THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES.

According to their representatives in the Texas legislature, the farmers of Texas do not need education. Their greatest drawback, said a farmer-politician, is that they know too much already. The Farm Implement News has the politicians fairly sized up when it says: "According to the figures fur-nished by the department of agriculture the decline or loss in the value of live stock during the year 1894 amounted to \$351,370,000, and in 1893 to 312,000,000. Thus in the one item of live stock agriculture lost in two years \$663,370,-000, over 30 per cent of the total valuation, or more than half enough to pay the national debt. From these figures one may get some idea of the importance of agriculture and what effect its gains or losses must have upon the prosperity of the country. Yet our statesmen have hardly considered agriculture during these troublous times; and professors of political economy and self-constituted instructors of the people authoritatively inform us that the average percentage of decline in the values of farm products has been but small, and that farmers were never better off than during this period of depression. In their eyes, peanuts, onions and gooseberries are as important farm products as cattle or wheat, and by their figures they make the percentage of advance in price of some insignificant article of truck counterbalance the percentage of decline of any of the great staples. Next they tell us that this decline in values of farm products is merely the decrease in cost of production through improvements of labor-saving machinery used. Did the use of such machinery so reduce the cost of producing live stock as to cause the decline in value mentioned?"

FARM LOSSES FROM WEEDS. According to the estimate of the botanist of the agricultural department at Washington, the loss to crops, to ma-chinery and to land, caused by weeds in this country, amounts to \$10,000,000 a year. This suggests to the farmers of America a new method of increasing their profits. The old adage says that a penny saved is a penny earned. If the classes who till the soil in this great republic can save \$10,000,000 a year by proper attention to business, they will be just that much ahead. It is with agriculture just as it is with every other human pursuit. It is the increment that counts. Men become rich by what they save rather than by what they make. Unhappily, economy is not one of the virtues of the average American farmer.

The desire to raise big crops, to obtain high prices for their products and do everything on a large scale usually dominates the disposition to take care of the little odds and ends which are never neglected by the thrifty hus-The foreigners understand the necessity and importance of small economies much better that the Americans. They have been educated up to it by necessity. Thus it happens that a Swiss or a German or a Swede will make money off of a piece of land on which an American would starve to death. In one case the weeds are kept down, the machinery is sheltered, the ground is worked for all there is in it, while on the other hand there is an ambition to form a whole section, and to bite off more than any ordinary man can masticate. The peasantry of France or of Germany or of any other European country would starve to death if they sustained a loss each year of \$10,-000,000 or one-four of that sum by weeds.—Kansas City Star.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS. The week opened with very unfavorable weather for crops, as the continued rains were causing weeds and grass to grow rapidly and keeping the ground rather wet for farm work over the eastern portions of the state. But the weather cleared up toward the close of the week and was favorable for farm work and the farmers are taking advantage of the favorable weather and will push work until all crops are in good condition if the weather continues as at present.

The weather at the close of the week was exceptionally favorable for cotton, as the crop was needing sunshine throughout the greater portion of the state. Cotton planting is not completed yet, and the correspondent from Graham states that farmers are plowing up wheat and oats and planting cotton instead. The crop is needing work generally, and the correspondent at Duval states that some fields will be abandoned as the grass has taken possession and can not be cleaned out. If favorable weather should continue, most of the crop will soon be worked out and put in good condition.

Corn is needing work in some localitles, but as a general rule the rains have been of great benefit to the crop, and the plant is growing rapidly. The outlook for a good crop is promising, although in some sections the crop was injured slightly by overflows which the stalk down, but it is Heved that where small it will straightup considerably with favorable

Oats are heading nicely and the rains have improved the crop generally. The stalk is low for harvesting in some places. Some oats will be harvested ported that the head is fair especially the eastern portion of the state. Winter wheat is a failure generally, but will be some spring wheat harvested, which is doing very well, eshe wheat belt. over the eastern portion of

hay crop is exceptionally good. forghum and sugar cane, rice, vege-tables and other crops continue promsing. Watermelons are ripening over the southern portions of the state, and the crop is good. The fruit crop conthues promising, although the rains Mave injured grapes slightly in some localities.

There is a good season in the ground renerally and fair weather would be beneficial for all farming interests.— U. S. Dept. Agr. Weather Report.

CULTIVATION OF CORN The experiment stations have developed some points in regard to the cultivation of corn which it may be well to consider at this time. One of the most Important points is brought out by the experiments in deep and shallow cul-fure, or the use of the old large shovel Hows in comparison with the spring toth cultivators of comparatively re-

gent introduction. Observations on the growth of corn Foots have shown that under ordinary conditions the roots spread their feed-ars in the surface soil chiefly, and that disturbance of these feeders weakens the plant and results in a decreased field of both corn and fodder. It was hus found at the Illinois station that shout 70 per cent of the roots would be eached at the depth of four inches lass at a distance of six inches from the stalks. The theory formerly advanced offer of fifteen days' tr that root pruning induces the plant to customer perfectly safe.

strike deeper into the ground is a fallacious one, as has been demonstrated at several of the stations, as well as by This ought to settle the fate farmers. This ought to settle the fate of the large shovel deep running cultivators, and yet many of the cultivators in use in the corn belt are of this type. A writer who believes it is safe to estimate that the yield of corn will be in-creased 10 per cent by a change from deep to shallow culture expresses himself as follows in Farm, Field and Fire-

But we cultivate for two reasons: First, to suppress weeds, and, second, to keep the surface soil loose. And one reason why many farmers adhere to the practice of deep culture lies in the that the large plows are more effective in covering up a heavy growth of weeds than the small ones, and a hange to shallow culture will therefore also mean that the corn must be cultivated before the weeds get a strong foothold. But this is just what ought to be done anyhow, not merely as a matter of principle, but because of the greater economy of time and la-

one disputes the fact that the time to kill weeds is when they are just breaking through the surface, and at this stage the work can be done more rapidly, more efficiently and with less effort on the part of both team and man than when the weeds are four inches high. The forehanded farmer should be prepared for this and start his plow early, even before there is any apparent need for it. He will save money, and in the end it will require less labor to keep the crop clean, and by shallow culture, say not to exceed two inches deep, he will make money by an increased yield in the crop.

"In Kansas, where the rainfall is uncertain, the majority of the farmers list their corn, and in a dry season listed corn frequently yields a fair crop when surface planted corn is a failure. The roots of listed corn are not so near the surface, and they therefore do not feel the drouth so severely. For this same reason listed corn can be cultivated deeper with impuity. But the lister cannot be used to advantage everywhere, especially where the rainfall is usually sufficient to supply the

needs of the crop.
"Progressive farmers at the east practice largely planting corn in drills and cultivating it with riding cultvators with teeth controlled by the feet. These cultivate shallow, with the teeth running so close to the corn on either side as to cover all weeds and grass. In what is termed "improved corn cul-ture" the drill system prevails, and the field is gone over three times with the riding cultivator and as many times with the smoothing harrow. This does away with all hand labor, and one successful farmer who practices it claims that the whole cultivation does not cost over \$2 per acre.

