolated instance which proves nothing as to Western America as a whole. The perverseness of popular opinion on this point is a stern fact, with which the champions of irrigation progress are constantly contendng in the benighted east. Progress is being made in the work of convert-ing the people in spite of this obstacle, but such a living argument as our irrigators might furnish, in at least a dozen states and territories, would accomplish more for the cause in year than all the magazines, books and

speeches can do in ten years. The thing that we are trying to prove to the American people is this: Inat there are hundreds of valleys in arid America susceptible of irrigation from waters readily available, where families of average industry and intelligence may be a generous living telligence may win a generous living, by producing what they consume, on farms ranging from twenty to forty acres. In making this claim we are confronted by the statement that men who are now farming 1000 acres in wheat are getting poorer each year, while in other parts of the west settlers who have recently gone into the country are calling upon the public to be saved from starvation. Both of these statements are grim realities, but they merely prove the truth of what is claimed for the small, irrigated farm. Men are starving to death in the semi-arid region not because they irlgation, but because they do not; the wheat farmer is getting poorer because he has a big farm instead of a little one, and because he raises almost nothing except one staple product, raises that in competition with the servile labor of Egypt and India, instead of diversifying his broducts to meet the needs of his family's con-sumption. These facts are perfectly plain, too, but the great American public sees only the price of wheat in one place, and the starving fauners the other, and is just a trifle credulous about the perfectly truthful and logical explanation that is offered by the friends of the small, irrigated In every valley of arid America

where irrigation and settlement have made a beginning, there should be formed this spring an Independence League. Its object should be to demonstrate, within the next six months, that in each of these valleys farm, when well irrigated and intensively cultivated, wil produce the va-riety of products necessary to the generous support of a family, with exception of tea, coffee and the spices. Wherever this can be done the have the raw material of industrial in-dependence. Millions of good people Eastern states and foreign tries are hungry for a chance to convert this raw material into the manu-factured article known as civilization. The Independence Leagues can each create a demonstration farm, which will forever prove the case for the par-ticular valley or district in which it is located. We suggest that wherever this article is read and approved, leading citizens call the people together and form an organization. Let them rent or borrow a tract of irrigated land as near the town as possible, and of such size as they think best for a representative farm unit. In southern California and southern Arizona it might well be ten acres; in the inter mountain country twenty acres would be better; and in Northern latitudes like Montana, or high altitudes, ike like Montana, or high altitudes, ike Wyoming or Nevada, forty acres would be more fairly representative. This small farm should be at once brought into cultivation at the hands of a first-class man, and made to produce the greatest possible variety of garden and field crops, together with meat and dairy products. Of course, orchard fruits cannot be brought to maturity, but from the older places in the neighborhood the horticultural possibilities may be abundantly proven. wherever this plan is adopted the

prople will be able to prove next fall just what can be done with a small farm under a system of divirsified industry. They will have a wonderful exhibit of actual results. A few years ago we all talked about the wonderful profits per acre that could be realized from this and that thing. That day is passed, we hope, forever. A period of hard times has taken the nonsense out of the public, East as well as West. Everybody now understands that it is a physical necessity to get a living first and get rich afterward. The destiny of arid America is to furnish a field where millions can live, and live well: where they can live well in spite hard times, drouths and panics; where they can work for themselves instad of for an employer who crystallizes their labor, except so much as buy a bare subsistance, into factories, fine dwellings and bank stock.

The demonstration farms will be worth more than the county fairs to the various localities where they exist. They will be talked about and written about everywhere, and will carry the fame of these 'valleys to the ends of the earth. They wil be described in the filterature of the Colonial clubs, and become the text of many a ser-mon in the future.

We would be glad to see Independ-

ence Leagues and demonstration farms ence Leagues and demonstration farms in many more places than are here suggested, but if the people of the localities named will take up the idea this spring, and carry it through to completion by next autumn, a tremenaous gain will be made for the irrigation cause. tion cause.

The Irrigation Age invites correspondence in relation to this matter, and will gladly publish all details of progress. It will do everything in its power to give communities the greatest posible advantage in the way of making known the results achieved by demonstration farms. We know the importance of this thing, and, with whatever influence we may possess, we urge the friends of irrigation to take up the matter, and to prove, be-yond all possible dispute, that indus-trious families can live well on small farms, with all the social advantages that means, in their neighborhood. The demonstration farms can, of course, be made to more than repay their cost in direct returns from the their cost in direct returns from the soil, to say nothing of the value of the object-lesson and the advertising it will necessarily carry with it .- Irriga-

THE OUTLOOK. There are several contingencies in-volved in the question of the next hog crop, says an exchange. Among them is whether we are to have open mar kets abroad and restored industry and normal consumtion at home. One of our agricultural exchanges discusses the matter from a domestic standpoint as follows: "What the year may bring forth is contingent greatly upon the spring season, when the young things appear on the farm. If it is a cold, damp and backward spring, it means a light pig crop. We have had but one large crop of pigs, and that followed by a season of great scarcity of foods. High priced foods and diseases have caused heavy marketing from all sources, and unless we have an unprecededtedly large pig crop this spring, nere will be a marked shortage of the stock which is to go into market next fall and winter. Should there be a big corn crop, and short pig crop, there is certain to be a great demand for stockers to move the corn. Hence, in any light we can look at it, the indication is for high prices for hogs and pro-ducts next fall. If the season is favorable for the growing corn, we predict a large acreage and there will be an urgent demand for young stock during the early fall months. This will have the effect of clearing the early mar-kets. Hence we believe that it will be prudent to push the young things to a marketable condition as early in the fall months as possible. The outlook for swine raisers is certainly bright.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

VETERINARY. In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any in-formation in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

FISTULA AND BLIND TEETH. Kingsland, Tex., April 13, 1895.

Veterniary Editor Journal: What will cure fistula on horses, and what is the cause of the disease? I have several head running on range that have not been used for two years that have fistula. I also have a horse that has what is

called blind teeth. Is it necessary to knock them out? Some people say they should be knocked out, while others say they should not. E. V. CASNER. Fistula is a term applied to a sinuous pipe leading from cavities to the surface of the body. Poll evil is a fistula of the poll, or the top of the nead, and is in no way different from

that affection located on the withers. It is mostly caused by a chafing from a halter or heavy bridal, blows, or the animal striking the head against the hay rack, a low door or ceiling, while that of the withers from badly fitting collars, saddles, etc., on large necked horses, or those with very high or low withers; while in the pastures it often the result of rolling on sharp

In your case I would recommend you to round-up those affected, wash out the cavity, clean and dry and fill up with iodoform powder, getting as much as possible in the flistula. After absorbing as much of the matter and water collected in the cavity as you before applying the lodoform, this

will effect a cure. It is always best to extract blind teeth with forceps. The object in extracting these teeth is because af a nerve, the location of which is quite adjacent to them, and from its con-nection with some of the filments of the optic nerve. It has been often considered to be the cause why some horses have weak eyes. These super numary teeth pressing against nerve cause perpetual irritation and is branches which it connects.

HORSE NOTES.

A firm hand, a cool head and a soothing word will do far more than punishment with a frightened horse. It is estimated that in Oregon, Wash ington, Montana, Nevada and Idaho there are at present 2,000,000 of breed wild horses, for which no market can now be found.

The pneumatic tire not only dimin-

ishes the weight to be drawn, but does away with that vibration which, car-ried along the shafts to the body of the horse, wearies him and impedes his Cornstalks are a laxative food.

The feet of foals very seldom receive the care and the frequent inspection so necessary to their future perfection of form and soundness. Horses' feet from this cause alone, frequently be deformed, defective and

Grooming removes dust and secre ions, thereby soothing the animal and enabling the pores of the skin to form their proper functions. Careful and regular grooming has an important influence on the health of the horse, besides adding greatly to its ap-

## HARNESS HORSES.

The breeding interests of the country lemand the most careful consideration at the present time of those engaged in ed alone should not be our aim in breeding horses, says a correspon-

dent of the Iowa Turf. You may choose the best speed producing sire in the country, and you will realize that not over 50 per cent of his colts, at the outside, with the best of handling, will trot in 2:30 or better. Admitting this to be a fact, then, what are you going with the other fifty that cannot trot? The country today is overstocked with a class of horses that are not even good enough to make livery

How many of you can go out and within a month pick up a carload of horses that, besides being well bred, stand sixteen hands high, weigh 1100 or 1200 pounds, and are sound in wind or limb, having good feet and legs, that are good color, with stylish carriage of head and tail, and that can pull a road wagon or buggy at a 2:50 clip? If you do get them you will find that you have paid their owners a good round price for them, notwithstanding the fact that horses are cheap. Breed, if you will, to sires that produce speed, as speed is a very desirable quality, but before breeding to a certain horse, see that you have a mare that is equally well bred, if possible, and one that is stylish, sound and a good individual; then look for the same qualities in the stallion, and the progeny will make an animal which, if it does not make a record breaker, will make one that you can sell at a good figure for road purposes. Unsoundness either in sire or dam is certainly hereditary, but this fact has in the past, by many breeders, been entirely overlooked. Soundness is always considered very essential by breeders of other kinds of animals.

The superbly bred Hambletonian stallion, Black Time, No. 11651, is doing some very fine track work under the handling of Capt. Jno. Bostdick, at Col. Maddox's track, two miles east of the city. Black Time will serve a few approved mares this season at \$25 for the season. Lovers of perfection in the horse line are invited to call and examine this splendid animal. Any fur-ther information will be gladly furnished by addressing Capt. Jno. Bost-dick, Fort Worth, Texas.

One of the most important items in making hogs profitable on the farm is to push the growth as much as pos-sible. While the weather is reasonably pleasant and there is good pasturage is one of the best seasons for securing a good growth at a low cost. Liberal feeding is of course necessary. The clover or grass pasture will help timo-thy notsonly in securing a good growth but in lessening the cost. But in all cases when it is desired to push the growth it will be necessary to feed liberally in addition. The amount of the ration can best be determined by the condition of the pigs as this is the best

All things considered one of the best rations that can be supplied is mid-dlings made into a slop with skim milk. This with pasturage makes a complete food and a thrifty gain can be secured at a low cost. Frequently it will pay to buy mill feed for growing pigs even if it is necessary to sell corn to get the money. Some corn or corn meal can be fed but it is cheaper and better to make middlings the principle ration. Ground oats is a good feed for growing pigs. It supplies the material needed to secure a good development of bone and muscle, the principal objection to feeding them being the cost, and this is an item that must always be consider-ed as with growing pigs as well as other products from the farm the cost of making ready for market must be made as low as possible without lowering the quality. It is this that makes it desirable to feed middlings in preference to almost any other ration that can be supplied, and especially so on the farm where plenty of sweet milk can be had so that it can be made into a good slop. Nearly or quite all that they can eat up clean should be given at each meal, feeding three times s day until they get well started to grow ing, at least when two will answer .--Exchange.

FROM CALLAHAN'S CAPITAL.

Personal Mention and the Condition of Crops.

Baird, Tex., April 16, 1895. Editor Journal:
Since our last week's offering to the Journal several important things have happened in and about Callahan county's hub. First, we have enjoyed a visit from Mr. D. O. Lively, associate editor of the Journal, which was duly appreciated; our only regret being that we had not more time and opportunity for discussing with him matters of special interest to our section of country. Second, we have mad a great glorious gully washing, ground soak-ing rain, putting new life into every-

thing. Corn, oats, fruits and flowers are pushing on to perfection, while the festive heel fly no longer gets in his deadly work by bogging poor old Naneys in the mudholes. Last week we had quite a boom in cattle trading. Several good sized deals were reported, but alas; "The best laid plans of 'some cattleman's' gang aft a glee," and theis week the air

and theis week the air

seems full of doubts and damns.
Mr. I. N. Jackson brought in five
cars of cattle from Fort Worth Sunday and sent them to his Hubbard creek ranch north of Baird.
They are a good grade of east
Texas cattle, and will be good average "natives" after a years grazing on curly mesquite grass. A Mr. Campbell of Louisiana, shipped in 150 Louisiana cattle, Monday, will sell on our local market. which he

Major G. E. Nelson has leased a splendid ranch on Hubbard creek from Robert A. Speer for a term of years, and will be a straight cowman hereafter. The Major is strictly business very popular, and full of energy, and no one doubts that he will succeed as a stockman.

We have heard rumors of a big deal between some of our local stockmen, and understand that one of the largest ranches and stocks of cattle in our ccunty will change hands in a few days—names and details furnished la-

ter on.
Rev. W. W. Dorman and Colonel W J. Norton, with their families, are attending the Epworth League convention at Houston this week, and will take in the Moody meeting as they return. Should these dear brethren confused and lost amid the wildering lights and busy scenes of the great city where the Panther laid down, will the Journal kindly pilot them to the Union depot and see them safely started toward their home and anxious friends. A. G. WEBB, Real Estate and Live Stock Agent,

A Watch for \$1.50. That's just what we've got, and we

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

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

W. C. Alexander left a sample of his artichokes at the Herald office the first of the week. He says he believes they will grow 1500 bushels to the acre, but will not vouch for these figures. At all events they grow very thick and the whole ground for a foot deep becomes perfectly choked up with them. Mr. Alexander has recently been try-ing them for table use and says they make some very palatable dishes. can be fried or stewed as turnips or potatoes and make excellent They are also recommended as fine for pickles. They are a wonderful plant and make lots of food for man or beast.—Hall County Herald.

Rhubarb fills a distinct want, coming as it does at a season when nature craves green food, while its acidity stimulates the languid appetite. It is surprising that it is not more generally grown. Only a few plants are necessary for a family supply, and, once established, little labor is thereafter re-

quired. Rhubarb roots should be set out early in a rich and well manured soil. The plant has no insect enemies, and is subject to no diseases. The stalk is always clean and perfect and responds to good culture by producing an abun-dance of fat stalks for years. When the plants begin to show signs of fallthe plants begin to show signs of falling they should be taken up, divided and reset into a permanent patch. Rhubarb may also be grown from seed. This should be sown like carrots, in a rich soil and the plants thinned to a few inches apart. In the fall or spring they they can be set out in the permanent patch.

CULTIVATING CELERY. The following is the manner in which

the Oregon station cultivates celery, as stated in bulletin 20 of that station: The seed was sown on March 28 in pans and placed in the forcing house. As soon as the young plants had made three leaves they were pricked out into flats or boxes which were three inches flats or boxes which were three inches deep and twelve inches wide. The plants were still kept in the house for four weeks. After this time they were placed in a cool frame to harden for two weeks. A bed was then especially prepared in the following manner: A compost was made of rotten manure and leaf mold, and about a fourth of rich loam, well pulverized and mixed together before being used. This compost was placed on very firm This compost was placed on very firm ground to the depth of six inches and well trodden down and afterwards well watered. As soon as the water had soaked away, so that the compost was not too wet for working, the plants were transferred; they were placed four inches apart in rows six inches

apart. Care was taken to keep the

oots moist while out of the earth, and

the long tap roots were shortened. The

plants were given a liberal supply of water at all times. As soon as they

had grown sufficiently to plant in their permanent position, the ground, which had previously been spaded fifteen inches deep, was put in readiness. This was done by first digging out trenches or ditches ten inches deep, then placing in them three inches of well-rotted stable manure, mixed with hard wood cashes, one part ashes to five parts of manure. This was put ottom of the ditch. This compost in the ditch was then spaded to the depth of five inches, thus mixing the eight inches of compost with two inches of soil. This being the plants were set out twelve inches apart, in a single row. The ditches were four feet apart, thus affording

plenty of room for earthing up. Each row contained fifty plants. POTATO CULTURE.

Potato culture is attracting more attention every year, as farmers realize that an acre of potatoes can be grown at about the same expenditure of time and labor as an acre of corn, while the returns from the two are very dif-ferent, for potatoes have brought fair returns within the past two or three years, and the profit would be still greater if proper care and fertilization

Many farmers plant potatoes on the poorest sections of their farms and are disappointed at obtaining small yields of inferior tubers. How could it be otherwise when the soll is lacking in the necessary plant food for the crop? There is no doubt that when the soil is adapted to its growth the potato is a profitable crop for the one who bestows on it experience, care and hard work. There is little need of hand labor in raising potatoes. With modern tools the planting, cultivating and harvesting can be done by machinery. The latter is responsible, also, for largely increasing the acreage. Seed tubers should be sound and not much sprouted to be in the best condition to be planted. It is well to place them in warmth and sunlight for a week be-fore cutting them for seed. The single eye cutting has not so many advocates formerly, and it is generally conceded that the safest plan is to plant a fair sized piece. The continued use of small potatoes does not give good re-It is important that the variety be the best as regards both yield and quality. Old "run out" sorts do not

The distance between the rows depends upon the variety of potato. Those which produce large tops should be planted in rows about three feet apart, while the small top varieties may be planted about two and one-half feet distant. The object is to have a complete shading of the ground. This is of particular importance in a dry season. Four inches is about the best depth for planting. avoids much hilling and yet allows for easy harvesting. The preparation of the seed bed should be as thorough as possible. Afterwards frequent, shallow, level culture is best. A potato field should be kept clean from the time of planting to the harvesting of the crop. Many potato fields are allowed to become so overrun with weeds as to make the cost of harvesting more than all other labor during the season. Keep the weeds down from the start and the tubers will be larger and the yield heavier. Potatoes are best not to be dug until fully ripe, and care should be taken to prevent exposure to the sun.

C. D. BELL.

The Journal could not afford to offer its subscribers anything but what is first class, and in offering that funniest of all books, "Samantha at Saratoga," we feel that our subscribers will appreciate what has been done in this instance. Read the advertisement in another column.

ONE OF MANY.

Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Jour-

nal: My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly,

#### CATTLE.

MEXICANS CAN CROSS. In view of the great rise in price of beef and the reported scarcity of cattle, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Salmon, has recommended to the secretary of agriculture the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States under stringent regulations, calculated to secure a rigid inspection of all cattle admitted.

Dr. Salmon believes that such a course may be safely pursued with the exercise of due vigilance, and that under the circumstances it is judiclous. It is hoped by this measure to check the tendency to excessive prices to the consumer without injuriously affecting the interest of the beef producer.

In accordance with this Secretary Morton today issued the following special order:

"Concerning the importation of cattle from Mexico, it is hereby directed that the regulations of this department issued February 5, 1895, defining the quarantine line on account of Texas fever and the regulations of February 11, 1895, concerning the importation of animals into the United States, be modified so far as they relate to the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States, as follows:

"Mexican cattle which have been inspected by an inspector of this department and found free from any infectious or contagious disease may be admitted into that portion of the state of California, south and west of said quarantine line through the port of San Diego, and into that portion of the state of Texas south and east of the said quarantine line, through the ports of Eagle Pass and Laredo, for grazing or immediate slaughter.

"Cattle may be admitted through the port of El Paso for immediate slaughter only. In all cases where cattle are admitted for immediate slaughter they should be shipped by rail or boat to the point of destination.

"On and after May 1, 1895, cattle will be admitted at the port of Brownsville, Texas, for grazing and immediate slaughter.

"J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

It is reported at Albuquerque, N. M. that a bunch of cattle numbering sev-eral trainloads from Arizona for the Denver market, has been detained at Wallace for some time on account of sickness which broke out among the cattle. Between sixty and seventy had died within two days. The cause of the sickness was a matter of speculation at first, but it was finally given out that the animals were suffering from alkali water which they drank en route.

Reports all show that Colorado cattle are doing finely and have gone through the winter in better shape than for five years. But for the unfortunate sandstorm of a week ago the loss in Col-orado would have been practically nothing. Returns from the northeast nothing. Returns from the northeast show all the way from 10 to 20 per cent loss. The average is put in Denver for the northwest portion of the state at less than 15 per cent, while down in the Arkansas valley the loss will not exceed 3 per cent.

The cattlemen of Southwest Texas have, for several weeks past, been considering the advisability of organizing what is to be known as the Southwest Texas Cattle Growers' association, and the following call has been extensively circulated and generally signed by cattlemen in Southwest Texas, and a powerful organization of the cattlemen in that section will probably be formed: 'We, the undersigned cattle growers of Southwest and South Texas, fully realizing the necessity of co-operating for the purpose of securing mutual protection, hereby agree to become members of what shall be known as the South west Texas Cattle Growers' Protective association, and which shall have for its headquarters the city of San Antopio, Tex., and the first meeting to take place in the city of San Antonio, on April 23, 1895, for the purpase of organization.

QAULITY AND WEIGHT.

A fact worthy of note is the small premium heavy beeves now command in market over light and medium weights of as good quality. Light and medium cattle of fine quality and finish are now the favorites, and sell for almost as much per cwt. as those of 1500 pounds and upward. The lighter grades of all kinds of live stock are usually in best demand as the weather grows warmer, but seldom do the different weights of cattle sell as close together as is the case at present. An extreme instance of this kind occurred in the representative sales reported in our Buffalo edition last week. A half dozen extra 1190 pound steers and eight steers averaging over 2100 pounds sold for the same price, \$6.35 per cwt., which was the top of the market. Quality is the watchword of the buyer at present, and if he can get the same degree of finish at 1200 to 1400 pounds as at 1500 pounds or more the difference in weight will cut a small figure. All this should still further encourage breeders their efforts to secure the highest quality and finish at the earliest age .--National Stockman.

WHY BEEF IS HIGH.

There has been a running controversy in the daily papers the last few days over the causes of the advance in the price of beef, and, as the Journal keeps thoroughly up with everything pertaining to the cattle industry, the discussion is given. The first start was when secretary Morton set on foot an investigation of an alleged trust, and in an interview said:

"The price of cattle has been quite remarkable, and certain fluctuations seem unaccountable. It would appear that the primary cause of the increased price is that the supply is decreasing while the demand is constantly increas-

ing.
"In Texas there are not ten cattle today to hundreds a short time ago, and the four points so-called Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omahacattle are slaughtered, are falling off in their supply to the market. The reduction last year was 142,347 head of the first approximately accurate census cattle, as compared with the year be-fore. The Chicago production fell off to the 1000 population. This number

209,598 head, and Omaha 44,711, while Kansas City increased 45,501 and St. Louis 66,461, making a net reduction as stated. This reduction naturally would bring an increase of price to the con-sumer. Then, too, cornfed cattle are preferred and our supply of cornfed fell off enormously last year. This in part explains the falling off in production of high cattle, and it is a marked feature of the American consumer that he wants the very best of cattle and the choice parts, sirloins or porterhouse rather than the more nutritive rounds

or necks." Mr. Morton's inquiry as to alleged trusts are in part directed by current statements as to the influence which the Big Four have in depressing the price of live cattle. His attention has recently been called to a statement that when a consignment of cattle was offered in Kansas City 3 1-2c was offered; that when the same consignment was taken to St. Louis 3c was offered, and in Chicago 2 3-4c was offered. It was asserted that these fluctuations were due to the ability of the Big Four to depress prices.

Mr. Morton says that while this explanation seems reasonable on its face, he does not consider it sufficient. He says that if there was a demand for the live cattle the price would go up regardless of the combine. His inquiry, he added, is designed to bring out just what influence the Big Four have on

prices. Mr. Morton believes that the inquiry will be of special importance in bring-ing out the causes for the increase in price in one of the most essential articles of food and that it will be special value to the farmer at the pres-

Secretary Morton will issue instructions to meat inspectors to begin work at-once

In this connection the National Provisioner of New York, the organ of the meat and provision trade, in its last issue says:

"No more absurd theory has been advanced for some time than the recent attempts which have been made to make the consuming public of this country believe that the shortage in cattle, now so apparent everywhere, is due to any other than natural causes With a wisdom, however, begotten of ignorance and inability or dis-inclination to accurately inves-tigate, false and erroneous news has been trumpeted in every state in the Union to such an extent that the greater portion of the people of America are under the impression today that this great product is tied up in the victors grasp of a monopoly. It is absurd and unjust to couple the names of reputable business houses with conditions for which they are in no way responsible. It would be an absolute impossibility for a combination of men, no matter what the extent of their capital was, to corner the beef and cattle market, and the money has not yet been minted that can do it. A little easoning and a glance over the past history of attempts to corner meat prod-ucts would surely demonstrate to our friends of the daily press how fallacious heir arguments are in this particular nstance.

Here is what is said at Kansas City: 'Secretary Morton's instructions regarding investigation into the causes for the prevailing high prices of meats have not disturbed the cattlemen and packers in this ciey. All of those interviewed in regard to the matter today inited in the statement that the scarc ty of cattle is the cause, and that there not the slightest reason for the supposition that a combination exists, either among the cattlemen or packers. "Robert C. White, senior member of the R. C. White company, who has been in the cattle-business for forty years, expressed the opinion of the majority of cattlemen.

"'Poor corn crops,' he said, 'have invariably been followed by higher prices for cattle and beef in the past. The receipts of cattle have decreased remarkably for the first quarter of 1895. Chicago receipts decreased 17 per cent. Omaha 32 per cent and Kansas City 12 per cent. In the four largest live stock markets in the country, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, the shortage is 300,000 head as compared with 1894.'

The packers ridicule the idea of a combination. They say that where there is such a scramble for cattle the pportunity for combination is reduced o the minimum."

In Chicago P. D. Armour, referring to the proposed investigation by Secetary Morton, said:

"The shortage in the cattle supply at he principal western markets thus far this year amounts to nearly 270,000 head compared with a year ago. The short-age in pounds of dressed beef since the first of the year figures out about 175,000,000 pounds, or nearly 2,000,000 a day. At the same time the price of live cattle has advanced about 2 cents a pound."

This is the way the matter is sized up

at St. Louis: "Representatives of the large packing houses at the stock yards say the advance in the price of dressed beef is legitimate and caused by the advance n cattle. They claim that they have been working at a disadvantage during the past six months, as the price of cattle has advanced more rapidly than

er this supply has increased more rapidly than the demand, or whether, on the other hand, it has diminished Our rapidly increasing population and our export trade must be constantly borne in mind if we wish to hold clear views on this important subject. At

the meat. "Cattle commission merchants say the high price of cattle is due to their scarcity. Owing to a short crop of corn native cattle have been cleaned up closer than in many years. Texas had a good corn crop, but the prices have been so low during the two previous years that it has not been a profitable business to ranch owners, and they have turned their attention to raising other things, making the supply this year short." The following is from Washington, where Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, is preparing instructions to agents in accordance with Secretary Morton's directions to inves-tigate the cause of the high price of beef products and what influence the "trust" has on prices. The inquiry will be carried on at Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nebraska City, Sloux City, Hammond, Ind., and other points where the bureau has a force of experts.
Dr. Sharp has heretofore made an inquiry in this direction and his report on "conditions given in the price of cattle" gives some views applicable to the present inquiry. He says: "The estimated number of animals from which the beef supply is drawn gives but little idea as to wheth-

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increased in 1860 to 815, showing a large stock of cattle on hand at that time. In 1870, partly from the effects of the war and partly from an underestimate of the number of cattle in the country by the census of that year, we find the number of cattle reduced to 618 per 100 of the population. Ten years later the number per 1000 increased to the extent of 120 and reaches 738. In 1881 there is an incress of 6 per 1000. increased in 1860 to 815, the extent of 120 and reaches 738. In 1881 there is an increse of 6 per 1000. From 1881 to 1882 the increase is 14 per 1000; from 1882 to 1883 is 15 per 1000, being the largest apparent increase in any one year; from 1883 to 1834 the increase is 14 per 1000; from 1884 to 1885 it is 13 per 1000, reaching the highest point since 1860, or 800 cattle per 1000 since 1860, or 800 cattle per 1000 From 1885 to 1889 there was a steady falling off in cattle, there being 758 to every 1000 population in 1889.

> FROM FAR MONTANA. Ubet, Mont., April 10, 1895.

Editor Journal: As I have just returned from a ride of four or five hundred miles over the stock ranges of eastern Montana, which occupied about a month's time, I thought I would tell your readers something of the outlook in this country, this country this country. try this spring, as a great many of

them are interested. them are interested.

The winter has been pretty hard in many sections of the state, yet the cattle generally are looking well. Particularly is this true east of the Musselshell river, in the salt sage districts, where, as yet, there are but few cattle to proportion to the large sections. in proportion to the large sections of fine grazing land that lies unoccupied. I found at least 50 per cent of the cattle in this part of Montana fat enough for beef now, and they were cattle that had never eaten a pound of hay or grain. I do not think that the entire loss during the winter among

these cattle will exceed 1 per cent. This is a section of country where deep snows and cold weather cannot well affect the cattle, as the hills and range lands are covered with salt sage, which is green the year around, and the cattle drift in here when storms or bad weather comes. This is the coming great stock range of the Northwest.
Yours truly,
J. A. PARKER. Yours truly,

"In considering the proportion of cattle to population and drawing con-clusions as to relative beef supply in different quarters, the facts should not different quarters, the facts should not be overlooked that there has been a great change within the last twenty years in the character of steers that have been sent to market. New and better blood has been infused into the old stock and the result is that steers old stock and the result is that steers are marketed young, weigh more and yield a larger production of carcass than formerly. The beef supply obtained from a given number of cattle is considerably larger than it was a few years ago. The increased number of cattle to 1000 of population does not. therefore, represent the whole increase in the beef supply which has taken place since 1870. There is, in addition, an increase resulting from early manincrease resulting from early manincrease resulting from early manincrease. turity, size and quality, which can only be estimated with great difficulty

and uncertainty.
"It has been evident from the recelpts of cattle at the leading stock yards of the country that a very large number of such animals marketed in proportion to the stock on hand, and this has been one of the leading factors which operated to decrease the price of steers. At the de-cline in prices the profits in cattle rais-ing have been greatly reduced, and in many localities this industry had been many localities this industry had been conducted at a positive loss. The inevitable tendency has heretofore been to sell off the stock and reduce the businss, and consequently the proporbusinss, and consequently the proportionate number of cattle marketed has been much greater than during the years from 1881 to 1884, when the industry was paying and the stock on hand was being increased. For this reason the markets of the country have not felt the influence of the reduction of the stocks of cattle in proportion to the population, which the tables plainly show has occurred, and whch must ontiinue at an increasing rate from

year to year.

"The tendency of prices with cattle will probably be to advance within the next year or two (1899), on account of the improbability of increasing the stock of cattle as rapidly as the population is augmenting, but this advance will be slow and uncertain for a number of years. It will be two years before the stock of cattle has been reduced to the proportion as compared to popula-tion which existed in 1879, and then the mean price of steers was but \$4.25 per 100 pounds, or 10 cents less than in 1889. In other words, the price of steers for several years in the future will depend more on the price of hogs, upon the value of the exports of cattle and beef products, and upon the proportion of steers marketed, than upon any changes likely to occur in the number of cattle per 1000 of population

number of cattle per 1000 of population existing in the country."

The latest cattle statistics of the ag-ricultural department were furnished by Statistician Robinson, February 1,

It says: "The decrease in the number of oxen and other cattle since the estimate for January, 1894, has been very marked. It amounts to 2,423,952, or 6.13 per cent, of last year's number. The estimate for 1895 makes the number of such cattle 34,364,216, against 36,-608 168 in 1894. Accompanying the coniderable decline in cattle, there has been a falling of in the value per head. siderable The decline in the per capita value has been from \$14.66 in 1894 to \$14.06 this year, a decrease of 60 cents. The decrease in the aggregate value is from \$536,789,747 to \$482,999,126, or \$53,790,616." Secretary Morton's instructions are

as follows:

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of bureau of animal industry: Sir—Furnish at your earliest convenience a statement of the number of cattle received at the stock yards in Omaha, in Kansas City, in East St. Louis, and in Chicago, during the months of January, February and March for the years of 1894 and 1895. It is important just at this time to ascertain as nearly as may be from those sources what falling off there is in the cattle supply of the United States as compared with previous years.

In January, 1895, cattle sold for \$5.70, in February, the same year, for \$5.65, and in March, the same year, for \$5.71-2 per 100 weight at the Kansas City stock yards. And in 1892 they sold. og follows:

\$5.77 1-2 per 100 weight at the Kansas City stock yards. And in 1892 they sold, in the same market, in January at \$5, in February at \$4.80, and in March at \$4.70 per 100 weight; while in 1893 they sold in January at \$5.60, in February at \$5.55, in March at \$5.70. In January, 1894, at the Kansas City stock yerds they sold at \$5.25, in February at \$4.80, and in March at \$4.50. I wish now to ascertain the prices paid at Kansas City and in Chicago during January, February and March of 1895, and also the number of cattle received at those points during that time.

The largest cattle receipts at Chi-

The largest cattle receipts at Chicago in any one day occurred, I believe, April 25, 1892, when 32,677 head were received; and the largest cattle receipts in Chicago in a single ment

were 95,528 head, received during the seven days ending September 19, 1891, and the largest receipts of cattle in a single month at Chicago were in September, 1892, when 385,466 head were reseived.

Be kind enough to instruct the agents of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, wherever they may be stationed, to collect and send in as rapidly as possible all reliable data at their command which may tend to truthfully show what diminution, if any, there is in the cattle supply of the United States for the year 1895, as compared

with previous years.