RUNNELS COUNTY PIG SHOW. Ballinger, Tex., June 3, 1895.
Editor Journal: The pig show at
Ballinger on last Saturday proved the
ruling feature of the meetings of the 'Farmers' Institute of Runnels Coun-

The institute only held an informal meeting, and passed all proceedings to the next regular meeting, which will be held at Winters, Saturday, August 3, 1895, at which time and place a rousing good time is anticipated, as it is a well known fact that those Winters people never do things by halves.

The program committee are hard at work arranging for one of the most complete and best programs of the year

for that especial occasion, selecting only such subjects as should interest every citizen in the county, and assign-ing them only to those who are thor-oughly qualified and are willing to. treat the subject assigned them. As we stated in the outset, the pig

show Saturday captured the day, so to speak, although there were only eight entries made. A crowd thronged the exhibit hall well nigh all day, admiring the products of Runnels coun-

ty, in way of fine pigs.

It was conceded by all that J. W. Pipkin headed the procession with three Poland-China and Berkshire pigs, two months and twenty-three old, one of which pigs weighed seventy-nine pounds. There are seven pigs of this litter, all as pretty as any picture, with but precious little difference between any of them, either in size, color, shape or weight; in fact, so perfect are they that one of Mr. Pipkin's neighbors challenges the entire state of Texas to produce a litter of pigs of number and age superior to This is rather a broad chalequal but it is backed up by \$100 in cold cash.

Next in order in superior development comes the three pigs of Wade Barbee, two months and ten days old, which pigs weighed sixty-two pounds. These pigs, if you will notice, follow very close in age and weight, those of Mr. Pipkin, and which also follow them in every other respect, being of the same stock of hogs. Wade is only a same stock of nogs. Wade is only a seventeen-year-old boy, and justly deserves the praise so generously heaped upon him for the splendid development of his swine, which, to a very large degree is attributed to great care.

Next in order comes the three plants

Next in order comes the three pigs of Mr. N. J. Wardlaw, closely followed by those of Judge C. H. Willingham, both of which lots were par excellent. The judge's exhibit consisted of three one month and twenty-nine days old, Poland-China and Berkshire crossed, and three pigs, full blooded Berkshire, anly twenty-seven days old, one of which he sold for \$5.

Then comes the two pigs of Lon Me Gill: then three pigs belonging to W. F. Jackson, both of Poland-China and Berkshire strain of stock, which, while splendid specimens, had not received the same care and attention as the others, hence did not show up to as good advantage.

H. Vantervanter's two pigs showed

clearly what stock will do on limited feed and range. They were about three months old, and showed splendid development.

Last, but by no means least, comes the exhibit of Mr. Daniel Ahrenbeck, consisting of three pigs about two months old, and of the Red Jersey and Berkshire stocks crossed. They were

beauties. Offers to purchase were frequent, but, so far as I know, only one pig changed ownership, and that trade had been arranged a day or two prior

to the exhibit.

Rev. S. R. Muncy exhibited one of the finest specimens of oats it has ever been our pleasure to see; and we are informed that there are hundreds of acres in the county just as fine

in every way.

The next Runnels county exhibit will be held at Ballinger on Saturday, October 5, 1895, at which time all kinds of stock will be admitted, and one of the liveliest times had the county ever experienced.

J. T. BILLUPS.

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

IRRIGATION.

VALUE OF WIND POWER

And this brings us to our subject, Irrigation by Wind Power in the "Irrigation by Wind Power in the West." There is there a vast, nearly level plain, with not a wind break from the North Pole to the Gulf, with but little wood or coal, with considerable but not sufficient rainfall, with fertile soil and a necessity for elevating water for irrigation. Clearly, there is need there for a cheap, simple, effective in-

vention for elevating water. The state of Kansas has appropriated \$30,000 for experiements in irrigation. Everywhere in Western Kansas may be seen windmills of primitive form, horizontal, vertical, or geared. Holland has 12,000 windmilis, which average eight horse power, used to drain polaers. The state of the plains soon apparently have more than that number used to irrigate the prai-Steam pumps, gas engines, draulic rams, and pumps driven by animal power, and all of the known devices for elevating water are now finding experimental tests in Kansas. It is probable that valuable data in regard to comparative cost and efficiency of these different motors will be obtained from these experimental tests.

gation is very old. Singularly, arld countries in ancient and in modern times have sustained dense populations. It might naturally be supposed that methods for elevating water having been used so long would now be little susceptible of improvement. It is, how-ever, quite possible that an improvement is possible in this age which would not have been possible in other ages, or likely in other countries than the states of the plains.

A crude invention, which is called the "Jumbo" wind engine, appeared in western Kansas about ten years ago, and is now coming into extensive use; its ease of construction, economy in cost, capacity, in power and simplicity, seems to recommend it to those who observe its work. It resembles the paddlewheel of a stern-wheel boat, with a shaft 12 or 14 feet long, with a diameter of 12 or 16 feet, with six or eight radial arms. The lower half of this horizontal wheel is shielded from the wind, so that the air acts only upon the upper vanes. A crank upon one end of the shaft connects with a pump. Its power can be indefinitely increased any time by increasing its length, which can be done by any one who is handy with tools. It is said that a "Jumbo" giving 100 horse power in a 15-mile wind can be put up at a cost of \$500. The wind acts upon this sort of paddlewheel from all points of the compass except two. It seems to require no "governor," but simply pumps more during a storm. No tower is required, and it is placed so that the radial arms will be clear of the ground. In fact, in Kansas, where there are few trees and no hills, it is claimed that the

wind currents have greater force at the surface than high in air,

Perhaps in this crude device for raising water for irrigation in a windswept country there is the germ of an idea which, when fully developed and perfected, may become widely useful. If so, it will be quickly improved, for it is watched by many eager and anxious eyes, and now the development of start has been made in this state in an implement requires days where formerly centuries were needed. The crude "Jumbo" of today may become the perfect irrigating machine of to-The morrow in level and treeless sections of country.

One of these wind wheels, now running in Kansas, is 21 feet in diameter, 27 feet long, with eight fans. The largest water wheel in the world is an overshot wheel in the Isle of Man, and is 72 feet 6 inches in diameter, 6 feet in breadth, with a crank stroke of 10 feet. It gives 200 horse power. There may be many wind power Ferris wheels in the states of the plains, bringing fertility where is aridity.