Also instruct the agents of the bureau of animal industry to make thorough inquiry as to whether, in their judgment, there is any combination in violation of law by which a cattle violation of law by which a cattle "trust" is putting up the price of beef products while it is putting down the per capita price of cattle. Very respectfully yours,
J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary

ENFORCE THE QUARANTINE. At the present time, we are reliably nformed there are a number of well known Panhandle stockmen who are now purchasing or moving their cattle points between Fort Worth and Austin, with the intention of secretly running them over the quarantine line just as soon as they can drive their bunches of cattle across the country. We know what we are writing about and the way things are fixed, and can furnish names that would astonish their neighbors in the lower counties to

know that such smuggling is carried Public sentiment must be aroused against smuggling cattle across the quarantine line and subjecting our cattle to the risk of being killed by Texas fever. We believe that the present limited time should be extended at least one month; but after that time, that no cattle under any consideration should be allowed to cross the line; and if any man is so ignorant, foolhardy or mercenary, that he would subject this mercenary, that he would subject this country to the scourage inflicted by the importation of cattle from below the line by bringing them here in spring, summer or early fall, the settlers, stock farmers and ranchers should have a general roundup of the cattle fraudulently run across the line and shoot every head just as quick as it can be done. Self protection is the first law of nature; and if the state and national law is of no avail and does not meet the emergency because there is no penal offense committed, then the Pan-handle cattle owners should make a law unto themselves and stick to it

and enforce it. With dogie cattle being driven across the line and scattered all over the the line and scattered all over the country, no man's cattle are safe from disease; and pooh pooh the matter as much as we may, it is a certain fact, that when nearly three years ago a herd of Erath and Bosque county cattle were smuggled across the line in June and driven through this county the trail of that head was plainly discounty. the trail of that herd was plainly dis-cernable by the number of our native cattle that died. We could turn to the files of this paper and recite the losses sustained and can prove that the finest best bred succumbed first

Quarantine must be respected and enforced for the prosperity of every stock farmer, rancher and business-man in the Panhandle may depend upon it .- Live Stock Champion,

WILL BENEFIT RAILROADS. The action of the department of agriculture in throwing down the quarantine bars and permitting the entry of Mexican cattle into the United States after proper inspection, it is thought, will benefit American railraods because there will be a rush of steers to the markets. It will also increase the supply very largely. The number of range cattle in Mexico has steadily multiplied for the reason that labor is cheap and there are no wire fences to restrict. Heretofore the one serious barrier to the raising of cattle in the southern republic has been the strict quarantine regulations imposed by the United States in order to prevent Texas or splenic fever, which is supposed to obtain in extreme Southwest Texas and Mexico.. Even in spite of this obstacle. many American cattle raisers have gone to Mexico and engaged in the business. Thus the virtual abandon-ment of the quarantine restrictions by the government of the United States will result in an immediate increase in the available supply and may, for time, check the advance of prices in beef and beef cattle. The supply of Mexican cattle is not thought to be large enough, though, to affect the markets of the United States for any great length of time, and it is said that as soon as the Mexican cattle are disposed of the demand will still be greater than the supply and prices must go up again. The advance in price, as all advances

do, is operating to delay shipments as much as the shortage is preventing them. Men who can afford to do so are holding their cattle in the hope of a still further rise, and are thus temporarily contributing to the increasing difficulty.-Dallas News.

GOSS LAND BILL. The bill introduced by Senator Goss amending the general school land bill has passed both houses, has been en-rolled, and will go to the governor in time to obviate a veto of the latter measure. It meets the governor's objections by fixing the lease rate at 3 cents an acre instead of 2, gives Travis district court jurisdiction of cases arising under the law, and repeals section 20 of the bill first passed, which authorizes lesees to abandon 4-cent leases and take the lands under the reduced rate. The removal of this clause meets the objections that the bill would give relief to the lessees, but still they can readily abandon leases and take the same lands at a lower rate. It is also believed that the reduction in the rate of interest will tend to induce land purchasers to forfelt and repurchase at 3 per cent rate, especially in case of recent purchases.

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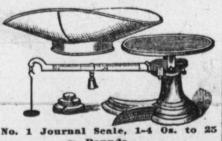
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#### DAIRY.

SEE TO YOUR HAY. A good quality of grass, or the grasses, is considered by the one of the best and the summer season, hence whoever keeps a dairy, will consult his own interest in securing the best proper impossible by proper impossible best pasture possible by proper improvement for this purpose.

Reasoning from the same standpoint, the farmer should endeavor to produce the best quality of hay for winter feeding. Especially is this desirable where cows are milked a part or the whole of the winter season. Other crops will be needed for this purpose, but hay made from grass will continue to have its appropriate place.
And this should be in quality as near grass as the conditions will allow it to be made.

now to raise the most and best hay should be the aim of farmers who keep

stock and particularly cows.

Some farmers seed to grass in the fall, but perhaps more in spring. This is an important matter as much of the usefulness of the meadows after seeding will depend on the condition of the soil and how this work is done.

First, the soil should be in good condition as regards fertility and a thorough pulverization.

Perhaps more frequently than in any other way, a cultivated crop is first taken from the land, either corn or potatoes, and then the next year it is seeded to grass along with some kind of grain. Where this is done and the land sufficiently-manured it should be in a good condition—physical and otherwhere to produce satisfactory crops of hay for a term of years, with proper treatment. But in this work particular reference should be had to the future crop of hay, rather than mere present returns.

The manure should not all be applied to the first crop. If it is, there will be but comparatively little of it left for the succeeding crops of hay. left for the succeeding crops of hay. A part of the manure at least should be applied with the crop when seeding down. If the soil is in a pretty good state of fertility and there are fears that more manure would cause the grain to lodge and thus smother or kill out the young grass, then it had better not be applied. In such instances, or where there is not enough of manure for profitable use, a good super-phosphate can be employed with excellent results. This would not tend to produce so large or weak a growth excellent results. This would not tend to produce so large or weak a growth of straw as the manure, and would help very much in giving grass seeding an early and vigorous start which is very desirable. Then if in the succeeding autumn a light dressing of manure can be given, it will be found to act most favorably, both as a fertilizer and a mulch for the grass roots. As to the kinds and quantity of grass

As to the kinds and quantity of grass seeds to be sown. This will depend on the location, the kinds that thrive best and are most in demand for hay.

This is a large country and no one list of seeds would be alike adapted to all sections. But in all parts some kinds are much better than others and thus should be used.

Perhaps no variety is in more gen-

Perhaps no variety is in more general favor than the clover in some of its forms. It is good for the soil and makes the best hay when properly managed. Here at the east we sow quite largely of the medium red and tne alsike clovers, believing that a mixture of the two to be better than either alone. With tnese we use timothy to a large extent, some perhaps adding red top or any other kind of grass that may seem desirable. At the west and south other varieties of the clover may be better as well as of the clover may be better as well as of other kinds of grasses. The idea should be to choose those kinds that experience proves to be the best adapted to any given locality or soil.

Again, it will pay to get the clean-st and purest seeds that can be obtained, not only for the real value of the hay, but to avoid as far as may be the introduction of noxious weeds that are fast being spread over the country in the seeds that are purchased, to a very large extent. A little extra for pure seed should induce no one to take an inferior article; even at a con-

an inferior article; even at a considerable lower price.

For some reason—perhaps the condition of the soil and the numerous insect pests—much more grass seed is now required to the acre than when the country was new. We also now consider a finer quality of hay superior to that which is larger and coarser in growth, at least for cows and value. growth, at least for cows and young animals.

A good farmer in the southern part of this state (Vermont) finds this mixture to answer an excellent purpose on his soil: Eight to ten pounds of red clover, three pounds of alsike clover and enough of timothy and redtop to make up a half bushel per an acre. This is good.

Before the grass seed is sown the land should be cleared of all obstructions that would be in the way of harvesting machinery, and then the seed covered very lightly in the most desirable manner.

sirable manner.
Some will re-seed to grass without some will re-seed to grass without any grain crop, believing this to be the better way, securing a better catch of grass and more satisfactory crops of hay afterwards. Whatever the method employed the idea should be to secure the largest and best crops of hay possible for the uses to which they are to be devoted.

they are to be devoted.

Aside from the seeding of grasses in the spring there is much that could be said in relation to the improvement of our mowing fields, but this would come more properly after the hay crop has been gathered.

Franklin County, Vt.

HINTS TO BEGINNERS. One of the most important things for the dairyman's consideration is the

subject of foods.

To succeed in obtaining the greatest possible amount of butter from the smallest amount or its equivalent, he

needs to make the subject one of much Progressive dairying at the present time seems to call for a silo. Indeed, many of our authorities on the subject claim that in no other way can the full value of the food consumed be

Now, no one can rely more fully than the writer of this upon the corn crop as a winter-and summer, too, for that matter—food for cattle, especially milch cows. We begin to feed it in milch cows. We begin to feed it in July or August, when pastures fail to give sufficient grass, and continue until fall rains make further use of it unnecessary. Then as soon as winter feeding begins we start the corn fodder again. But we have no silo. The principal reason for this lies in the fact that our observations of other people's silos have led us to the conclusion that aside from the first cost which is considerable, there must be a frequent renewal of some portions of it nearly every year, thus making the maintenance of one a continual



ERIE MEBICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

expense. We have, however, a very good substitute for one, which I will tell you of and the cost is rathing but a little work that a new poards.

The cat our corn stalks, as we need them, with a feed cutter, after drawing them to the barn in the fall and stacking in small stacks outside. The fodder is always secured in good constitution.

fodder is always secured in good condition, and before it becomes weather beaten and discolored.

As the stalks after cutting will develop considerable heat, even when dry, we only cut sufficient at once for a couple of week's feeding. We have a tight floor and sides in a convenient corner of the barn and adjacent to the cover stable where we mix the cut stalks and the ground feed in layers sprinkling well with water from the well, which is in the same place, pump handle within three feet of the feed tox. By preparing this twenty-four hours in advance, considerable heat is generated in the mass so that when generated in the mass so that when we feed it it is warm. This we call a we feed it it is warm. This we call a good substitute for ensilage, and at very slight expense. We save the ear corn, and by feeding exactly as much grain as we want to, know just how much each cow gets. The corn fodder thus treated gives fully as satisfactory returns as clover hay, after experimenting with both, and at certainly not more than half the cost of the clover. We feed corn fodder almost continuously until April 1.

Now as to the grain. We have been experimenting along this line for fif-

experimenting along this line for fif-teen years. First we tried corn and oats. That was good, although rather an expensive feed. When we began to cast about for a substitute for oats, one year when they were 40 cents a bushel, we tried wheat bran, and though so highly of it that we have used it ever since. So after fixing upon that we tried roots, but not discarding the bran. Roots are good for the cows condition when forced to eat the cows condition when forced to eat dry food for the entire winter. They are good for her system generally, and also good milk ration, but I can't say that we find them of special benefit. and they are hard to raise. After feeding corn, oats, and bran for years we were induced to try gluten feed— and with us it has come to stay. We feed it with wheat bran and nothing else in the line of grain. I care not whether it is a balanced ration or not, our cows give more milk and make more butter when fed corn fodder, wheat bran and gluten meal than any other combination we have yet tried. Buckwheat middlings is good, so is otton seed meal, but as long as we continue to follow dairying, wheat bran and Buffalo gluten will be our standard grain ration for milch cows. It is not only the best, but the cheapest. This may not suit everybody's ideas but it does ours

ideas but it does ours.
E. E. ROCKWOOD.
Genesee County, Michigan.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of he transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending April 2, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventh street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS. Alamo Rioter 39422-G. W. Robertson to Mrs. I. Anderson, Belton, Tex. Beauty's Stoke Pogis 3d 31533—G. H Dunklin to C. T. Curry, Marlin, Tex.
Bluebell's Brumbley 39488—Burnham
Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Choo Choo's John 39487-Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Clancarty's Lott 39479-Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Greer's Grinder Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan, Hughetta's Dan 39485-Burnham

Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Hughetta's Jim 39484—Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan, Hughetta's Landseer 39480-Burnham, Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Janie's Jake 39486—Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan, J. F. McGuire 21269-J. Converse to

P. W. Hudson, Houston, Tex.
John Kruse 39690—J. O. Jackson to D. A. Keese, Commerce, Tex.
Loessin's Victor 39,599—F. Loessin to Foerster & Placke, Freyburg, Tex.
Maggie's Bob 39482—Burnham
Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Nex Day 39481-Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan, Tex. Reagan Houston 31210—G. H. Noonan to Mrs. M. M. Murphy, San Antonio,

Texas Bluff 39812-R. P. Lyon to J. H. Woodman, Dublin, Tex. Texas Tom 31088-J. M. Mays to O. R. Davis, Clayton, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS. Bell of Burnhamwood 102664—Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan, Tex.

Bijou of Meridale 103256-Ayer & McKinney to J. H. Bauman, Cleburne, Bonnie Hamilton 87315-W. W. Cain to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex. Butler Rogue 84737—J. H. Brahan to

Mrs. F. Saunders, Seguin, Tex. Corinne's Bessie 102950—J. C. Munden to L. F. Davis, Avaton, Tex.

Etelka Gerster 2d 81749—Burnham
Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Gildie of Briar Field 84738-J. H. Braz han to Mrs. F. Saunders, Seguin, Tex. Harry's Little Jewel 90766—N. L. Curry to R. N. Robertson, Winnsboro, Tex. Harry's Little Jewel 90766-R. N. Rob-

Harry's Little Jewel 90/66—R. N. Robertson to T. J. Lynch, Como, Tex.

Harry's Ona 89425—M. W. Raley to P. Lechner, Terrell, Tex.

Hughetta Lass 32341—Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan, Tex.

Jessie Ramona 81744—Burnham Jessie Ramona 81744—Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming com-pany to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan, Tex.

han to Mrs. F. Saunders, Seguin, Tex. Marie Choo Choo 102663—Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Maud Hays 20736-Mrs. M. Cain to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex.
May of Meridale 103255—Ayer & McKinney to J. H. Bauman, Cleburne, Tex. Nina Hughetta 81737—Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming company to M. O. Mason & Sons, Ryan,

Tex.
Queen of Tyler 103616—W. Connally to
J. G. Latta, Tyler, Tex.
Rena's Sunshine 93794—B. L. Gill to
J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex.
Suema 5th 59494—A. W. Terrell to Mrs.
L. T. Rector, Austin, Tex.
Tormentor's Lady T 2d 79993—L. A.
Henry to J. Booth and J. J. Goodman,
Tyler, Tex.
Zelika Boyd 87186—A. W. Hullers to

Zelika Boyd 87166—A. W. Hilliard to H. P. Magee, Rancha, Tex.

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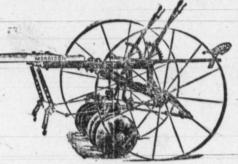


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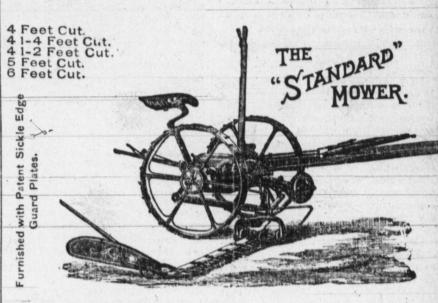
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At More Cost

THAN IS NECESSARY?

Then hearken to the reading of this circular and you will hear the cost of production drop-not with sail or sickening thud-but with a ring like that of a sound Silver Dollar!



THE STANDARD MOWER will cut 15 ACRES per day with one pair of horses—which is about double the work that can be done with any 4 feet 6

#### HOW IT IS DONE.

Seven to Eight acres per day, with one man and one pair of horses, is about as much as can be done with any 4 1-2 feet Mower.

Anyone who has been or is engaged in the Haymaking business knows there is loss of time in turning at the corners, grinding knives, oiling up, stopping to unchoke the knives, etc.

#### WHAT WE CLAIM

We claim that our 6 feet Standard Mower will cut about 15 acres per day—with the same man and team required for a 4 1-2 foot machine—notwithstanding that the bar is only 1 1-2 feet longer.

First.—We save time at the corners—a 6 foot Mower makes less corners to

Second.-We save time grinding knives. (2 knives.) Third .- We save time oiling up-one Mower instead of two.

Fourth.-Assuming our Mower chokes at all (which it does not) we save time in unchoking. If valuable time is lost on two Mowers by reason of any of the causes named, half that only is lost on one Mower.

If any cost is incurred for wear on one Mower it is doubled on two Mowers.

One Standard 6 foot Mower costs say \$80.00, one man and team to run it,

say \$3.00 per day.
Two 4 1-2 ft. Mowers cost say \$100.00, two men and two teams to run them, say \$6.00. We do not lose sight of the fact that you may sometime have used a wide-cut Mower—and found that your team could not handle it—and that you are for that reason prejudiced against all wide-cut Mowers. But see

## **OUR PROPOSITION IS**

To use your own team, on your own ground-just such team as you have used on a 4 1-2 ft. Mower—and demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that every claim we make is true.

We submit in this connection a few testimonials from Texas people who are using Standard Mowers. Shall be glad to send anyone interested a descriptive catalogue.

# EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

J. M. WENDELKEN, Manager.

## Testimonials:

Daugherty, Dallas Co., Texas, May 24, 1894.

Emerson, Talcott & Co., Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen:—I am running three 6-feet Standard Mowers. Like others I was skeptical as to the claims you made for this machine. I can and do cut more than an average of 15 acres per day with each machine, or about 50 acres with the three Mowers. I cut as much in one day with these three machines as I can with five 4 1-2 feet machines, and cut equally close and clean. My Standard Mowers have no side draft and an ordinary span of 15 1-2 hand mules will pull one of your 6-feet Mowers in good grass for five months and remain in good fix. I know for I have tested it thoroughly. I cut one summer in 60 days running weather with one 6-foot mower 1350 tons actual weight of hay when baled. Repairs were only \$7.00.