Even in Louisiana, where there is a semi-tropical rainfall, the average exceeding 60 inches, it is found that the crops frequently suffer from drouth, notwithstanding the heavy occasional rains and the proximity of all the lands to an unlimited supply of water. Irrigation will remedy all this, and with falling prices and greater necessity, irrigation will come to be adopted in those states where, while not as essenwill be wondrously beneficial in maintaining the necessary supply of moisture for the growing plants, which under the semi-tropical skies now so frequently suffer.

The capacity of western Louisiana and eastern Texas for rice production is practically unlimited, provided the water supply there constantly present, but some 20 or 25 feet below the level of the prairies, be economically aised to the surface. Perhaps irrigaion by wind may solve the problem in South as well as in the West .-Louisiana Planter.

INDIVIDUAL IRRIGATION PLANS. The practice of irrigation will soon extend over a large area of what is known as the raink region. People cannot afford to lose occasional crops from drouth. The farmer needs all he can harvest from the land without any failures. Irrigation will solve the question of profit in farming, even in the Mississippi Valley and the East-ern states. The lesson will soon be learned by experience—that there is no safety for the farmer except through the application of artificial moisture. Instead of irrigation being a substitute for rain, it is the superior of all systems of rainfall, whether it is natural or produced by cannonading or other methods. The man who owns an irrigation plant can give his crops moisture when needed, and produce all that lies within the power of the He can make rain when he chooses, and furnish his orchard or field with the life-giving element of water at any time, independent of the uncertain

rainfall. An irrigation plant can be constructed very cheaply in the East or the West. A ten-foot windmill will raise enough water from a pond, well or creek or spring to irrigate ten acres of land in an arid country. This power can be utilized for irrigating twenty-five acres in the sub-humid regions. The water can be lifted from teneto fifteen feet and deposited in a reser-Windmills may be made to run voir. Windmills may be made to run all the year, and the reservoir be continually full of water. The water can be used for ice in winter, irrigation in summer, and for a fish pond at all times. A constant water supply is always on hand; by such means is ready for use whenever the crop demands moisture. All products of the soil yield better returns if not stunted in growth by lack of moisture. With in growth by lack of moisture. With an irrigation plant at hand the growth

need never be impeded. Drainage and irrigation go hand in The reservoir constructed for collecting the drainage can be utilized for replacing moisture. A windmoll or gasoline engine can be erected over-the surface water pond, and the water pumped into troughs and be carried

back to the highest point on the land. Here it can be turned into ditches and be made to irrigate the famishing crop. The drainage channels beneath the surface, will carry away all water not necessary for plant life. The soil will not bake nor become loggy or alkaline. Cultivation can be accomplished much more effectually, with greater satisfaction, and with less damage to the land under a systematic plan of fur-row irrigation. The night time can be chosen for irrigating, and no crops will

be impaired by the heat and water coming in contact.

Canals are not necessary where in-dividual irrigation plants are in operation. All that the farmer needs is a main running from the reservoir to the place where irrigation is to be performed. The main can easily be made by running two furrows—one either by running two furrows—one either way—with a plow. Water can be turned into the main and made to plew the head of a field. Three or four openings should be made to allow a portion of the water to enter the submain from which it flows into haterals. The process of irrigating is very simple. It requires care in handling and properly distributing the waying and properly distributing the water. The laterals should be kept as clean as possible to prevent over-flow-ing, which will cause the land to bake and damage the crop.—Joel Shomaker in Rurol World.

INVESTMENT IN DITCHES. A New York newspaper calls attention in an awestruck manner to the fact that one county in California has 49 miles of irragting canals, costing three million dollars, owned by many different people and corporations. The Express can better this somewhat by informing our Eastern friends who depend upon the clouds for their supply of moisture that on one single ranch in northern Mexico can be found 587 miles northern Mexico can be found 587 miles of irrigating canal, all fed from one main headgate and costing \$2,250,000. It is said that \$100,000,000 in cold cash is invested in ditches for irrigating ranches in the state of California, and yet some of the long-cared Texas solons would have prevented the forming of corporations for the purpose of put-ting water upon land if they could have had their way. It was expected

by them presumably that each farmer

would and could, without hesitation, spend \$300,000 or \$400,000 to put water on a \$200 piece of land. It would be almost beyond the power of the mind to grasp the value of the prodets of the California land irrigated by that \$100,000,000 worth of ditches, and it would not be out of reason to say that the values of the lands thus irrigated have been raised by an average of at least 2000 per cent. A hundred million dollars, or one year's cotton crop, spent in Texas in building ditches would make this state capable of supporting 10,000,000 people, it rould make it the never-failing supply house of the world for all the products of the field, orchard and garden; it would quadruple the population of her cities and her towns and make it the greatest state in the Union. The water can be got to fill these ditches; it can be carried many miles, dug for and stored up. These things are done else-where and can be done here. In Mexico as well as in California expensive ditches are built where water flows in the river beds but a few days in the year, but what does come is hoarded until it is time to work it through the the line of irrigation, but it is only the feeblest beginning to what will be done when all advantages and resources are properly taken advantge of .-- San Antonio Express.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas since registration, for the week ending May 28, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Sev enteenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, Secretary

BULLS. Bandera Harry, 40,412—S. C. Bell to W. H. Wallas, Bandera, Davis H., 40,405—J. C. Hart to J. R. Kirbow & Co., Bogata Dean Shaw, 39,620-G. W. Foster to

W. H. Stone, Caldwell.

Laughter, 24,326—B. Seultenfuhs to C. Ackermann, San Antonio.

Major Burke, O. K., 40,240-J. C. Hart to J. B. McClinton, Bogata.
Oviedo, 39,501—L. G. Suggs to E. P. Murdock, Oakwoods,

Toulon's Valentine, 39,783-E. C. Dickinson to W. L. Black, Lone Star.
Ward's Prince, 40,352-W. A. Ponder to J. M. Ward, Spanish Fort. COWS AND HEIFERS.

Bandera Girl, 104,565—S. C. Bell A. R. Wallace, Bandera. Bertha's Rosebud, 86,011—J. G. Wessendorf to F. Roesch, Bellville. Cornelia Lockridge, 61,843-J. D. Gray to R. S. Wallace, Hawkins. Cornella St. Lambert, 86,4456—J. D. Gray to R. S. Wallace, Hawkins. Dixle Dear, 63,296—J. B. Alvis to E.

C. Mitchell, Winnsboro. Gold Penvala, 95,217—D. A. Sanders to J. Seinsheiner, Galveston. Kate Antoinette, 30,083-B. L. Gill to D. Tray, Terrell. Lassie of Thornhill, 96,736—S. Miller

to Bur Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas. Marguerite N., 79,116—J. N. Melton to Mrs. S. H. Gray, San Antonio. Nellie Pogis Beauty, 105,033—T. Foster to E. P. Miller, Millican. Pearl of Texas, 81,863-A. T. Devall to S. Townsend, Halletsville. Zora's Nelly Bly, 104,622—G. Hamilton to W. A. McCord, Bastrop.

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT. America has had two great and only throughout the United States, but Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Miss Holley's greatest work is undoubtedly her "Samantha at Sarato

It is hardly necessary to speak of the popularity of the work of this author. They are being read with delight, not unique humorous authors, Mark Twain wherever the English language is that while "Samantha at the Centennial," which has fascinated thousands of readers by its accuracy to facts and by its immensely funny descriptions of the ludicrous features of the great exhibition, was written without the author's ever having seen the Centennial Exhibition, "Samantha at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the inspira-tion of a personal observation and intimate association during a season amid the whirl of fashion, at Ameri ca's greatest and most fashionable

pleasure resort.

Thousands of this book had an enormous sale at \$2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same free with a new subscription to the Journal.

It contains over 100 illustrations. Opper, the famous artist of Peck is a feature that none other of his books possess. Both text and are therefore intensely funny-its hu-

If nature never makes a mistake how in the world does it happen that it allows a fly to bother the bald-headed man who dislikes profanity?-Yon-

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Summer plants do not thrive in a Fruit-raising, bee-keeping and poultry

go well together.

The borer, when inside the body of a tree, can hardly be reached by outside washes. side washes.

Heading the trees low shades the ground and alds in equalizing the tem-

perature. Pears will ripen more evenly and make a better quality of fruit when grown quite open to the sun.

The early part of June is a good time

to plant cucumbers for late pickles. Cutting back any tree that is making a healthy growth tends to make a more vigorous growth next season.

Pruning of the peach should be done
in a way to avoid crotches, but have
the limbs extended from the trunk. As shoots start up where no branches are wanted pinch them off and leave others where it is desired to have

If for any reason it is found neces-sary to cut off large limbs at this sea-son paint the wounds with thick, coarse paint.

Generally whatever is most favorable to a rapid, vigorous growth is unfa-vorable to the immediate production of fruit Cutting out and burning all parts of the tree showing the least indication of black knot is the surest, simplest

and quickest of all remedies.

The curled leaf of peaches is a distinct disease of a fungus character.

It usually develops after a cold spell, following a period of warm weather, and rapid growth. Keeping the soil in good tilth and supplying plenty of pot-ash is a good preventative measure. Sort all kinds of fruit carefully before sending it to market. It is poor economy to undertake to make the

good fruit sell the bad. Budding may be done as soon as the bark of the stalk peels freely, and buds in the proper condition of maturity can be had. Cherry, pear and plumare the first to bud. Apples next, followed by peaches and quinces.

After the currants are done fruiting cut out fully half of the new growth, heaving the most vicences and thrifty.

leaving the most vigorous and thrifty canes. Remove the old canes that are weakened by age, stir the soil into a good tilth and keep the weeds down. Keep the strawberry beds that are to fruit next season well tilled and free from weeds. A good dressing of well rotted and fine poultry manure worked well into the surface will stimulate growth. When poultry manure cannot be had, wood ashes can be used. Now is a good time to bag the grapes.

Take one and a half or two pound grocers' paper bag, cut off the lower corner a little to let out the water when it rains, slip the bag over bunch of grapes and pin it around the stem. If there are any imperfect grapes on the bunches it will be best to clip them out with sharp scissors before putting on the bags.—The Republic.

OBJECT LESSONS.

The horticultural products of Texas are now being marketed. They have been in the markets for some time, and will continue for months. The demand is large, and extends over the whole country. The freight rates are low when shipped in ear load lots and the

profits are satisfactory.

Why more people do not engage in this business is easily explained. They do not understand the business, they know nothing about markets and marketing or they have tried and fail-Why so many continue in this busi-

ness is also easily explained. They understand the busines, they know something on the subject of markets and marketing and they have tried and succeeded. How many more have failed in commercial orcharding in Texas think you? Not many. Not many ever planted such orchards. They planted their orchards as side lines They look to other things for money and as a business, and their orchards for pleasure. It is said that 95-per cent of the men who go into merchan dising fail, and yet the state is well supplied with stores. Not ten per cent have failed in orcharding, and yet men say they have doubts and fears that keep them from planting orchards. A car load of berries, plums, peaches, pears, grapes tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sold in Texas as readily as a car load of cotton can, wheat or oats. They will soon be ready to ship melons from Hempstead, and the representatives of the railroads and buyers are beseiging that town. Why? They have melons in sufficient quantities to make a market. The products of horticulture in Texas sell for over eight million dollars annually. They should sell for over thirty million dollars annually. This amount could be added to the annual wealth of the state by a very small

amount of effort. All failures in orcharding and gardening in Texas can be traced to ignorance. No man need be ashamed own his ignorance. He came into the world without any sense and no one ever knew it all. A want of knowledge on the subjects of varieties, care, inect enemies and diseases causes many disappointments and regrets in the ndustry of horticulture. One writes, "My garden has been destroyed by the Blister beetle. What shall I do to destroy them?" Another, "My grapes are all rotting." And another, "What shall I do to kill the lice on my melon vines?" Then, "My plums all fall off before they get ripe." "My peach trees are dying," etc., etc. All these are simple things when understood and common to the business. Now I want to say to the people of

Texas, to the producing people, the ones who keep their eyes in their heads and look to efforts and results, that there is not a difficulty in the way of the advancement of Texas horticulture but what is fully understood and easily overcome. No paper can place you in possession of all necessary facts, nor can any other means except actual contact and interchange of ideas wit practical men engaged in this calling. with At Bowie, Tex., on the 31st, to August 2d, the Texas State Horticultural society will convene. The railroads will make the lowest fates ever given to any such meeting in the state. It is at a time when but little work is being done on the farm. The charges at Bowie will be exceedingly light at the Now here is a chance to post yourself. Every subject of interest to Texas horticulture will be discussed. You will be told how to grow fruit on black waxy land by a man who has an or-chard and garden on such land. No chard and garden on such land. matter about soil or location you can have an orchard and garden in Texas. You will also be told what insect enemy and disease are affecting your orchard and garden. You will be told the varieties to plant, how to plant them and care for same.

Here is a world of opportunity for those seeking useful and valuable information. Come to Bowle and join with those who are coining Texas dirt

and climate into dollars, through the fruit tree, the vine and the garden.—B. L. Huffman in Fort Worth Gazette.

POTATO BUGS.