I consider the Standard Mower the best in use. Respectfully,

R. R. DAUGHERTY.

To Whom It May Concern: We, the undersigned, witnessed the work of the Standard Six Feet Mower on Mr. Bennett's farm in cutting two acres of very heavy Johnson grass, in one hour, which would make two tons to the acre. The team used in this work was a small span of mules, weighing a bout 700 pounds each; this small team did the work with ease. We think the re is no Mower like the Standard, and would recommend it to all prespective purchasers. Respectfully, W. H. CARLITON, J. R. DARNELL. W. H. BENNETT. P. HAM.

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THE BEEF SITUATION.

Every once in awhile, when somebody is getting pinched, there is an uncalledfor and unwarranted howl about the workings of a trust, the present uproar by the Eastern dressed beef dealers against the slaughterers at the four leading markets being an instance of this kind.

A knowledge of the true situation in the world of beef would preclude the assertion that a combination was forcing the price up, and the entire disarrangement can be summed up in the word-shortage. The constantly decreasing supply of cattle reaching the principal markets, and that too in the face of a steady advance in price, should convince the most skeptical that a shortage exists, due to a combination of causes, and not to the machinations of any corporation or trust.

A few years ago, when cattle were very numerous, and in consequence of the oversupply the price for beef went glimmering down, the cattlemen of Texas were ready to believe anything bad that could be said about the "Big Four." but since that time they have changed their opinions. They have recognized the fact that this same "Big Four" have made it possible for them to dispose of any number of cattle they might send to market, whereas in former years one trainload a day was liable to glut the then leading markets. They have learned that when they shipped well graded fat cattle to market the "Big Four" has paid for them in accordance with their superiority over canners, and while the Journal is not the apologist or defender of the alleged "Big Four" combination, it believes that the supply not being equal to the demand is the real and only cause of the present high prices, and ducted by the department of agriculture is useless and unwarranted

the shortage now existing in the cattle supply are: A reaction resulting in the wildness indulged in ten years ago, when every hill cattle, resulting at that time in the supply being far in excess of the demand.

As a result of this over-supply and the consequent losses entailed, breeding was almost entirely suspended, and the cattle now in the country are practically the remnants of the big herds of that time. This cessation of breeding in Texas cut off the beef supply from the Northwestern ranges, as they have for the past ten years depended on the Texas breeding grounds to replenish from every year.

This for the range country, and the failure of the corn crop in the feeding states caused the marketing of cattle from that section last fall, thereby cutting off what is usually a big source of supply at this time of year. The general lateness of the spring grass crop has also had its effect, and it is probable that the packers, depending on these early cattle, let their supply of frozen meats run short, and higher prices naturally resulted.

There may have been some understanding among the big packers relative to handling the market, but all understandings and other commercial arrangements go to pieces when the demand so far exceeds the supply, as is now the case with beef. The department of agriculture, is, if anything, playing into the hands of the big packers, as the agitation now going on, together with the raising of the embargo against Mexico, will have a tendency to run down prices for the producer, who at all times stands the cost of uncalled-for interference such as this.

## TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

It is somewhat discouraging to the few who have worked to the end that intelligent diversified farming should be applied in Texas, making the farmers Independent of the rule of a single crop, that every attempt toward organization with those co-resultant objects in view should be prostituted to serve the advancement of some political organization, but such is the lamentable case.

An instance in hand is the Farmers' congress, which met in Fort Worth early in the year, for the avowed purpose of discussing and arriving at intelligent conclusions as to the best thing to be done in the face of the situation, which at that time confronted the farmers.

In answer to the call issued through this and other papers a few practical and a larger number of political farmers met, and after mature deliberation issued an address to the agriculturists of this state, in which the situation was dispassionately reviewed, and recommendations made in keeping with the existing needs. The political farmers present worked hard to lay the blame of everything on the political

powers that be, and wanted to advise the people that their redress was more in deposing these powers than in any industrial change or improvement, but wiser counsel prevailed. In consequence the address issued to the farmers of Texas has been generally commended by the thinking men and press of the state as a wise, conservative and thorough document. The Hon. Hector D. Lane of Alabama was not the president of the convertion nor was he present when the address spoken of was prepared, and it can be said further that he did not have voice or opinion in shaping its conclusions. That gentleman, in response to an invitation, addressed the congress, and that was all. No cotton growers' association was formed at that time, assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, and the congress adjourned to meet in Dallas some time during the session of the state fair.

was after this adjournment mischief was done. that the being satisfield with the Not non-political outcome of the Fort Worth meeting, it appears that the political farmers who failed to get in their work at Fort Worth, took Mr. Lane to Dallas, where a scheme was concocted to have a meeting right, one where these demagogues could rant of their theories of government, Mr. Lane's part of the procedings to be the formation of a Texas branch of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association, of which organization he is president. It appears from subsequent results that one part of the bargain made at Dallas was that Mr. Lane was to keep quiet as to any political convictions he might have, which he did until just before he left the state, when in an interview he spoke in derision of the political faith of his fellow workers in the vineyard of cotton acreage reduction. This made the political farmers mad, and they have repudiated Mr. Lane and his association, cutting loose forever from what they term "Alabama ballot box stuffing methods," as inaugurated by the gentleman from the state mentioned.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is more than willing that these gentlemen should fall out, as it will show them up in their true light to the farmers of Texas, but it does object to having the Texas Farmers' congress, a purely non-partisan industrial organization, formed for the betterment of the agricultural classes, made a part of the contention. Mr. Lane did not inaugurate the Fort Worth meeting, is not now, nor ever was an officer of the congress, and the congress is in no way responsible for his actions.

The congress organized in Fort Worth, is an industrial organization, which will be heard from in the future, unless the political agriculturists get too numerous, and run it into one of the political parties.

#### SOMEWHAT COMPLICATED.

The land bill has at length been passed by the Texas legislature, but owing to somebody's blundering it is that the investigation now being con- difficult to say what is the law under be personal property, besides what which the lands will be handled. It work they do in the general crop. The causes that have led to originally amended, providing for a 2-cent per acre lease for grazing lands, and 3 cents per acre lease for agricultural lands, with a \$1 and \$2 purchase price, respectively, and a 3 per cent inand valley sustained a full quota of terest rate on time purchases, was passed by both houses and submitted to the governor for final action. That dignitary discovering a constitutional defect in the measure, as it provided for the relief of lessees and purchasers under former acts, informed those who worked for the passage of the bill that unless amendments obviating this alleged constitutional irregularity were added to the bill he would kill the original with his little veto.

Acting under this suggestion from the chief executive, the amendments favored by him were accelerated through, and being signed by the governor, became law from that time hence, as the emergency clause was added to the

amendments. At the time this signing was done. the original bill having laid before the governor the required time, became a law without his signature and, as is the usual custom, will take effect ninety days after that time, which leaves the amendments now in effect, to apply to a bill that does not become a law until three months have passed. The amendments spoken of fix the lease rate at 2 cents instead of 2, gives Travis district court jurisdiction of cases arising under the law. and repeals the section of the former bill which authorizes lessees to abandod 4-cent leases and re-lease under the

new rate. There is nothing to prevent lessees abandoning their present leases, and taking the same land at the lower rate. but with the present standing of the law it will require a test case to determine which is the rate; that provided by the original bill which became a law without the governor's signature, or the rate provided for by the orphan amendments.

Good legal talent urges that amend ments cannot be added to a bill passed by both houses and sent to the governor for final action, nor can a bill that far along be recalled.

The finality of this complication will be watched with interest, and while the rate fixed by either measure is higher than the condition of everything warrants, the Journal advises the people of West Texas who have been struggling along under the burdens of an unreasonable lease, purchase price and interest rate, to take immediate advantage of the slight relief afforded by one or the other of these measures.

The inspection system now applied by the government to meats at the principal packing points should be rapidly extended to all parts of the country. The big packers, realizing the advantage given them are advertising their product as being inspected, a strong endorsement in the eyes of the public, and, in consequence, the small fry are in a measure barred from competition.

The government should include Texas packing houses in its inspection lists, a move that would go far towards disbusing the public mind as to the unhealthfulness of Texas beef. As it is now, the public is laboring under the erroneous impression that beef from this state is unwholesome and dangerous, and all assertions to the contrary would not carry with it half the assurance of a government inspection tag. It is alleged as the reason more inspectors have not been appointed. that there is little or no available inspector material, and the department of agriculture asks for applications for these positions. Here is a chance for the downtrodden veterinarians.

In publishing an excerpt from the report of the statistican of the department of agriculture last week, the Journal complained of the inaccuracy of statistics relating to the existing supply of any industrial or commercial commodity, and in order to show the unreliability spoken of selected one item and wrote the comptroller at Austin for his estimate. The number of cattle in Texas as given out by the government statistician, not including milk cows, is 6,064,444, while the comptroller reports, including milk cows, the number at 5,289,974, and says that the only means by which the number of cattle in this state can be estimated is from the records of his office. The report of the comptroller is made up from estimates made on or about the arst of January, 1894, and really applies to the number of cattle that were in the country in 1893. Everybody knows that there are fewer cattle in the country now than at any time within the past ten years, and why the government should be engaged in desseminating unreliable statistics is difficult to determine, presuming that the report recently made is intended to apply to present conditions.

Under the last ruling of Secretary Morton, cattle from Mexico can be crossed into Texas south and east of the quarantine for grazing or immediate slaughter. These cattle must undergo a rigid inspection, and be found free of any infectious or contagious disease before they will be admitted, according to this new order. It is an open question as to how long this order will stand, as the departments course in the quarantine matter has been somewhat changeable, to say the least. Regarding the rigid inspection provided, it is questionable if it is necessary, as the principal trouble to be expected from the mixing of Mexican cattle with those of this state. is Texas fever, and as the cattle of south Texas are not liable to infection from ticks, the Mexicans can do no harm. One thing that throwing down the bars wil do, is to replenish the supply of canners, a quality of Texas cattle that is beginning to be hard to find.

A good method of inciting an interset in farming among the young folks, is to give each one a part ownership in some farm product, the proceeds to all came about this way: The bill as Teach them to keep a strict account of everything connected with getting teir part of the year's production ready for market. It is an excellent plan for the boys and girls to have a vegetable garden of their own and sell the vegetables to the family as well as in the city, as is the custom very frequently in good English families. This should be made a matter of strict business, and not play. Give your boy one or two head of horses, hogs, cattle or sheep, for which he must either raise or buy feed. Keep a regular set of books, jotting down every item of expense and profit, and by these means you will make a business farmer out of your boy, one who will not want to leave the farm, but will add to its

The Texas State Horticultural soclety, an organization that is doing a great work for the industrial upbuildment of the state, will meet in ninth annual session at Bowie July 31 to August 2, inclusive. A splendid program has been arranged, and the premiums are liberal, and cover many varieties. E. L. Huffman, of Fort Worth, is secretary, and those wanting copies of the program and premium list should address him as indicated. Every horticulturist in the state, whether a member of the society or not, should attend this meeting, which promises to be the most interesting in the history of the organization.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation which the Journal believes will surely result, the shortsighted legislators who have striven early and late, to defeat this measure, will soon be made to see that the increased leasing and purchasing of the state's lands, which will result from the reduction of prices, will materially benefit the school fund, and another legislature may be induced to fix prices on these lands in accordance with their actual

A convention of commercial organizations, which has been in session at Washington, has made several recommendations for improving the crop reporting service of the department of agriculture. Something of this kind should be done, not only in the instance of crop conditions, but in the instance-of supply and conditions of live stock. The present methods of crop reporting result in many inaccuracies. while nothing at all in this direction is done for the live stock interests.

Family co-operation, in which every member strives to a common end under the direction of a capable leader, diversified effort, strict business methods, economical administration, beginning early, intelligent application, a careful system and a constant planning for the future are the prerequisites of successful farming, more so than in any business.

Whether the acreage be large or small, determine at the outset that ren weeds will \$3 to seed in your crop this year. If you stick to this determina-

tion in killing the weeds, you will cultivate the crop, and better results will follow. These may be platitudes, but doing as they say will add to your store when harvesting time comes.

Intense cultivation and keeping down weeds overcomes many a natural drawback in crop making. This is an old agricultural precept known by everybody, but it is not practiced as generally as it should be. Cultivation is the leading principle in the science of agriculture.

Porterhouse steak at 33 cents a pound and the cheapest joints at 18 and 20 cents a pound, is the condition of the beef market in New York, and butchers are going out of business for the lack of buyers.

#### NEWS AND NOTES.

Angelo is to have a woolen hosiery mill.

A good rain fall in parts of West Texas Friday.

The Texas State Medical association will meet in Dallas, April 23-26.

Nellie Bly, the best known newspaper woman in the world, has married an aged millionaire.

The Connecticut valley is many feet under water in places, and floods are prevailing over a great part of the

The United Staes has informed England that if British troops are sent to Nicaragua it will be constructed as an affront to this country. The citizens of Waco refuse to post-

pone holding of a Cotton Palace until next year, and work on the new buildings will be begun at once. The Easter editon of the San Angelo Enterprise contained 24 pages and reflected great credit on the publishers and the town which it represents.

San Francisco is undergoing a sen-sation, caused by finding the bodies of two estimable young ladies horribly butchered in a church. The alleged murderer has been arrested.

An insurrection among the Chickasaw Indians is reported, resulting in a pitched battle between Governor Mosely's troops and about 200 of the insurrectionists, in which a number on each side were killed.

#### CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

Purify the System of Catarrhal Impurities and Cure is Certain.

Spring time is most favorable to the cure of chronic catarrh. Hundreds of letters are received, testifying to ex-

traordinary cures. Wm. Mandel of Sleepy Eye, Minn., "I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for thirty-five years, and had tried nearly every catarrh cure known, until by accident I was advised by a friend to give Pe-ru-na a trial. In one week from the time I took the first dose I began to feel like a new man. I kept on using it for some time and I am entirely cured. I have no symptoms of chronic catarrh whatever. am 74 years of age and am sure Peru-na is the best medicine I ever used, and would not be without it in the house for anything."

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company of Columbus, O., are offering free, post-paid, two medical books, one on catarrh and catarrhal diseases, the other on spring medicines and spring diseases. The books contain the very latest and most reliable information on these important subjects.
For free book on cance Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Witticusse-"What do you think of hese 'Lines to a Gas Company?' Petticusse—"The meter is false." Witticusse—"That's done intentio ly to make it realistic."-Life.

One thing about people who wear religion as a cloak, they are pretty sure to be warm in the next world, too .-The girls in the Chicago Industrial

attended sessions of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair.-Kansas City Journal. A Chicago judge rules that the man is the head of the family. The chances

are that this

school give strong evidence of having

bachelor.-Washington Post. Miss Curiosity-"Is it true, deacon. that one oyster served for the stew at the parish supper? Deacon—"A whole oyster for that stew! For mercy's sake what are you

particular

jurist is a

thinking of?"-Boston Transcript. Publisher of the Tomahawk-"I've just bought \$100 worth of ink. Editer—"Ha! We can blacken a good many characters with that."— New York Herald.

The prospect brightens ahead of us: there will be no danger of the water pipes freezing in July .- Atlanta Con-

Even in the height of his fame Napoleon never dreamed that he would one day be on a level with Trilby.— Brockton Times.

There is something of a disposition to suspect Senator Frye's annexation apparatus of working overtime .-Washington Post.

Henri Rochefort refers to duelling as "ignoble slaughtering." This phrase applied to the Gallic style of combat affords a strking illustration of the vivdness of the French imagination .-Washington Star.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES. Seven hundred acres of good land five miles from Sulphur Springs in Hop-kins county, half prairie, all under fence, plenty of lasting water, will give some one a good trade for horses or any kind of live stock. Address WILLIS McCAULEY, Care Stock and Farm Journal, Fort

Worth, Texas. HEREFORD HERD FOR SALE.

e want a buyer for 1600 pure bred high grade Hereford cattle—the best bred herd of its size in the United States. All raised in the Panhandle and therefore safe any where above the quarantine line. GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred registered Jersey Bull, 4 years old; grand sire sold for \$5000; grand dam held the world's butter record; for further information and price, address J. W. EUBANK, Fort Worth. Texas.

#### BUFFALO GRASS RANGE LANDS FOR LEASE.

The Union Pacific Railway company have upwards of 2,000,000 acres figon farerable terms. Address

C. J. COLBY, General Agent, 918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

# For Sale

A highly bred, two year old trotting bred stallion. Can show a fast mile for this season of the year, For further particulars address

R. H. WILSON, At Brewery, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE. 600 4-year-old steers, Callahan county cattle. Have been fed cotton seed all winter, and on cake for three weeks, in very god fiesh. Can be seen in my pasture, nine miles east of Abilene.

C. O. MORRIS.

Abilene, Tex., March 28, 1895. FOR SALE—I have for sale 25 or 30 head of good well broken Cow Horses. Ages from 4 to 6 years, al good size and style, and in good condition. Will sell the bunch cheap for cash. Address S. Cress, Odessa, Tex.

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some .tim-

ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is ber, house, barn and brenard. 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 illus-trated circular about Fort Worth pack-

ing house and stock yards.
S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

DRY SEASONS on Artichokes free. Seed \$1 per bu. J. P. Vissering, Melville, Madison Co., Ill.