Chickens Rid the Vines of These Pests Better Than Poisons—They Make Good Food for the Chickens.

Editor Journal: All through this section, as well as others, the little potato bug seems to destroy the Irish potato vine. Paris gree, London purple and so on, is applied abundantly.

All this is worthless, except to de-

stroy the bugs. Those bugs are worth a great deal to me. I don't need, and have never needed to put anything on my potato vines since I learned how to make two crops at the same time on the same piece of ground. I have my potato patch near my house, and when my young chicks are hatched the hen is placed in a coop that has a floor in it so I can close the little fellows in at night so nothing can molest them. The hight so nothing can molest them. The hen remains in the coop till the chicks are 30 days old. The chicks run in the potato patch and I now have Brown Leghorn chicks not quite 60 days old that are nearly frying size. I have no that are nearly frying size. I have no potato bugs and no paris green. Botato vines are being destroyed all over the country and district. Ashes, and different things bought out of the drug stores to keep down and kill the very things that I grow my finest chicks upon. The more potatoes I have the more young chicks I will grow at a cost of little or nothing.

If you will give this to your readers and they will profit by it, they will

and they will profit by it, they will cease to be bothered with the dreaded potato bug. I have frying chicks all

the earlier in the spring.

J. W. SMITH. Kilgore, Tex.

VETERINARY.

In connection wit. 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, or how long standing, and what treatment, if any. standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies 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.

Colorado, Tex., May 28, 1895. Veterinary Editor Journal: A short time ago you had a cure for big jaw in cattle in the Journal and I am unable to find it. Can you favor me with a cure. C. H. LASKEY. You evidently refer to something else you saw in the Journal, as no cure for big jaw was published. Some little time back the department of agri-culture reported good results from the use of Iodide of Potash fed to animals

for say two months in small doses. LAME HORSE.

Ryan, I. T., June 2, 1895. Veterinary Editor Journal: I have a horse that has been lame for two years in the hind leg. It seems to be in the stifle joint. Can you give a remedy for it through your column. My papa takes the Journal and we all think it a good paper.

E. SHERWOOD.

I wink in all probability from you description and the apparent chronic conditions from the long standing of this lameness, it is a disease of the bones located in the hip, but to defin-itely say that is the location, your description is not sufficient. I would advise you to take all shoes off and put the animal in some soft pasture for at liniments and medicine.

CATTLE GOING BLIND.

Lampasas, Tex., May 27, 1895. Veterinary Editor Journal:
Please let me know through your excellent paper what to do for my cattle
-the calves and yearlings. Their eyes run water a few days with a little matter mixed with it, then the eye ball turns white and they go altogether. F. J. COSTELLOW.

The symptoms described are not suf-

ficient to diagnose the trouble. But in all probability the whiteness described exists in the eye and not on the out-side. If so apply with a dropper three times daily from the following: Suiphate of atropia 4 grains in distilled water sufficient to make an ounce mixture, and bathe the eye with warm water three or four times daily,

EPWORTH LEAGUE - CHAT-TANOOGA.

In securing tickets for the Interna-tional Conference of the Epworth League to be held at Chattanooga, June League to be held at Chattanooga, June 27th to 30th inclusive, be sure that same reads over the Texas and Pacific railway, which is the only line that can give you choice of routes via Memphis, Shreveport or New Orleans. The rate will be one lowest first class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold June 25th, 26th and 27th, limited to 15 days from date of sale for return, with privilege of extending the limit 15 days by depositing the return portion of ticket at Chattanooga.

For further information call on ... address your nearest ticket agent or GASTON MESLIER General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Dallas, Texas.
W. A. DASHIELL. Traveling Passenger Agent, Dallan, Texas.

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE'S KENG 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 deluxe printed on heavy chameled paper and bound in white vellum, with chrysanthemum design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way colors with gold, and in every most elaborate specimen of artistic

most elaborate specimen of artistic 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 resend it to any address postpaid on re-ceipt of 75 cents. Don't miss the opportunity.

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

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 page. tisement elsewhere in this paper.

Cattle.

Information Wanted About Feeding

Georgetown, Tex., May 28, 1895. Editor Journal: Being a subscriber to your paper I would like to ask a few questions for information, and would like to hear through the columns of said paper from some of your readers who have had experience in feeding. How will it do in feeding steers for shipping to crush corn, cob and shuck together and mix in cotton seed meal. Would like to know how much to commence with, and how fast to increase the feed. Would like for some experienced feeder to state what methods of feeding gain best results.

Please publish some instructions and directions from feeders in regard to this matter.

JAS. S. HARLLEE.

The journal invites a full discussion of the above questions, and trusts that men of experience will give others the benefit of what they have learned. During the feeding season just closed the subject of "Feeding Natives" was handled at different times, and at handled at different times, and at great length, but too much can not be written about so important a matter.

LIMESTONE COUNTY DOTS.

Tolendid Grass But Cattle Scarce-Fine Crop Prospects.

Prairie Hill, Tex., May 28, 1895. Editor Journal: Seeing that you do not hear from this part of the county often, I write you a few points. The fed cattle are about all gone to market. There are a few lots of cotton seed steers here yet, but they will all go out soon. We have no grass steers

to go from here, and no feeders left for the cattlemen to stock up with. We have had lots of rain and grass is good. Crop prospects are fine. S times the Journal fails to come and I feel at a loss, for I know when it comes it will give me the news. Success to the Journal and all its readers.

I had a letter from my son in Wheelcounty. He reports his steers doing well, but says rain would be of great benefit to the grass. If we have luck with our Wheeler county steers will want to stock up again. Yours truly, G. W. MORRIS.

STATE LAND TRANSACTIONS. An Austin News special says: The actual transactions of the land department for May was as follows: Sale of school lands 15,080 acres, asylum lands 320 acres. Numerous applications for purchase under the dollar act of the twenty-fourth legislature are being received, but can not be entertained because this act is not operative until July 30. Applicants for leases under the 3 cents clause of the new land bill are also numerous, their number during May being the greatest received for any one month during the past four years. They are not entertained at present, however. Leases during the month amount to 99.362 acres of school land and 750 acres of public domain. In addition to the above 73,279 acres in Stonewall and Dickens counties was leased to Clark & Plumb of Fort Worth. There is some talk of testing the validity of the act amending the general land act of the twenty-fourth legislature passed at the governor's suggestion while the original land bill was still in his hands. This amendatory act raises the minimum price of leases from 2 cents to 3 cents per acre.

AN EASTERN VIEW. Not for years have the beef makers

taken as lively an interest in meat making breeds of cattle as now. It has been a long time since any farm product has made so well sustained and large an advance as beef during the past few months. This rise arrested the attention of consumers who drew the usual hasty conclusion that the change in the rates for meat was due to the manipulation of middle men. Secretary Morton, strangely enough, appeared to lend the weight of his official opinion to this view from the beginning, in his extraordinary investigation of the cause of the rise of beef coupled with the very plain intimation that the market had been cornered by speculators. We do not recall that the fall of the rates of farm products has brought out such an effort on his part. In view of the fact that the statistical division, over which he presides, showed in its February report that cattle had very greatly diminished in this country, and that this diminution began in 1892, leads to the not unnatural esire to know whose side he is on in this case, the farmers or the consum-

The news section of the paper has given the reply of commission dealers to his inquiries, showing that the re reipts of beef at primary markets is very greatly reduced over former years and that the increase in price fails bring out comparatively large offerings.
This shortage in supply it will be re-

membered is 280,000 less than for the first quarter of 1893, and 230,000 less than for the same period of 1892, and 227,000 less than for the first quarter of last year. Reports from the great feeding areas showed that the shortage in cattle being fitted for the markets even greater. We can believe this, for the increased price of feed and the hard times conspired to reduce the stock fed, especially so the heavy drouth in such feeding states as low: When Armour and others stated that the increased price would probably hold for four or five years they ap-peared to have spoken both honestly and wisely. Cattle cannot be as quickly increased as other lines of meat making animals. Furthermore area is occupied while population is rapidly increasing. Still again, the rise occurs during hard times when the purchasing power of the masses is at a low ebb. In consultation with a friend who reals in one of the best suburban towns of Boston, he said that the in-creased price had cut down the meat sales nearly one-half. Despite this resales nearly one-half. Despite this testified purchase which is reported everywhere the price holds at good This inability to buy at present will restrain producers from rushing too rapidly to beef making, for it restrains on a level of desirableness with other farm products. It were better so than otherwise, for a steady and sound market is the best market. While we do not in such times look for phenomenal prices for beef we do believe that good rates will remain alongside of butter, pork and mutton

merly known in relation to other pro-

INSPECTION OF MEAT. There are evidences that the farmers of the East are not disposed to give up the raising of meat products without an effort to sustain the industry. One of these evidences appears in a bill that was introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature by Senator Snyder, behind which the grangers of the state, it was stated stood, for it was indorsed by the legislative com-mittee of the state grange. It provided for the inspection of meat offered for sale in the state. The president of the board of health is to appoint, for each city and township, an inspector of meats whose duty will be to inspect all meat shipped into the state and all animals slaughtered within the state. No meat received can be sold until it has been inspected and labeled, for which the inspector is to receive \$2 per animal inspected, and fifty cents for each quarter. A less sum is received for the inspection of sheep and swine. Farmers may slaughter stock of their own raising. We have not learned the fate of the bill and care but little in regard to it for the purpose of this article. We desire to show that after all vicissitudes of meat production in the East and its mark-ed falling off, there, yet remains an abiding determination to cling to meat production as one of the essential fea-tures of good farming. We believe that the Pennsylvania farmers are right in the determination to hold to their sheep, swine and steers.—Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and Farmer.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

An ante-mortem examination of all animals arriving at the stock yards shall be made when they are weighed, or if not weighed the inspection shall be made in the pens. Any animal found to be diseased or unfit for human food shall be marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing "U. S. Con-demned" and a serial number. Such condemned animals shall be placed in the pens set apart for this purpose and removed only by a numbered permit, signed by the inspector, to an abattoir or rendering works designated by the said inspector, where they shall be killed under the supervision of an employe of the bureau of animal industry and rendered in such manner that their products will be made unfit for human food.

Animals rejected on account of the pregnant or parturient condition must be held in the said pens during gestation and for ten days thereafter, unless removed either for stockers or for rendering in the manner above specified.

The inspector in charge of said establishment shall carefully inspect all animals in the pens of said establishment. ment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering pen until it has been so inspected. All animals found on either ante-mortem or post mortem examina-tion to be affected as follows are to be condemned and the carcasses thereof treated as indicated in section 7:

1. Hog cholera. 2. Swine plague.

Charbon or anthrax. 4. Malignant epizootic catarrh.

Paemia and septicaemia.

6. Mange or scab in advance stages. 7. Advanced stages of actinomycosis or lumpy-jaw.

8. Inflamation of the lungs or of the intestines. 9. Texas fever.

10. Extensive or generalized tubercu-11. Animals in an advanced state of

regnancy or which have recently given pirth to young. 12. Any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree

human food. Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abcess, suppurating sore, or tapeworm cysts must be condemned.

which would make the fiesh unfit for

An exchange indulges in a little cow poetry that is not so bad. It sails off into the dreamy mazes of rythm, as follows: A short time since the cow was sad; she scarce could raise her head, begad. Her hoofs were sore, her tail was limp; her mane and bangs had lost their crimp, And miles she trudged from grass to drink, with scarcely strength enough to wink. The owner, too, looked blue and glum, and cursed the cattle business some, but since the rain the grass is tall—the cow can raise her head and bawl; her hide is slick, no bones protrude, she prances like a Bismark dude. Her tail is sleek, her eyes are bright, she snorts and dares the crowd to fight. Her owner, too, digs up the chink, and asks the boys to take a drink. God bless the rain, the gentle rain; it makes a man feel young again. He feels like ossing up his hat and howling like a Democrat.

MINOR MENTION.

At a Short-horn sale in Iowa not long ago thirty-six cows and heifers averged \$154.57, and eleven bulls averaged One Barmpton cow brought \$169.54. and a bull of the same family These look like paying figures. A huge steer that has been on exhibition in Texas some years, was re cently sold at the Chicago stock yards at 6 1-4 cents a pound. It weighed 2.-480 pounds and was taller than the average man. It was a Short-horn.

A farmer in Jasper county, Missouri, bought cattle at from \$10 to \$25 a head, and fed them until he sold them at \$3.60 a hundred on foot. He had fed them so well that the cattle brought him an average of \$63.30 a head. He kept a careful account and figured that he had cleared a net profit of \$16 a head, after paying for hay and pasturage. Each steer took on three pounds a day after he commenced to fatten them. He fed equal parts of

wheat and corn ground and mixed with cut hay. In a paper before a recent breeders' gathering in Canada the speaker dwelt upon the mistake so many farmers are to make in breeding. They have an idea that pure breds are alike so long as they have a registered pedigree, and must naturally be superior. It may be admitted that, especially in males, all pure breds are superior to the scrub or even grades, for breeding purposes, yet there is a vastly greater difference in the superiority among the pure breds than among the scrubs, which, the Canadian speaker admits are all alike for breeding purposes, and are so alike that they never should be used, as they are so sure to transmi their qualities to their offspring that nothing but scrubs will and can be produced from them. There are also pure bred scrubs which have a regisfor some lome to come, and that they pure bred scrubs which have a regis-will not return to the low ebb for tered pedigree, and may be fitted up to BUCHANS

CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure

Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on eattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

have the appearance of fairly good individuals; but, when used for breeding purposes, they can no more than reproduce themselves, and their offspring will be scrubs. Look into the antecedents and performance of a buil before you make a selection. before you make a selection.