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

FOR SALE. 125 first-class dairy cows for sale. Finest herd in Colorado. Address D. E. Newcomb, La Jara, Col.

CATTLE WANTED. On General B. F. Butler's pasture, eighteen miles from Pueblo, we have 100,000 acres under fence, 40 miles of water front, grass enough to tten 20,000 cattle, also plenty of alfalfa hay. On Mora Grant, near Watrous, New Mexico, we own grass and water for 40,000 cattle. You have the cattle, we 40,000 cattle. You have the cattle, we have the feed and water. We will rent either ranch and will pay freight on cattle to ranch and mature them under joint contract for share of its, or pasture by the head, or will exchange Chicago property with cash for cattle. M. S. BALDWIN, Agent for Estate of General B. F.Butler, Room 19, 122 LaSalle St., Chi-

I have 30 head of grade Holstein and Jersey cows all dehorned, one cream separator and a 2-horse power. cows are a fine lot, and everything is in good shape. Good reasons for sell-ing.

A. M. SOMERS, Lawrence, Tex.

## TO TRADE.

To trade, 400 acres good level and finely watered farm. good fences, six room house and all necessrry out buildings, seven acres in bearing fruit trees, twenty-five acres alfaifa, and balance can be cultivated; near good school, and five miles from good business town of Colorado; for cattle. Address P.O. box 936, Pueblo, Col.

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 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 Sterling City.

P. D. COULSON County Judge.

#### CARBON TAYLOR'S BISULPHIDE

For killing Prairie Dogs, Gophers and Rats, Insects in Grain, Seeds, etc. Shipped in 50-lb. cans by the manufacturer. EDWARD R. TAYLOR, Cleveland, Ohio,

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED POULTRY Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo, has shipped fowls and eggs to most every state in the Union. enty 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 to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed forty-

OAKLAND HERD Has 60-bulls, cows and heifers for sale, single or car lots, by the noted Short-horn bulls Crown King, 111,418 and and British Jubilee, 96,493; Light Brahmas and Mammoth Branze turkeys, P. Rocks. Write for prices or com see the champion herd in North Mis-

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. 100-47, 12, H. B. Over 19 2 and 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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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 Laugshans, Brown Leghorns and White P. Rocks of most noted strains and good individuals. Eggs \$2 per 13; discount in large orders. Visitors wel-

come. Correspondence solicited. If fair dealing and No. 1 blood at low

figures will please you, we can do it.

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

#### Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

Registered and Gradea HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS

All from imported prize winners. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

#### FOR SALE BY W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas. Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm.

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

HAWKINS' Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Single-comb Brown Leghorns, and English Fox 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, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

## 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

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine.

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



B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved —CHESTER WHITE— SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any

J. N. RUSHING, Baird, Texas, breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Thirty registered 7-8 and 3-4 yearling bulls for

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of becbbreeding. Write us for pedigree and prices. M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee Kas. PIGS For the next 30 days I will sell Poland China and Duroc Jersey Swine and Holstein Frieslan Oattle 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 naper.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Jersey Red Swin Friesian Cattle.

FOR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

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. WOODBURN HERD



Ohio Improved Chesters. Pure bred and registered. Pigs of either sex and any age. Fifty February and March pigs that are beauties. Very low if or-dered by May 1. H. S. DAY, DWIGHT-MORRIS CO., Kansas.

W. R. MICKLE, Birdville, Texas. Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Toulouise 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.

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

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-China 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 prizewinners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.



Poultrymen I

Green Cut Bone is the best and by far the cheapest egg food known. For growing little chicas it has no equal. Our Green Bone Cutter received the only award at the World's Fatr. Bend for special catalogue. WEBSTER & HANNUM. Casenovia, N. Y.

#### HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this ment to Mrs. E. S. Brann, 814 Macon street, Far worth, Tex.

A COMPARISON-PIPES OF PAN. (James Whitcomb Riley.) I'd ruther lay out here among the trees, With the singin' birds an' the bum'-

l'bees, A-knowin' thet I can do as I please, Than to live what folks call a life of

Up thar in the city. Fer I really don't 'zactly understan' Where the comfort is fer any man In walking hot bricks an' usin' a fan, An' enjoyin' himself as he says he can, Up thar in the city.

It's kinder lonesome, mebbe you'll say, A-livin' out here day after day
In this kinder easy, careless way;
But a hour out here is better'n a day Up thar in the city.
As fer that, jus' look at the flowers aroun', An' the fruit a-bendin' the trees 'way

down. You don't find such things as these in Or ruther in the city.

As I said afore, such things as these, The flowers, the birds, an' the bum-'l'bees, An' a-livin' out here among the trees Where you can take your ease an' do

as you please,
Makes it better'n the city.
Now, all the talk don't 'mount to snuff, Bout this kinder life a-bein' rough. An' I'm sure it's plenty good enough, An' 'tween you an' me 'tain't half as

As livin' in the city.

The above poem by James Whitcomb Riley voices the sentiments of many of us, especially this time of year when the country grows more attractive each day, and the city less so. Like Riley, I don't "zactly understan" why this all-pervading desire to forsake the country for the cities and towns. Every man who lives must work, be he in country, city or town, and to city lives are added multitudes of worries not dreamed of in the freedom of a country life. The country is certainly a much better place to rear one's children than a city. Children reared in the country have a store of natural information which is valuable to them all through life, and which they could not have gained from books. They can tell you the names of every tree in the forest, those which put forth earliest in the spring and live longest. They can name every bird that sings in those trees from their different notes—not by sight. They can tell you the habits of all domestic animals. Indeed most of them have a fund of informa-Indeed tion gained from mother nature herself that is 'he surprise and envy of many city scholars. "An' between you an me, 'tain't half as tough as livin' In the city."

COURTESY IN THE HOME.

It is regretted that individual courtesy in the household is at so low an ebb. We treat our guests with favor, and bestow upon them every mark of polite attention; but the minute they are out of the house we slip hack into the old ruts, and treat those about us with an indifference that borders on contempt. Not that this is intentional; rather is it the result of carelessness, a failure to realize that the polite attentions, "the little things," count as much to those we love as to some outsider who becomes a member of a family for a day.

we shall not forget to say it to others

at the proper time. How often does one see a woman who, when thanking a gentleman for surrendering to her his seat in the cars, does so boldly and cheerfully, and as if she really meant what she said. It has been long maintained by our foreign critics that the English language lacks flexibility, nice shades of meaning and quality of expression, compared to other tongues. But is not the lack of expression rather in the English speaker than in the language?

There is an infinite number of shades of which this little "thank you" is susceptible, as any one knows. It may be uttered in such a way as to cause the blood to tingle with indignation. It can be said with such grace and sweetness that the recipient will carry the memory of it as the memory of some delicious perfume or beautiful picture or sympathetic strain of music —all through the long day of business cares. For such a reward as this thousands of men have suffered uncomplainingly, have endured the tortures of the iquisition, have fought, bled and

of the iquisition, have fought, bled and died upon the battle-field.

It would seem a very simple thing, but the grace and politeness and gentleness of speech which distinguished the women of the chivalric age are now almost wholy unknown. When women talk of the decay of chivalry in man, they forget that men are what women make them. Men are the exact reflection of their mothers and sisters and wives. Through the history of the men of the past we have accurate knowledge of the character of the women of that time. As it is impossible for the fountain to rise higher than its source, so is it impossible for men to rise higher than their mothers, wives and sisters—Boston Budget.

and sisters.-Boston Budget. SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Veal Salad-The two boiled eggs left from breakfast return to the kettle and boil for twenty minutes. When cold chop them, also a cup of cold roast veal, and add to remnant of slaw left covered on the pantry shelf. The salad will be relishable. Shrimp Salad—For this salad cover

Shrimp Salad—For this salad cover a pint of schrimps with ice water and let them stand an hour; drain and break into pieces and marinate with a French dressing, using three tablespoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar with salt and pepper. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing and garnish with the yolks and whites of hard holled eggs.

hard boiled eggs. Onion Salad—Break white bread into Onion Salad—Break white bread into bits and dry in the oven until sufficiently brittle to rub through a sieve. Boil four eggs hard; with two teacupfuls of sifted crumbs mix two small onions chopped, the chopped whites of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melfed butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a little penner, and three tablespoonfuls. pepper and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar; add lukewarm water to make a smooth mass, place in a glass dish, smooth the top and rub the yolks of the eggs through a sieve to cover. Cut the remaining whites into rings and scatter over the top. Buns—One quart and one-half pint

bread flour, one pint new milk, one-

cake compressed yeast wix knead ten minutes the wongh till light the ten add one-half cup watter, two cups sugar, one-half cup seeded raisins each cut in three pieces; thoroughly mix, knead five minutes and rise again till light; then knead again five minutes, roll out dough one and three-fourth inches in thickness, cut in twenty-four buns and rise the third time till light. Bake a delicate brown quickly to preserve moisture. Much depends upon the lightness of

Much depends upon the lightness of the dough each time to have buns nice. Perfectly Boiled Rice—To boil rice perfectly is, no less than boiling a potato perfectly, the test of a good cook, many a chef being quite unable to do either. For rice, have ready two quarts of boiling water with two teaspoonfuls of salt and scatter in a cupful of washed rice. Do not cover it, but let every grain dance in the fast boiling water for twenty minutes; turn them out then in a colander and when drained let it stand in this

utes; turn them out then in a colander and when drained let it stand in this over boiling water for a few minutes to regain heat. In this way every grain remains distinct yet tender, and the best qualities of the rice are brought out.—New Orleans Picayune.

Pumpkin Pies Without Eggs—Steam pumpkins till done; wash, season to taste with sugar and spices. For five or six pies, use in place of eggs two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, two of water, and you will find condensed milk far better than other milk for these pies, as it can be put in right these pies, as it can be put in right from the can with no thinning out.

Cream Toast—Heat one pint of milk. Stir into it one large tablespoonful of flour wet with a little cold milk. Add one large teaspoonful of butter, and one cup of cream if you have it. Place on back of stove to keep warm. Then toast nicely some bread, dip into the cream, put into a dish, and when there is sufficient toast pour the cream over it and serve.

HEALTH HINTS. Sending children to bed without their supper is one of the old-fashioned cruel-

ties born of ignorance.

Do not put toothpicks or pins into your ears. Sooner or later you will do permanent injury to the drum.

There is no use of fooling with that stye on your eyekd. Just pick it with a sharp knife (not a needle), and that ends Mr. Stye ends Mr. Stye.

A small piece of red pepper-pod ap-

plied to the gum over an aching tooth sometimes does wonders. The smart actually feels good. Be sure and use your toothbrush after each meal. Use nice, clean water. It will keep your breath pure and the

teeth from decaying.
Earache, did you say? Just squeeze the juice out of mullein leaves, warm it and put a few drops into the

ear. It is wonderfully soothing.
For that boil? I'll tell you.
Light a match, and when the sulphur burns touch the boil with it. Oh, yes; it hurts a little, but it's death to the

Holding a piece of ice in the mouth will usually stop a nose bleed of considerable severity. Stand up straight; stooping over makes it bleed more. It is a mistaken notion that night air is dangerous. Nothing of the kind.

Nor are plants and flowers in a bedroom unhealthful. The reverse is true. It is not the wisest thing for parents to use tea or coffee, but it is certainly very unwise to encourage their children to use these stimulants. They lay the foundation of serious physical

Dear Household:
I live in the country—won't say where—and you can't tell even by the postmark, as I'm many miles from the comes a member of a family for a day.

If one would be a successful host one should be a successful parent or brother or sister, and courtesy is an inevitable requisite in both cases. The home life is a training for the higher life in which we meet other men and discuss other interests. If at home we learn to say "thank you," and mean it, we shall not forget to say it to others

postmark, as I'm many miles from the town. You wonder why I'm writing?

Just a letter of sympathy. I feel so sorry for you city people, in close walls, or if you venture forth, clouds of dust arise to madden you. Fort Worth lacks what all cities of its size should have—a park; a place of rest and recreation my dear editor a delightful rural retreat my dear editor a delightful rural retreat, great forest trees, stretching their long arms, and beckoning one invitingly to rest under their shade; a delightful carpet of green for a couch, and joy of my heart, a running and joy of my heart, a running stream—to me there is no sweeter music. With books and congenial com-rades, could I offer more? You see my object; come and join us. Cordially,

A RURAL ADMIRER. HELPFUL HINTS.

If your ceilings have been smoked, wash off with soda water. Grained wood should be washed with cold tea. Put camphor on cold sores when they first make their appearance. This is the very best remedy for them; it not only heals them, but prevents them from developing.

As pillows are such a fad, made of great variety and stuck about wherever they could possibly add to comfort, try making some of fine shavings from They are said to really ses curative virtues for throat and lung

troubles.
This is the time of year when the woods invite one to come out and behold their new spring beauty, and the tasks that keep us indoors seem doubly burdensome. The only way these household tasks can be lightened and time gained for some such needed recreation out of doors, is to be systematic. System is the oil that makes household machinery work smooth and fast. Practice it daily.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompsen's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS! Fort Worth, Tex., March 28, 1895. I have for sale 50 head of cross breed

Hereford and Short-horn bulls. Extra A car load of high grade Short-horn yearling bulls.
Thirty, head of 2 and 3-year-old

Short-horn grade bulls.
Also a few head of good registered Short-horn bulls.

These cattle are all on the Blue Mound blooded stock farm, near Fort Worth. Address J. W. BURGESS, Prop.

Fort Worth, Tex. WE WANT CATTLE.

We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any number or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth,

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA. Have you read this clean, clever book of humor? We are offering it free to subscribers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Good paper, good binding, and, best of all, a good book. Read our offer in another column, and send

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

for the book.



# Stop that Cough!

It may lead to serious consequences. Cough remedies will not do it, because it means more than a simple cold. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will do it, and at the same time will build up and fortify the system against further attacks.

We are putting up a 50-cent size for just these local difficulties. For ordinary Coughs and Colds that quantity will doubtless cure. If it is deepseated it may require more.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

EXTRA COTTON BELT ATTRAC-TIONS
For the Summer of 1895.

Special low round trip rates will be made with liberal limits and superior accommodations for persons attending Southern Baptist convention, Washington, D. C., May 10th. General assembly Cumberland Pres-byterian church, Meridian, Miss., May

International convention Epworth League, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27th. Memphis Grand Inter-State Drill, Memphis, Tenn., May 11th to 21st. International convention of the United

Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass., July 10th.
Triennial Conclave of Knights Templars, Boston, Mass., August 26th. Cotton States and International Ex-

position, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th December 21st.
Baptist Young People's Union, Baltimore, Md., July 18th.

These rates are open to the general

public besides the usual Summer Tour-ists' Rates to the health and pleasure resorts of the North and East. Call on or write to the nearest Cot-ton Belt ticket agent for dates of sale, rates and limits. Correspondence solic-

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Texas. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. Respectfully, S. G. WARNER, G. P. A.

A NEW COW MARKET.
Mr. A. J. Gregory of Denver, Col., was here attending the cattlemen's convention. He is manager of the live stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., at the above point, Mr.Gregory speaks in the hightst terms of the Denver market: He states that there is a good demand for all classes of cows at that point just now. They are is a good demand for all classes of cows at that point just now. They are using from 300 to 400 head every week. Parties feeding cows will do well to correspond with Mr. Gregory, as there is no inspection regarding pregnant cows at that point, and the prices are as high as at any other market. He also states that there is a good demand for feeding steers and that he can place a great many of them. Also a place a great many of them. Also a few thousand to put on the range. Parties interested please correspond with Mr. Gregory at Denver Stock

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS SOUTHERN PACIFIC. (Sunset Route.)

Pythias and League at Houston. Round trip tickets will be on sale from points in Texas, April 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th, good to

return to April 21st. Grand Lodge Sons of Herman and Texas Division G. A. R. at Waco, Round trip tickets will be sold from coupon stations, San Antonio to Orange April 21st and 22d, good to return April

Annual convention T. P. A., at For Worth. Round trip tickets will be sold from coupon stations in Texas, April 23d and 24th, good to return April 30th. Very low rates have been arranged for the National Encampment Confed-erate Veterans at Houston, May 20th

to 24th.
Southern Baptist Convention at
Washington, D. C., May 9th to 16th.
General Assembly Presbyterian
church at Meridian, Miss., May 16th to

For further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or L. J. PARKS,

A. G. P. & T. A. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager.

WE WANT CATTLE.

We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any num-ber or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over write us, giving full particulars. and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth,

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

Every Day in the Year. The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at

8:15 p. m.
This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day

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

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

If you are going East, North, North-ast, 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.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo

For further information call on nearest agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH,

G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.



Maverick The GEO. M. WHITE, Proprietor. Street cars pass the door to and from all depots. Rates \$2.00, \$2.50. Stockmen's trade solicited. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

# RIDE ON THE **RED EXPRESS**

Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vesti-

# Galveston and St. Louis.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT By Taking Advantage of the

Superior Train Service Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the



THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast. TAKE THE 'ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12-HOURS SAVED-12

## Texas and St. Louis and the East.

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

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

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND

SAN FRANCISCO.



TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS . . RAILWAY . . Now Run Solid St. Louis

Chicago **KansasCity** WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE,

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado

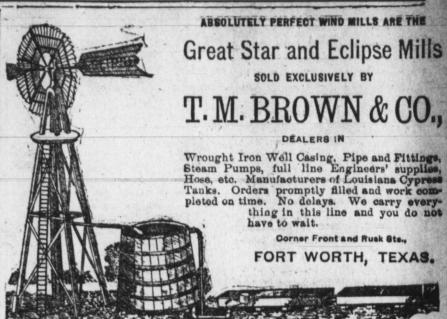
CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD,

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

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

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

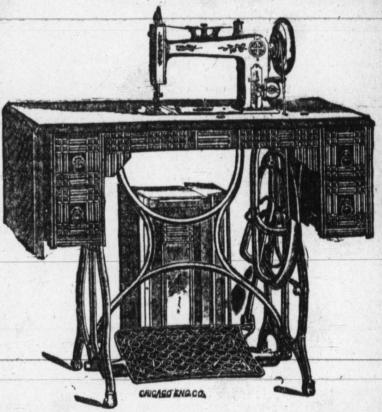


SEEDS RARE, FREE-BLOOMING FLOWERS. OUR GRAND TRIAL BOX. OUR GRAND TRIAL BOX.

The great satisfaction given by our Free Trial Boxes in past seasons induces us to make a still greater trial offer this season, to induce EVERYBODY to try our SUPERIOR FLOWER SEEDS. This lot of fresh seeds will grow readily and cannot but make thousands of permanent customers for us. Our Box contains I LOVELY TUBEROSE BULB. I MOTTLED GLADIOLUS BULB and One Packet each 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. FOLIAGE PLANTS, For decorative foliage. FOLIAGE PLANTS, For decorative foliage. POPPY, Riverdale Mixture, Grandest Out, WONDERFUL MEXICAN PRIMROSE, Worth 25 cents. WHITE FLOWERS, 100 Sorts for White Bonquets. WHITE FLOWERS, 100 Sorts for White Bonquets. YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bouquets. PANSY, Our Nellie, Gorgeously Beautiful. YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bouquets. BOOK ON SUMMER GARDENING, Free, Remember one packet each of the above flowers and the two bulbs by mail, for only 25 cents, and in each box we put a 25 cent check which will count the same as 25 cents in cash on any \$1.00 order for seeds you may send us. So this trial of really costs nothing. We have about 1,400 of the THESE FLOWERS choicest varieties, and want every reader of this paper to try them. Catalogue free. ARE WORTH \$3.00 if you want to try vegetables send 10 cts. for 6 sample packets. J. BELL, BIGHANDON, THE BELLFLOWER. FREE! For one year, with every order for 4 boxes, that bright flo

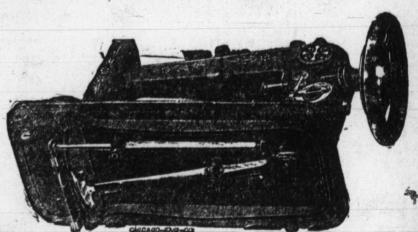
# Quality First, Price Next



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

## "The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



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

duplicated in FINE DESIGN,

ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS,

EASY OPERATION by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU BELIEVE US? We have plenty of readers using the Machine and would be pleased to send testimonials. Write for full descriptions, or order

#### the Machine on 15 days trial. TERMS AND PRICES:

There are four ways to get it: 1st. To any one sending us \$22.00 we will send the Journal and this Machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, twenty-five dollars in all we will send the Machine prepaid. 3rd. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, and twenty dollars to pay for same, and eight dollars in addition, we will send the Machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine,

freight paid. Note-All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get

#### up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed. . REMEMBER:

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

#### PERSONAL.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene was in the Journal office Tuesday.

J. C. Beck of Frost, Navorro county, was an interested visitor to this city

C. T. Herring of Vernon, a wealthy and prominent cattleman was a visitor to Fort Worth Wednesday.

Willis McCaulay of Sulphur Springs, a well-known stockman, was a pleas-ant caller at the Journal office Tuesday.

Captain Charles Goodnight, probably the best known cattleman in Texas, was a visitor at the Journal office Tues-

H. L. Lathrop, the hardware dealer, advertises buggles in this issue of the Journal, and invites inspection of his Sam Cutbirth of Baird was in Fort

Worth Tuesday en route to the Territory, where he has recently shipped T. P. Hadley, sheriff of Callahan county, and a prominent cattleman as

well, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Tuesday. M. O. Wynne of Mineral Wells, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday. He is shipping a number of cat-

tle to the Territory. W. T. Thompson of Hico, a prominent cattle dealer, was in the Journal office Saturday. Said cattle are very scarce in that section of the country.

Col. Wm. Hittson of Mineral Wells, one of the oldest and best known cat-tle men of the country, was in the Texas live stock market Monday.

L. W. Hill of Albany, a well-known stockman, was in Fort Worth Sun-day, and reported a splendid rain having fallen in his section Friday night.

E. A. Hearn of Baird, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday, having come in from Roswell, N. M., where the firm of L. Hearn & Sons has a large herd

Monnig's is a household word in Fort Worth, wherever serviceable and cheap goods are appreciated, and his adver-tisement in this issue of the Journal will be read with interest. D. F. Sansom, a well known stock-

man of Alvarado, was here Wednesday, having shipped a load of cattle to this market. He reported a need of rain by the farmers of his section. Willis McCauley offers to exchange 700 acres of good land near Sulphur Springs for horses or any kind of live stock. Read his offer in the "for sale"

column and address him as directed. H S Day of Dwight, Kan., makes a special offer on hogs in another column that should be taken advantage of by every man in the country who contemplates improving his hogs or

embarking in the business Geo. B. Loving & Co. want a buyer for a herd of Hereford cattle. Here is a rare chance for somebody to make a fortune, as the cattle are located above the quarantine line and can be moved anywhere in the Northwest.

A. Pierce of Waxahachie, wealthy cattle man and farmer, was in Fort Worth Monday. He said rain was badly needed in Ellis county and that farmers were behind with planting on account of the drouth.

D. G. Barrow & Co., dealers in lumber, laths, shingles and everything else in the lumber line, have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal, and those in need of anything of the should call on them while in this city.

Capt. Jno. Bostdick of this city advertises the celebrated stallion "Black Time" in another column. This is one among the best bred horses in Texas, and lovers of fine horseflesh are cordially invited to call and examine this splendid animal.

Colonel J. S. Godwin, a wealthy cattleman of Jones county, was a caller at the Journal office Monday, having been called to Fort Worth to render his income tax. Mr. Godwin is an out-time friend of the Journal's, and sends in a subscriber whenever anybody who does not already

J. W. Eubank of Fort Worth offers for sale a thoroughbred registered Jersey bull, 4 years old, one of the best bred and finest animal of his class in the state. Something of this may be appreciated when it is known that his grandsire sold for \$5000 and his grand-dam held three world's butter records. This animal can be bought cheap, and opportunity should not be over-

better known as "Pop" Haile, the popular manager of the stock yards hotel, at this place, left Monday for Wells River, Vermont, where he goes to take charge of a hotel, with an established patronage. Mr. Haile and his enterprising family made many friends while here, and they carry with them the best wishes of everybody with whom they came

P. Bush, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way to Colorado City to look after his ranch interesis at that point. He recently returned from a three weeks' visit to relatives in Alabama, and put in several days' work at Austin in the interest of the land bill, which is now a law. He expressed himself as being fairly well satisfied with the law as enacted with the law as enacted, al-he made a strenuous effort to get a better measure through.

J. W. Light of Chickasha, I. T., was here Monday. He said: "A splendid rain fell in the Territory last week, east of the Rock Island railroad. It is still pretty dry on the west side. Grass is splendid where it rained. The movement of cattle to the Territory this year is about half what it was last season, but quite a number of cattle that were taken to that country year were wintered there, which this year's shipment leaves quite of cattle in the Territory. This shortage business will not show up so strong along in June and July."

S. B. Stone, a well known stockman of Itasca, was in Tuesday with a car load of hogs, which he sold on the

# Waterproof:

Vacuum Leather Oil, if freely applied. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere - handy cans. Best oil for farm ma-charry also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

Fort Worth market. He said: "I have shipped twenty car loads of hogs to this market since last September, and have made some money on each shipment. Some of these were my own raising, but I bought up the most them through the country. I believe that there are double the number of hogs in my county there was two years ago, and the people are going in for hog raising more than ever. The farmers are planting more feed stuff and less cotton this year, but the continued dry weather interferes with planting to a considerable extent.

In a recent issue the Journal commented on the consolidation of two of the strongest live stock commission firms in the trade—the Evans-Hutton commission company and R. Strahorn & Co. By this arrangement unlimited capital, vast experience and unquestioned ability have been combined, making a live stock commission firm second to no house in the business and one that is certain to make itself felt in all future business as far as live stock commission business is con-cerned. If the personnel of this firm was not already known to every stockman of any consequene in this country the Journal would tell of their merits, but under the circumstances it would be a waste of time. The new firm has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal to which your attention is directed.

J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island railroad, returned one day this week from an extended trip through south Texas in the interest of his road. He said: "A good many cattle are being moved to the Indian Territory, but nothing like the number of last year. I think there will not be over half as many as last year. The reason of this is that the cattle do not exist. The man who holds out that there is no shortage does not know what he is talking about. The ranches that a few years ago, branded thousands of calves, will brand only hundreds this year. And the worst of it all is that there seems to be no ces-sation in the shipment of cows, a large percentage of the stuff now being moved to the Territory being she cattle. The southern part of the state is needing rain, and needing it badly."

On February 27, the office and entire plant of the Folding Sawing Machine company, of Chicago, was destroyed in the great fire on the West Side, which involved a total loss to manufacturing interests of \$750,000. Notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary for above mentioned company to have malleable castings made, which usually takes about four weeks, this company, with commendable enterprise, shaped matters so they were able to fill orders in just 21 days from the date of the fire. This was certainly quick work, and the gentlemen connected with this company deserve a great deal of credit for their energy and push. Their new address is Folding Sawing Machine company, 64 and 66 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

WE WANT CATTLE.

We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any number or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.
Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth,

Rudy's Pile Suppository

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

Dr. F. W. Hopkins,

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

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas.
References: M. C. Hurley, President

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



Tex.

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

WE WANT CATTLE. We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any num-ber or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, over, write us, giving run particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.
Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth,

EPWORTH LEAGUERS. Send stamp for official book "Historic Chattanooga," containing full particulars International Convention Epworth Leagues at Chattanooga

The Queen and Crescent Route will make rate one fare for round trip.

T. M. HUNT, T. P. A.,
Dallas, Tex.
W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

WANTS MORE APPLICATIONS. The civil service commission is anxious to obtain additional applicatons for the positions of meat inspectors in the agri-cultural department and statistical field agents for the fish commission. In all these positions considerable technical knowledge is required of a kind hardly to be obtained except in government or state service, and the demand for persons capable of discharging the duties is always in excess of the supply. The meat inspectorship pays \$1400, the fish insepctors from \$600 to \$700. field agents receive from \$300 to \$1300. Examinations for these positions may be taken before any of the traveling examining boards now in the country but application must be first made to the commissioner's office in this city and permission to compete obtained. Examinations for these and other positions are now being held as follows: April 22 at Little Rock, Ark.; April 24 at Memphis, Tenn,; April 26 at Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.

A WORK OF VALUE.

Kansas has a secretary of the state board of agriculture in the person of F. D. Coburn, of whom she may well be proud, as his work is at all times practical and useful to the highest degree. The Journal acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the March quarterly report of the Kansas department of agriculture, a work of geneuine merit and interest, the design in its preparation having been to make it tically and at once helpful toward solving some of the more pressing prob-lems confronting the agricultural people of our state at this time, rather

than in the romote bye and bye.

The leading features of this book are: Information as to worth, uses and cultivation of alfalfa.

Discussions of irrigation as applicable to Thisas, especially upon the higher lands. Notes on Kansas wells and their as-

certained or probable water supply west of the sixth principal meridian.
Subsoiling, and the natural distribution of roots in field soils.

Also the many valuable and interesting addresses, papers and discussions at the board's twenty-fourth annual

meeting in January.

This report will be sent to those re questing it, but as the Kansas legislature failed to provide stamps, requests should be accompanied by 6 cents in

WEATHER CROP CONDITIONS. The weather bureau, in its review of weather crop conditions for the week ended April 15, says: Rain is badly needed in North Dakota, northern Min-nesota, Oklahoma and Oregon, and would be of great benefit in Texas. Rains would also prove beneficial in Illinois, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Cotton plantng has been delayed in Texas on account of dry weather; planting has begun in North Carolina and Oklahoma and has continued to some extent in Arkansas, but has not yet become general in that state. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi planting is being pushed rapidly, and in Louisiana about onehalf of the crop has been planted. Corn planting in the extreme southern states is about completed; the early plant is up and a good stand is generally re-ported. Winter wheat has experienced a decided improvement in Ohio and is made, as a result of rains of last week; the crop is is reported as in good con-tion in Indiana and Arkansas, but it is at a standstill in Oklahoma on account

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 ex-penses, and you really get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a trifle over manufacturers cost.
Seeing is believing, and when in Fort
Worth call at the fournal office and
examine our machine.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this pa-per, is fully guaranteed to be as good 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 customer perfectly safe.

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

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

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

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE'S KEN-TUCKY COOK BOOK.

The Queen and Crescent Route offers its patrons a rare chance to secure at a low price that handsome publication. It is a compilation of new recipes never before published. A book of 256 pages, containing a careful selection of practical cookery suggestions to every housewife in the land. An edition de rinted on heavy enameled paper and bound in white vellum, with chrysanthemum design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way a elaborate specimen of artistic book-making.

book-making.

Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in this collection by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, 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 send it to any address postpaid on receipt of 75 cents. Don't miss the op-

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

The next time you come to Fort Vorth 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.

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

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill., is at present publishing a series of illustrated articles, written by wellknown poultry judges, describing section by section the leading standard breeds of fowls. Sample copy sent on

A recent decision of the Texas court civil appeals says that insolvent btors can not name preferred creditors in an instrument transferring all of his assets to pay all of his creditors. This is an important ruling, and do much toward improving the credit of Texas firms.

The Travelers' Protective association of Texas met in Fort Worth Thursday.

MORPHINE, Oplum and Whiskey
Habits
Oured at home.

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NEW HOTEL,



THIS HOTEL WILL BE MANAGED AS A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. NO OTHER HOTEL WILL SURPASS US IN OUR TABLE OR

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BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY



for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATO

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Enterprise Wind Mills, Sandwich Perkins Wind Mills, Air King Steel Wind Mills, New Champion Force Pumps, Disk Harrows, Corn and Cotton Cultivators, Corn and Cotton Planters, Ear Corn Slicers, Tanks, Float Valves, Pipe, Fittings, Etc. The best goods in the market at the

lowest prices. Our mills and implements are made especially to suit the Texas trade, and will please all who buy them.

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Every stockman and farmer in Texas

# Stockmen \ Farmers Here's What You're Looking For.

20-ib bucket Heinz's Jelly ... 1 00
Large bucket Jelly ... 45
4-ib jar Heinz's Preserves ... 75
1-gallon can Log Cabin Maple 

# G. A. Morris,

South Sile Cash Grocer. Jennings avenue, opposite the high school, Telephone 74.

why not ru chas your lou siana Cypress

Water Tanks, fash Doors and Blinds -FROM-Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co.



Who are headquarters Who are headquarters for every hing in his line. We can make you a delive et price of any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and invite correspond once we operate unites. We make 200 lizes of Cypress Water and

LIMITED,

PATTER ON, LA.

Taken up by the undersigned, two steers, five years old, one brown and white pieded, branded D O G on left side, (old brand) and Y, lying down F on point of left shoulder, Y on point of right shoulder. Marked under slope the left ear, under bit and swallow-fork the right ear. fork the right ear. One red and white pieded steer, branded Y, lying down F on point of left shoulder, and Y on point of right shoulder, ear marked under slope both ears. If not called for and proven within twenty days will be dealt with according to law. This March 10th, 1895.

C. A. DALTON, Palo Pinto, Texas.

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 on the side and send to the MIDLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, 911 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and receive a fine 24-page illustrated monthly, devoted to poultry culture and to select the country culture and to select the country culture and to select the culture free. C. K. HAWKINS, state agent, 721 Bessie street, Fort Worth, Tex.

# D. G. BARROW & CO.,



Yard between Ninth and Eleventh, Rusk street, Fort Worth, Tex. Lumber of the best grade cheaper than ever sold before. We can fill your orders promptly with the best grade

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FOR WORTH, TEX.

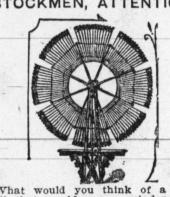
Dearlers in all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Pulicys, Pipe Fittings, Etc. Write us for prices on Complete Gin Outflts. THESTAR COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLER. ast selling; always gives satisfaction. Not no horse. Worth twice the rost for convent in bitching up. Agents wanted. Send stampircular. Price, \$1.50. State rights for sale. THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO.





Grinds more grain to any egree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-orn, cats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. War-anted not to choke. We warrant the Peerless to be HE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL. Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harness

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



What would you think of a wind mill that would run a grinder, cornsheller, feed or pear cutter and pump

Just such a mill is now offered you. one that will grind ten to fifteen bushels of corn per hour in a good wind, and in same wind will grind, shell and pump water at the same

A fourteen feet Vaneless Monitor Swivel Gear Mill will do all of this and can be bought and erected, including grinder and tower, for about \$325.00. I also carry a full line of pumping, wind mills and water supplies and will be pleased to quote prices upon application.

Remember that it is no trouble to

answer questions. F. W. AXTELL. 600 W. Weatherford Street, Fort Worth

EIGHTHING WELL MACHINERY WORKS Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfected Economical Artesian Pumping Rigs to work by Steam, Air, etc. Let us help you. THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS Aurors. Ill.; Obicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex-

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue. Address, KELLY & TANEYHILL,

ANSY PILLS! ALL DRUG SAFE AND SURE. SEND 49, FBR"WOMAN'S SAFE STORES CITADD! WILGON SPECIFIC CO., PHILA, PA



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Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excur-sion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for 'ineral Wells. ineral Wells,
For further particulars, address,
W. C. FORBESS,
Gen. Freightand Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

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

Daily Except Sunday. | Leave | Mineral Wells 7:20 a. m. | Weatherford | 8:52 a. m. | 3:30 p. m. | Weatherford | 3:30 p. m. | Mineral Wells 12:22 p. m. | 6:00 p. m. | 6:00 p. m. Sunday Only. Leave. Arrive.
Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. Weatherford 10:00 a. m.
Weatherford 11:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

AGENTS LADIES OR GENTL



A STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE 

Attractive Appearance .10 Elasticity and Durability .30 If the last two are separated, Elasticity should have 25, as Durability is almost wholly dependent on it.



PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich. HAVE YOU HEARD How cheap you can buy the CURRIE GALVAN-IZED STEEL WIND-MILL? If not write for price, it will astonish you. CURRIE WIND-

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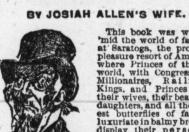
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mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

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JOSTAH. All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dors, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-pro-voking style.



[EXTRACT.]

They say there is a sight of flirtin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women.

I told him from the first on't that he'd better let it entirely alone.

But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashionable amongst married men and wimmen than all a suppose that he said "it was more fashionable amongst married men and wimmen than able amongs' married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with tr."

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried L cane, etc. But she wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Delicious humor."—Will Carleton.
"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm
on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Ob-

"So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."-Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free

Press.

"BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 each. But now we offer only to our readers, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE.

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\$1 to pay his subscription for one year, and 10 cents to pay postage, we will send this book free. 2. Every subscriber who sends ue a pay for the paper, may ear and 10 cents to pay postage we will send the book free.

Address TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL

Fort Worth, Tex.

#### MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. The supply of hogs to this market continues surprisingly good, the receipts for the week closing last Saturday having been double that of the same week last year. The demand continues active and strong for both cattle and hogs, and those having fat oows can dispose of them to a good advantage on this market. The following vantage on this market. The following sales representative of the market are taken from a report furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men at the

No.	Ave.	Dock.	Price.
64	278		\$4.55
62	210	80	4.55
74	242		4.45
82	210	***	4.40
80	169		4.00
40	330	40	4.35
69			4.40
59	233	160	4.50
53	239	80	4.60
24		40	3.90
74 (		80	4.35
89			4.50
76	226		4.55
80	239		4.55
68	222	, 40	4.50
58	214	***	4.55
62	215	80	4.55

08		2.00
62	80	4.55
WAGON HOO	IS.	
No. Ave.	Dock.	Price.
6		\$4.00
8 245		4.00
16	***	4.15
5 190	***	3.75
3 ***** ***** ***233		4.00
3 273		4.10
10		3.85
15 254		4.10
8 247	80	4.10
5	***	4.15
CATTLE.	SCIENCES .	
No.	Ave.	Price.
2 cows	1260	\$2.35
1 cow		2.25

cows..... 880

2 calves ..... 250 2 cows.... 730

1 bull ..... 810

2 bulls.. ...... .... 1175

calves ..... 263 cows .....

cows ..... 683

17 cows ...... .....

18 cows.... ....

cow ...... 840

18 cows .. .... 845 PERSONAL MENTION.

S. P. Stone, Itasca; Coffin Bros., Itas-S. P. Stone, Itasca; Coffin Bros., Itasca; J. G. Levereth, Petty; G. W. Harmañson, Justin; Parker & Kellum, Valley Mills; Poole & Co., Neveda; F. M. Redding, Pottsboro; W. F. Henderson, Franklin; J. J. Smith, Granbury; Bird & Rodgers, Waco; W. J. Logan, Rhome; H. Specht, Iowa Park; Stanford & N., Nevada; M. Sansom, Alvarado; J. C. Daniels, Greenville; Honea & Ferguson, Cleburne; B. H. starr, Grapevine; McDaniels Co., Millsap; J. F. Floyd, W. W. Mann, Dundee; Davis & M., Mil-W. Mann, Dundee; Davis & M., Milford; J. A. Cottingham, Kopperl; F. M. Blank, Waxahachie; — Thompson, Waxahachie; S. P. Stone, Waco; Light & Son, Pilot Point; D. B. Sloan, R. J. Son, Phot Point; D. B. Sloan, R. J. Saunders, Hillsboro; J. T. Cockrell, Seymour; Kuehn, Bartlett; J. F. Carter, Belton; E. L. Tims, Mansfield; — Poole, Rockwall; J. Stone, Wylie; C. L. Taylor, Herietta; L. F. Wilson, Holliday; Sam Black, Marietta; —, Thompson, Temple, were among the hog ship-

son, Temple, were among the hog snippers.

T. E. Cruise, J. A. Hicks, H. P. Lipscomb, J. F. McIntyre, J. F. Lipscomb, Haines, J. D. Churchman, R. D. Freeman, H. Hicks, J. F. Baker, A. Hedges, J. Simmons, L. H. Hunter, Caswell Bros, J. F. Renford, W. F. Bradley, J. A. Hicks, D. Wardeman, J. S. Carter, C. Bayson, W. P. Smith, E. Hovenkamp, and J. E. Cavender, were in with wagon loads of hogs. with wagon loads of hogs.

W. J. Logan of Rhame, Plor of Alvord, B. Hackett, T. B. Walkins and E. Hovenkamp of the local market, were in with cattle.

KANSAS CITY MARKET LETTER. Kansas City, April 13.—Receipts this week were 24,000 cattle, 45,000 hogs and

11,000 sheep. The week has been a very disappointing one to cattle shippers and salesmen ,though this decline should have been in a measure anticipated. The cattle market has had an almost uninterrupted advance for about six weeks, the light receipts at all points have caused packers and shippers to be sharp competitors for all grades of killing cattle, retail prices have been advanced sharply to keep up with the advance in live cattle, and beef eaters are cutting smaller pieces and thinner slices in an endeavor to keep butcher bills in reason.

This was also the last week of Lent, and is probably more strictly observed than any other, which fact must have had an effect on the demand for

There are probably as few good fat cattle, or even cattle suitable for the killing trade, as at any time in the past ten years, and receipts of fat cat-tle for the next sixty days will hardly be large enough to force any very great decline in the market. We look for a continued brisk demand for all grades of cattle. The decline of 50 to 60c per hundred will no doubt be regained in the next ten days the next ten days.

While we do not anticipate any such extreme prices as we had in 1882 and 1883, we expect strong active markets for the next sixty or ninety days.

The country recovers much quicker than it used to, and hundreds of feed-ers have already taken advantage of the advance in cattle. Thousands of cattle have gone on feed in the past two months, and will be ready for mar-ket by July and August.

We quote prime meal fed Texas, Friday's prices: \$4.75 to \$5; choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium,



CAPITAL STOCK \$200.000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the revolution. good care of stock in the yards and if good cales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will en-deavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION COMPANY, Room 173, New Exchange building, U. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of

Alvarado. Texas.

\$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.50 to \$4. These quotations are 40 to 60 cents lower than Monday's prices paid in this market. Good fat steers would sell readily from \$3.25 to \$4, according to weight and quality. Yours truly, GEO. R. BARSE COMMISSION CO.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago April 15, 1895.

Receipts of Texas cattle last week
were 5464 head, against 4800 the previous week, and 1400 for the corre-

sponding week last year.

The market since a week ago has been very slow and dull, and prices on about all grades show a decline of 25c. Trade this week opens steady, with prospects rather better. A large share of the fed cattle has been marketed, or the fed cattle has been marketed, and we do not expect liberal receipts from now on. The talk about a buyers combine is all bosh. Every stockman knows that the scarcity of cattle is the only thing that is the matter and buyers are willing enough to payingh prices, providing the product is high enough to let them out. Beef will soon be high enough and scarce enough to warrant an upward tendency in the to warrant an upward tendency in the market, and we feel that such will be the case from now on. The supply of grass Texas will not be sufficient to depress the market, and from all indications, prices will be very satisfactory to those who are fortunate enough to have any cattle to market. A year ago Texas steers were selling at \$2.50@ 3.90, mostly at \$3.00@3.50.

Sales last week were chiefly as fol-72 steers .. .. .. .. .. 118 steers .... 904

slow all week. The demand has been very indifferent from all sources, and buyers have had no trouble in reduc-ing prices 25c on all but the best grades. A good many Texas sheep are now coming and those that are good in quality sell fairly well. Shorn sheep are the most in demand at present. Sales of Texas sheep lately have included.

eweg GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, April 13, 1895.
This being the last of Lent, we expect a good active market for all classes of fair to good cattle. The market closed steady and lightly supmarket closed steady and lightly supplied with good beef cattle, good calves and yearlings, and there is a good demand for fat stock. The receipts continue to come mostly from Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. Good corn fed hogs are firm, sheep quiet, fat stock barely firm as quoted.

1	CATTLE.
	Good smooth fat fed beeves per lb gross
	gross
	th gross 3 1-2@3 3-4 Fair fat grass beeves per
1	Thin and rough old beeves
	per 10 gross 1 3-4@2 3-4
	Good fat cows and helfers per lb gross
-	Fair fat cows, per 1b gross 2 3-4@3 1-4 Thin and rough old cows
	each
	Good fat calves each\$ 8.50@\$10.00
	Fair fat calves each 7.00@ 7.50
	Thin calves each 4.50@ 5.00
	Good fat yearlings each 13.00@ 14.50
1	Fair fat yearlings 9.50@ 12.09
1	Thin yearlings 6.00@ 7.50 Good milch cows 25.00@ 35.00
1	Common to fair 15.00@ 20.00
1	Springers 15.00@ 25.00
	Springers 15.00@ 25.00 HOGS.
н	Cond dat conded on the

Good fat cornfed per in 

Good fat sheep per lb......\$ 1-2@4 Common to fair each .....\$1.50@.. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.
Limited.

CHICAGO WOOL CIRCULAR.

Chicago, April 12, 1895. To all interested in the wool industry of this country the year 1894 will long occupy a conspicuous space on the pages of its history. Reasonable explanations for this fact are too numerous to enumerate, but foremost amongst these causes stands the in-fluence exerted by congress on the

transaction of this branch of commerce. When shearing began last spring we all thought that wool would soon be placed on the free list, and therefore prices in all markets were shaped ac-cordingly. When congress met in session our expectations were fully realized. The so-called "Wilson bill," containing the free wool clause, was framed and adopted apparently without any consideration for the producer, and ever since the price on our domestic wool has declined steadily, until at present it has reached the lowest level ever noted in the history of America. The seaport markets — Boston, New York and Philadelphia—are flooded with feeding wool from all parts of the with foreign wool from all parts of the globe. Statistics show that in the month of September alone over sixty million pounds of foreign wool entered those ports. This influx has steadily continued, and the only natural consequence thereof can easily be conceived. The wool merchants and commission houses in the afore-mentioned markets, with rare exceptions, are now offering those wools to the manufacturers with great inducements, and we must admit that they have been quite successful in placing those wools with the ma-jority of eastern manufacturers. For-tunately we in the West are favored by conditions which prevent those foreign wools from entering our markets, for owing to the sharp competition in manufactured goods our western mills are restricted from consuming those foreign wools, as the expense of freight in bringing them here from the sea-port amounts to 3-4c per pound, and port amounts to 3-4c per pound, and this additional expense, would prevent them from competing with Eastern manufacturers, besides losing their home market. All these conditions demonstrate clearly and positively that today the best market for our domestic wool is right here, and we feel confident that a careful consideration of the afore mentioned facts will prompt you to send your wool no further east

you to send your wool no further east than Chicago. Quotations on Texas wools are about as follows: 

Heavy fine..... 7@ 8 Original packages, average.... wools ..... 7@10 CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 17.—The arrivals of cattle for the first half of the week foot up about 25,000 head, a reduction of bed steers sold at \$5.00@6.00; bulk, \$5.00 @6.00; extra were steady at \$6.15@6.25 Eastern shippers and dressed beef firms were fair buyers, but the decline on British markets checked the export trade. There was a very good call for butchers' and canners' stuff at \$2.00 @4.10.

Hog packers paid Tuesday's advanced prices rather reluctantly today, and long before noon sellers were calling the market weak and 5@10 cents lower. Sales were at a range of \$4.80@5.40; heavy bulk going at \$5.10@5.15; light weights sold at \$4.75@5.05, chiefly \$4.95@5.05, and common to choice mixed found buyers at \$4.75@5.10.

Sheep—Exporters are no longer buyers.

Sheep—Exporters are no longer buying freely because of the prices. The day's market was weak and lower, particularly for the numerous flocks of Texas clipped sheep. Inferior to fancy sheep were slow at \$2.50@5.00; Texans selling at \$2.50@3.85 and western at \$4.25@4.75. Lambs sold at \$3.50 @5.50.

Receipts-Cattle, 9500; hogs, 19,000; sheep, 11,000,

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. St. Louis, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2500; shipments, 1200. Market easier; more good cattle than usually offered more good cattle than usually offered and buyers more independent. Native steers of 1156 to 1285 pounds sold at \$5.50@5.80; steers, 950 to 1250 pounds, \$4.60@4.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@ to 25.25@4.25; native steers sold at \$3.50@4.80; cows, \$2.25@4.25; fed Texas steers, \$3.75@5.00; grassers, \$3.76.00; cows, \$2.23.30. Hogs—Receipts, 6300; shipments, 800. Market opened steady, but closed lower; heavy, 4.90@5.00; mixed, \$4.80@5.00; light, \$4.60@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 1200 Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 1200. Market steady for good, but lower for all others. Native mixed, \$4@4.75; clipped natives, \$4.40; Southwestern,

\$3.25@4.00; spring lambs, \$4.50@5.50. KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. Kansas City, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; shipments, 1100. Market steady; Texas steers, \$3.55@5.10; Texas steady; Texas steers, \$3.55@5.10; Texas cows, \$2.10@3.40; beef steers, \$3.75@6.10; native cows, \$1.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, 2.90@4.50; bulls, \$2.25@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 13.000; shipments, 800.
Market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.65@4.85; heavies, \$4.70@4.95; packers, \$4.65@4.95; mixed, \$4.60@4.80; lights, \$4.50@4.75; yorkers, \$4.65@4.75;

pigs, \$4@4.55. Sheep—Receipts, 5800; shipments, none. Market steady.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE. New Orleans, April 17.—Hog products firmer; pork, 13 1-8c. Lard—Refined tierce, 5 1-4c; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 5 3-8c; sides, 6 5-8c bacon sides, 7 1-4c. Hams-Choice sugar cured, 9 1-2@

Rice—Ordinary to good, 3@4 1-8c.
Coffee—Dull and steady; Rio, ordinary to fair, 17 7-8@19 1-4c.
Sugar—Steady; open kettle, choice, Sugar—Steady; open kettle, choice, 2 9 1-6c strictly prime, 2 7-16@2 1-2c; good to fair to fully fair, 2 5-16@2 3-8c; fair, 2 1-4@2 5-8c; good common, 2 1-8@2 1-4c; common, 2@2 1-8c; inferior, 1 5-8@1 7-8c; Centrifugal plantation granulated, 3 3-4c; off do, 3 5-9c; choice white, 3 7-16@3 9-16c; off white, 3 1-8@3 1-4c; gray white, 3 1-16c; choice yellow clarified, 3 1-16@3 1-8c; seconds, 1 1-2@2 3-4c.

Molasses quiet; centrifugal prime, 10

Molasses quiet; centrifugal prime, 10 @11c; good fair to prime, 7@8c; good common to fair, 6c; inferior to common, 4@5c.