NEARLY 400,000 SHORT. At the four leading Western markets ta May cattle receipts were 393,870 head, the smallest receipts for May since 1891. Compared to 1894 the decrease was 52,831 and to 1893 it was 77,404. In May of 1892 receipts were 432,000; in 1891, 371,000; in 1890, 530,000. Receipts for the first five months this year were 1,931,003 head, or 371,354 less than last year and 433,385 less than in 1893.

1,931,003 head, or 371,354 less than last year and 433,385 less than in 1893.

May hog receipts were 1,170,851, the largest for May since 1892. Compared to 1894 there was a gain of 54,046, and a gain of 288,147 compared to 1893. Five months' receipts were 5,788,744, a gain of 330,655 over a year ago and 1,724,752 over 1894 1,724,752 over 1894. May sheep receipts were 456,251, the

largest on record for that month, and 111,159 greater than a year ago. Five months' receipts were 1,993,906, or 248,-364 more than last year. In May cattle receipts at Kansas City were only exceeded in May of

1890; at Chicago and Omaha not since 1887 were May receipts so small; at St. Louis they were the largest ever had in the fifth month. had in the fifth month.

In receipts of hogs Kansas City broke the May record; Chicago had more in May of 1892 than during the past month; Omaha's receipts were the smallest for May since 1889, while St. Louis had more hogs as far back as May of 1880 than during last

Kansas City also broke the May record in sheep, likewise St. Louis. Chicago had more in May of 1892 and again in 1892. Omaha receipts were the smallest for the fifth month in five years.—Drovers' Telegram.

WOMEN TREATED FREE.

Female Troubles Treated Free by Correspondence by the Renowned Dr. Hartman.

Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynaecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases of female trouble as make appli-cation to him during the summer months, without charge. The treat-ment will be conducted by correspon-The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will hold good during the summer months.

woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, history and symptoms of her derangement and condition of Afe. All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements ulcerations, inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and dropsy of the abdomen, should apply at once and become registered as regular patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential. No testimonials of cures will be given to the public except by the express wish of public except by the express wish of

ok on female diseases sent free Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, of Columbus, Ohio. For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

A THOROUGH SCHOOL. St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas

is a college founded for the education of Christian women, by the Rt. Rev A. C. Garrett, whose high character and scholarly attainments are widely known. Its purpose is to surround those committed to its care with the quiet and refining influences of a Chris tian home; to furnish their minds with sound knowledge; to mould their manners with gentle grace; to stren, then their bodies by the aid of regular hours good and sufficient food and suitable exercise; and, above all, to influence their hearts by Christian teaching and holy example. St. Mary's will make, the coming year, a decided advance in her standards, the department of science being in charge of a graduate of Smith college who has supplemented er work by a post-graduate course at Yale university, taking the degree of B. S., while the department of modern languages will offer the best advantages for the study of not only French and German, but Spanish and Italian. The scool of art, in which none but the truest principles and methods have been recognized, will be under the di-rection of an artist who has won distinction in Paris, France, having been awarded the first medal in a class of gixty in the Academy Delecluse, one of the most celebrated schools of art in that city.. Lectures on the history of art, illustrated by a complete collec tion of art photographs, will be delivered by a member of the faculty, a woman of broad culture and extensive travel. China painting will be taught by a student of the New York Art league, a pupil of Professors Fitz and Aulich. The collegiate course, com-prising the litle of A. B., includes ad-vanced work in mathematics and the ancient languages. The A. L. course, clastic and comprehensive, to meet the special needs of pupils, includes as its main features, modern languages, history and literature. A scientific course has been arranged, offering especial advantages for advanced work. St. Mary's numbers among her faculty graduates of Smith college, University of Toronto, and Mount Holyoke. The best talent of the New England conservatory is secured for the school of music, and for advanced students a graduate of that conservatory who has had subsequent training in Germany. The department of elocution will be under the direction of a teacher trained in the best methods, and who will exercise a refined taste in selections, chosen mainly from the English classchosen mainly from the English dary's ics. With such equi-ments, St. Mary's ics. is prepared to do only the best work and has already achieved a reputation for high scholarship and pure moral tone, which appeals to the best class of our citizens; therefore, she sends out

HALF FARE TO CHATTANOOGA. The Queen and Crescent Route will sell round trip tickets from all points on its line, June 25th to 27th, 1895, to Chattanooga and return, at half rates, with liberal limits and conditions. Ask ticket agents for particulars, or

> I. HARDY, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss. R. H. GARRATT, A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.
> A. J. LYTLE,
> D. P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
> T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala.
> J. R. MeGREGOR,
> W. C. RINEARSON,
> C. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio. G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHEEP AND WOOL

TERMS DESCRIBING WOOL. Fleece wool is marketed as unwashed, washed, tub-washed and scoured. To

these is often added rejected and unclassified. Washed wool is that washed on the sheep's back before it is shorn. If the wasning is properly done the alkaline portion of the yolk is removed, leaving only the colorless animal oil in the fleece. Otherwise it passes as unmer-

chantable washed. Tub-washed-The fleece broken and washed more or less by hand. This kind varies greatly in condition. When washed without soap it often is no cleaner, if so clean, as washed wool, while if washed with warm water and soap it nearly approaches scoured wool in appearance, and often varies between these two grades.

Scoured wool is tub-washed with warm water and soap and then thoroughly rinsed in cold water until nothing remains but the clean fiber, absolutely clean, all ready for manu-

Unwashed wool is that pulled from pelts, and dead sheep. It ra Shrinkage is the loss per hundred pounds in washing, scouring and getting ready to spin any variety The grades are: Very finest, fine XXX, XX, or X, fine medium, No. 1. combing, low medium, coarse, low. In grading the actual quality and fineness of the fiber determines the grade, the blood or breed of the sheep not being taken into consideration. Sorts are when the fleece is broken

into more accurate subdivisions as to fineness, there being several qualities, or sorts, of wool in the same fleece. The quality of the wool, even under these general classifications, varies greatly with the climate and soil where the sheep is kept, as well as with the feed, shelter, etc., necessitating the putting of the wool of states in different classes. The character of the wool refers to the length of fiber the wool refers to the length of fiber, the strength, elasticity, luster and felting properties. The felting properties of different wools depend on the rough serrations on the face of the fiber, which give the wool the power of adherence. These properties vary, the finer wools being generally best adapted to felting and clothing purposes.