THE WOOL TRADE. Boston, April 17.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow: If it were not for the trans-actions in foreign wool the volume of business in the past week wou ld foot quite a light total. Free purchase of Australian, however, combined with a fair sized trade in South American wools, brings the aggregate of the week's transactions up to quite a respectable figure, nearly, three and onehalf million pounds. Prices on domestic wools fail to respond to the improvement previously quoted abroad. A very steady feeling prevails, however, and we know of no concessions whatever that have been made in selling prices. Transactions have been effected at pretwo weeks ago for exactly the same

237,000 pounds domestic and 1,471,600 pounds foreign, making a total of 3,744,600 pounds, against a total of 3,393,000 for the previous week, and a total of 2,147,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1895, amount to 45,-963,650 pounds, against 39,198,400 pounds a year ago.

HUGH H. LEWIS,

Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, Queensware and Glassware.

Tin roofing and spouting, stoves, nails and galvanized iron flues, and everything else kept in a first-class hardware store, cheaper than you ever bought hardware for before. Remember location—only two blocks from the public square.

Cor. 13th and Main.

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

BOTTLE BEER

"Extra - Pale"

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your

Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.

The Ruby Saloon,

PETE STROMSTAD, Manager.

Finest Wines. Liquors and Cigars.

1000 and 1002 Houston Street, corner Ninth,

FORT WORTH, - -Our specialties: Fort Worth Beer, all Brands of Bottle Beer, Sherwood Rye, ten years old; Canadian Club and

Avenue Wagon Yard,

COLTER & FLANAGAN, Props. 215 West Thirteenth St., bet. Jen ning and Throckmorton Sts.,

FORT WORTH. The largest and best equipped yards in Texas, Good comfortable stalls and shed for wagons. Restaurant in conventions

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Loui4, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments v-this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arriva-of your consignments. The ploneer line in low rate-and fast time. and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given J. NESHITT,

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis J. A. WILSON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN R WELSH,
JOHN R WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U.S. Vards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Enansas City Stock Yards
F. W. BANGERT,
kive Stock Agent, Matienel Stock Vards Dr. Gies' Infailible Remedies.

Of German origin and famous for their remarkable cures. Will positively cure all chronic debilitating and degenerating diseases to which the human body is helf. Indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, chilis and fever, kidney complaint, impure blood, impoverished blood, heart disease, general weakness and debility, catarrh, scrofula, carbuncles, erysipelas, tetter, eczema, granulated cyclids, sore ears, scrofulous ulcerations, running sores, scaled heads, piles, fistulas, cancer and numerous other eruptions of the skin and muscular tissues. Venerial diseases absolutely cured. Consultation absolutely free.

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The above remedies are put up for self
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The Philadelphia sales have aggregated 1,109,100 pounds. ESTABLISHED



Receive Consignments direct from the sheep owner. Sell direct to the Manufacturer. Always get Highest Market Price. Charge less commission.

Report sales promptly and fully. Have been engaged in a successful wool business for 29 years. Are reliable—Ask Chicago Banks or Mercantile Agencies. Make advances when desired. Furnish sacks free to shippers.

Have hundreds of Testimonials from our customers. Would like to send you "Wool Letter." Write for it. SILBERMAN BROS., 208-14 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL. <del>\*</del>

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We have bought the entire stock of the Chicago store of this city at less than 50 cents on the dollar, and will open on Friday, April 19, a new store, Monnig's Arcade, at 1212 Main street, five doors north of the "Monnig Dry Goods company." If you need anything in chinaware, glassware, hardware, tinware, woodenware, soaps, toys, dollsor dry goods, notions, and want to buy them at about

50 C'TS on the DOLLAR.

Then call at our new store, "The Arcade."

If you want to buy dry goods, millinery, shoes, clothing, gent's furnishing

MONNIG'S.

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The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission house in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free Customers' interests care-Information furnished free. Customers' interests ca
fully protected by members of the company.
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EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL Co.,
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\$ 200,000 Surplus \$100,000 Fort Worth, Texas.

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# COMMISSION CO.

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. Represented by R. N. Graham, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. P. Murshison, Amarillo, Tex.

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PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK 8850,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

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CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS -To-

Lone Star Commission Co. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. National Stockyards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A new firm of old stockmen; the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.

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SHEEP, SHEEP, SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT & Co., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE.

SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. If you are feeding sheep write to
us; if you are going to ship your sheep write to us; for full particulars in regard to sheep write to us. Remember we handle sheep only; nothing but
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#### SHEEP AND WOOL

SOUTHDOWN RECORD.

Volume 5 of the American Southdown Record, now ready for distribu-tion, contains two thousand pedigrees. numbered from 5001 to 7000, consisting of 1365 ewes, 622 rams and 13 wethers; a list of transfers of 612 ewes and 264 rams; appendix notes giving extended pedigrees of animals tracing to unpedigrees of animals tracing to unrecorded ancestors; extract from last report of secretary, S. E. Prather, on the "Southdown Outlook;" and papers—on "Southdowns," by Mr. W. W. Chapman, secretary Southdown Sheep-Breeders' association, England; "Southdown Sheep—their Claims to Public Favor," by Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., Can., and "Southdown Sheep-for Market," by Mr. George McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; list of premiums awarded Sussex, Wis.; list of premiums awarded Southdown sheep at the World's Col-umbian exhibition, and list of special awards at state and provincial fairs of Canada; together with indexes of owners, of breeders, and of animals; and is illustrated with a number of cuts of representative Southdown sheep, as taken from life and in service, without attempt to make ideal pictures. Price, \$2.50 each, postpaid, to members; \$5.00 each, postpaid, to non-members. For olume, entry blanks, or information, address

JNO. G. SPRINGER,
Secretary American Southdown Association, Springfield, Ill.

COTSWOLDS.

This is one of the largest of the English breeds, and is the most popular of the long-wooled class in this country. It is a very old breed, with its characteristics very firmly fixed. Improvement was effected by using the Leicester as a cross. This has slightly reduced the size of the sheep, but has given greater aptitude to fatten, smoothness, quality and appearance, while retaining the hardy constitution of the original broad. In America the of the original breed. In America the Cotswolds are in general favor as a combined wool and mutton sheep. They were first introduced here about 1840. The Cotswolds produce a heavy fleece. The ewes are good mothers, though they are not generally as prolific as some other breeds. The flock will thrive under ordinary management. They make a marked improvement when bred to the common sheep of the country, the first cross with a Cotswold ram greatly increasing both fleece and size, as well as improving the form of the native stock. The breed is in great emand by those who wish to combine wool and mutton qualities in their flocks. The face and legs of the Cots-wolds are white or light gray; the fleece is pure white, long and lustrous; the head is strong and large, with no horns, and with a forelock of long, curling wool; the back is broad and flat, with the wool naturally parted in the center. They are larger than the Leicester, which they closely resemble in external appearance.

RAISING TURKEYS.

To those who have a large range for their fowls the raising of turkeys will add considerably to the income from the poultry, yard, with an expense scarcely in proportion, says Beth Day Northwestern Agriculturist, turkeys are comparatively light eaters besides being good foragers and capable of securing a large amount of food for themselves, after they are seven or eight years old, if they have the opportunity. One great objection with many is that they do not bear close confinement well, and do best on a large range.

Turkey eggs may be successfully hatched, as well as hen's eggs in a good incubator, and by almost the same treatment. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days, varied somewhat by the care they have received and the freshness of the eggs used. Strictly from one to two days earlier than will those that are somewhat stale.

Few care to hatch chickens for broilers, with the incubator, later than April but turkeys may be hatched after this. The idea has gotten abroad that the young turkey chicks are difficult to raise. They are tender, and will not, when young, bear either cold or wet, but aside from that they are more healthy—that is—they are subject to fewer diseases than are hens.

With proper care, as large a per-centage of those hatched may be raised as are raised from an equal number of young chickens. For the first few days they should be fed on hard boiled egg chopped fine, mixed with bread crumbs and bread soaked in new milk; crushed oats, wheat, etc., may be given, (but not raw corn or Indian meal), and curds from sour milk and buttermilk.

They should be confined in some dry and sheltered place until they are three or four weeks old. If hatched by a hen, put them in a coop and if hatched by an incubator, put in the brooding pen, then if the flock is in good condition, gradually allow their freedom. Let them out a short time each day when the weather is favorable and increase the time until they are eight weeks old, then allow them to

WHAT TO FEED TURKEYS.

The food for young turkeys, like all other young poultry, should be thoroughly cooked and given in a crumbly condition. Feed little and often the first two weeks. Turkeys have small first two weeks. Turkeys have small grops but they digest their food rapidly. Give a variety. Turkeys soon tire of any kind of food if given too often, and will refuse to eat it. It will not do to let them go hungry. Hunger causes indigestion, and indigestion will produce bowel trouble.

Eggs are a natural food for all young poultry, but too much hard holled agg

poultry, but too much hard boiled egg will cause bowel trouble; it is a better plan to moisten their food with raw egg. Once or twice a day for a week or ten days feed a stiff mush made of equal parts of fine oatmeal, cornmeal and bran or midlings; add a little salt and a tablespoonful of bone meal one day, and a little chopped meat the next. Chopped onions, cabbage or other garden greens should be given as soon as they will eat them. Bone meal, meat and vegetables are necessary for the health and growth of young turkeys. They feather earlier than any

other fowl, and this demand on the system must be supplied by judicious feeding. Cooked potatoes and rice are excellent and will help make up a variety. When a week or ten days old begin to teach them to eat grain, either ground or whole. As soon as they are given a range the number of meals per day may gradually be reduced.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Since the price of wool on a free-trade basis has dropped over 40 per cent be-low protected prices, sheep even yet may be as profitable as any other branch of farm industry. Horses and cattle bring no return until after the third year, and are selling below the cost of production. The sheep, how-ever, through the yield of wool, to say nothing of lambs, give a cash return every twelve months and bring money in to the farmer in the spring before there can be any return from his crops It now seems not improbable that a part at least of the duty upon wool will be restored, and as increase in the flocks is necessarily slow, it is an open question whether in comparison with the low prices of wheat, cotton, horses, etc., sheep are not more desirable than

many of the other branches of farm industries.

With 250 to 300 large mutton ewes there should be no trouble in raising two carloads of good, early lambs, besides enough more to leave fifty or so of the most perfect ewe lambs with the the most perfect ewe lambs with the flock. These lambs, if they came in March or April, should with good care weigh when ready for shipment the following February not less than ninety pounds, with 120 in a car. Two cars would, or should at fair prices, say 5 cents, bring close to \$1100. Deducting all expenses, if one raises his own grain —and he can and should—this would leave a nice little lump of easily made money. And to this amount the wool money and the fifty or so lambs added to the flock, and an ordinary family need not want, even though it took all hands to look after these 300 ewes, and they did nothing else. The land, remember, would be none the worse off for the sheep having been on it.

An exchange spends a half column of its space cautioning its readers to go slow on size and winds up with a glowing eulogy of the Merino as the size for ninety out of a hundred sheep men to adopt. We would have no other than a kindly feeling for the Merino and a kindly feeling for the breeders of this valuable sheep, but we will have to take issue with this exchange in one thing with reference to size. When we say Merino do we define the word size, as our readers very well known that there are many grades of Merinos, from the most wrinkley, diminutive American Merino, to the mammoth, smooth Rambouillet Merino? In these extremes we have an adult sheep that will not weigh one hundred, and in the other we find some of them weighing three hundred. Now, if this friend to the Merino expects to govern size as a coundry of the Merino expects to govern size as a foundation of the Merinos, he will have as difficult a task as he would have should he attempt to unify the various

mutton breeds and the Merinos.

The various mutton breeds of sheep introduced upon the plains may, as he says, develop into scalawag looking sheep, and may not keep up under the new environment, but they stamp certain characteristics of their off-spring that will prove most valuable to the owner if they can only serve this purpose. The size of the coming sheep will be about 200 pounds in the adult sheep, and the nearer half this weight is gained the first year of the sheep's life the more fitting will it be as the paying breed. There must of necessity be a great change on the sheep of the plains as the environments of the range change. The breed will meet the environment or the sheep industry will be one of the past to industry will be one of the past in such places.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CA-TARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

As mercury will surely destroy the ense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manu-factured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the sys-In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimon-Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bot-

SPECIAL OFFER

I will send to each patron of this paper who cuts out this notice and sends with \$6 for one or \$11 for a pair (not related) of my famous O I C pigs, provided order is received by May 1 and pigs not all sold. This offer will not appear again, and if you want some thing nice to improve your hogs send for a boar pig to use this fall and you will never regret it. Hogs are booming and you want to take hold quick. Pigs pure bred and pedigree with each pig. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Kan.

Important Information.

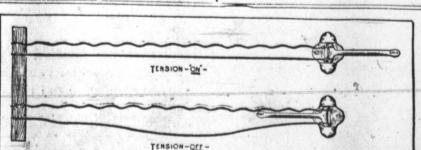
The "Rock Island Route" is now unning through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address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

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Fiver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of your tickets via "The Purchase Purchase your dikets via The Great Rock Island Route, and get rull value for your money.

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at

the most reasonable prices.



A NEW TALKING MACHINE. It differs from the phonograph in this: The latter only repeats what is said to it, while this machine takes both sides of the argument and will convince the inquirer in a moment that there is but one safe way to build wire fence, namely to recognize and provide for contraction and expansion, and one interview will generally convince him that the continuous coiled steel spring s the only practical method yet dis-covered. The cut was made from a photograph of two machines. The upphotograph of two machines. The up-per one shows the coiled wire and the straight wire stretched exactly alike, as they would appear in a new fence; in the other the lever is in the other the lever is thrown back loosening both wires pre-cisely the same, and it shows how lit-

tle the coiled spring is affected, while the straight wire is rendered entirely useless for fence purposes. While in practice these changes will not occur so suddenly, they are none the less certain whenever there are changes in temperature or animals crowd or run

into the fence.

The mission of this little instrument The mission of this little instrument is simply to introduce the subject and call the attention of those who need fence to the Page Woven Wire, which is built on this identical plan and is the only elastic fence offered. The real fence also has the knack of speaking for itself delivering because on ing for itself, delivering lectures on "The Advantages of Self Government," "Attention to Business," "Keeping Everlastingly At It," etc. Write the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrist, Mich., and learn all about it.

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON.

WE. SKINNER.

General Manager.

# THE UNION STOCK YARDS, HOUSTON

CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The centre of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from. Accommodating Capacity, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000

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

#### THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

# The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway inrough the center an eighth of a mile long, and a reating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of 'trappy' turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, 'ere are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all pacts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTE RN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and givick marcontinue with us by billing your sick through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER, President.

JOHN B. SHERMAN: Vice. Pres., Gen. Mgr

E. J. MARTYN. 2nd Vice Pres'

J. C. DENISON. Sec'y and Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

# KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs	Sheep.	Hor es and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772,545	2.547.077	589.555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City	959.646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders			69,816		
Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894		****	45,730 <b>503.116</b>		

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED. C. F. MCRSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.

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

## RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

1	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1	1885 114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
	1886	390.187	40,195	3,028
	1887	1.011,706	76.014	3,202
1	1888 340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1	1889467 340	1.206.695	159,053	7,598
1	1890	1,673,314	156.185	5,318
	1891	1.462.423	170,849	8,59
1	1892	1.705.687	185,457	14,26
	1893 852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,26

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:

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

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

& G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS, T. JONES, Superintendent,

# "SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston.

New Orleans and San Antonio.

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New Orleans and San Francisco. All Connecting with through sleepers from

San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

Excursion tickets on sale from all coupon stations to California and Mexican

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West. For further information call on local agent, or address

L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

# THE KATY MOVES.

-AND RETURN,-

Via the M., K. & T. R'y.

Ex-Confederate Reunion.

Date of sale May 20 to 21. Good to return to May 26.

Call or address at our new office, corner Fourth and Main streets, for tickets and all information.

W. H. WINFIELD, City Ticket Agent. O. A. CARNINE, Assistant Ticket Agent.

# COTTON BELT

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No.	3.	No.	1.
6 55 p m		Lv Waco	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
200 pm	7 50 a m	Lv HillsboroAr	8 00	p m	12 05	p m
9 10 pm	10 05 a m	Lv CorsicanaAr	5.50	p m	6 35	am
12 02 a m		Lv Tyler A1		p m	3 25	a m
9 05 pm	9 20 a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30			a m
11 08 pm	I1 25 a m	Lv Plano Ar	4 30			a m
12 45 a m	12 58 pm	Lv GreenvilleAr	2 52	pm		a m
		LvAr				
115 am		LvAr				
3 35 a m		Lv Mount Pleasant Ar				
650 a m	7 35 pm	LvAr	8 15	a m	9 05	p m
		Lv Shreveport Ar				
10 18 a m		Lv CamdenAr				
1 20 pm		Lv Pine Bluff Ar				pm
5 35 pm		ArFair OaksLv				a m
8 45 pm		ArLv				a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change, The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

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



# SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

# We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year. Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

Agenta are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions will E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT RESTAURANT

308 and 310 Main St. W. H. WARD, Prop. EVERYTHING IN SEASON

The Only Complete Restaurant in the city.

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Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas Will practice in all courts, state and Rederal. Special attention given to