Combing and delaine wools are those suited for the manufacture of worsted

Clothing wools include the whole list f short staple wools that are not suited to delaine and combing purposes. -Exchange.

WHEN TO SELL SHEEP. On this subject the Live Stock Indi-

cator says: As a rule the best time to sell sheep is when they are in good condition and ready to go. Sheep owners should, and generally do know the value of their sheep at the time, and when an offer is made they can judge whether it is best to sell. The poorest time to sell the poorest time to sell the poorest time. time to sell is when everybody out of the business, as they did last fall. Then is when we should buy. One of the best times to sell is when there are plenty of buyers, and they are anxious. This is the case just now in many localities. The fall demand for fat lambs is always good, and the market steady, and this is generally a good time to sell. It is not well to sell all the best ewe lambs one has, even though the prices be good, for they will be needed to replenish the flock. After the ewe has had three lambs she begins to deteriorate, and there must be some to take her place. If feed is plenty, and lambs will not bring what they should in the fall, they can be wintered on good fodder, and about the middle of February they ought to be started to feeding to be turned off in the suring as fat lambs. We know of no spring lamb market of any consequence in the West, although there are plenty of young, thrifty cities that ought to afford such a market. Sheep that have been fattened for the market should be shorn before they are ferwarded, unless prices reach the right figure before it is warm enough

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafremedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamma-tion can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

dition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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RANCH AND CATTLE FOR SALE. We will sell one of the best bred herds in Western Texas at \$12 per head for cattle, throwing in the calves. Herd numbers about 6000 head. Ranch contains 75,000 acres of fine land; all enclosed and otherwise improved. Price of land \$1-it is worth \$2.50. This property is above quarantine line, and is a big bargain. Address

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next June.
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T. M. HUNT, T. P. A.,
Dallas, Tex.
W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,

Cincinnati, O. International and Great Northern

Railroad, Traffic Department,

Palestine, Tex., May 9, 1895.
(Circular No. 537.)
All Agents West of Hearne:
We are in receipt of protests from the
Iron Mountain railway objecting to our
using empty stock cars furnished by
that company for the purpose of sending shipments to Northern explores. ing shipments to Northern markets by other lines. You will advise all livestock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain SALTSMEN WANTED by samples to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for vertising and expenses. Permanent sition. Address with stamp, KI MFG. CO., C27. Chicago, Ilis. railway, the loaded cars must go north

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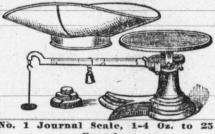
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A farmer needs an accurate and handy scale for weighing goods he buys A farmer needs an accurate and handy scale for weighing goods he buys and produce he sells, as much, though probably not as often, as the merchant. The high price of decent and reliable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



Pounds. This scale is particularly adapted to

the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector. With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be thing of the past, and the good he vife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is ending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will oe no guess work in cookery. When she wants a pound, she will know how to half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it ex-

actly. It makes a good postage scale; too and is as handy in the office as in the

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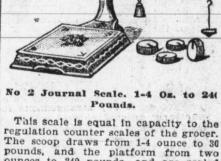
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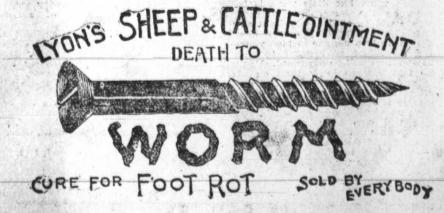












POULTRY.

SUCCESSFUL TURKEY RAISING. Upon the subject of turkey raising, S. M. Harris, in the Orange Judd Farmer, says: Believing that turkeys were more profitable than other classes of poultry, we procured, three years ago, some thoroughbred mammoth bronze stock and started to raise turkeys. The first year we had moderate success. In the spring of 1892 we had eighteen breeding hens which hatched about 150 young turkeys. Then the trouble commenced. They had "swelled heads" and various other allments and died, until by the first of November we had only 20 young turkeys left. This was

rather discouraging, but we determined

to do better another year. About this time the Rhode Island ex-periment station issued a bulletin on turkey raising, giving their experience in introducing wild turkey blood into their flock of bronze turkeys. It was found that by using a gobler having one-quarter wild blood in him, with pure bronze hens, the young turkeys from this cross were much hardier, more vigorous and free from diseases than any other breed or cross. This seemed sensible, and we determined to try this cross on our flock. After some trouble we succeeded in obtaining a gobbler with one-quarter wild blood and three-quarters bronze. He was raised in Pennsylvania where wild turkeys are still in existence, and a cross with the domesticated bronze had been obtained. We got him in the fall and by spring he had developed into a fine bird with lots of life in him. We had sixteen fine pure-blooded hens, all but three of which sat and hatched out a brood of young turkeys. The weather could hardly have been more unfavor-able, as we had twenty-two consecutive rainy days. Many of the eggs failed to hatch on account of the excessive moisture, but we managed to get about 145 young ones. The weather was so very bad that a good many died from ex-posure when very young, but after they got to be a week or two old we lost very few and now have 118 of the largest, healthiest and purest young turkeys in the country. In an ordinary season we could probably have raised a larger percentage of birds hatched, but we regard the present result as very good, and attribute our success largely to the introduction of hardy wild blood into the flock.

The young for the first two or three weeks were fed three times a day with scraps from the house, corn bread and curdled milk, and the latter part of the time on corn meal and "animal meal" (meat and bones ground). In June the old hens were let out of the coops and allowed to wander in the fields. For a week or two they came home at night to be fed, but ate very After the 1st of July they were not fed at all, but lived entirely on grasshoppers and other bugs and what they picked up in the fields. They did very little damage to any crop. About the 1st of October, they began coming home for a little grain at night, when they were fed whole corn and some wheat, but they preferred the corn and have been fed principally the corn and have been fed principally on that during the fall. A little before Thanksgiving some of our young gob blers weighed over 20 pounds each. The introduction of wild blood does not seem to reduce the size of the birds to any extent. In fact our turkeys are larger than ever before, and a pair of them took the first prize for young bronze turkeys at the western New York fair. Using wild stock on bronze turkeys is really not cross-breeding, as the bronze are directly descended from the wild turkey, and to cross with this original stock is merely introducing new, vigorous blood into domesticated breed. All our young turkeys show the perfect markings and iridescent bronze

SPRING-HATCHED CHICKS. Here you are in the month of June;

have you made any arrangements for your early hatched chicks? and have you contrived a way to separate them from the late hatched ones? if you have not, you had better attend to this at once as experience has proven that to have large chicks and well matured fowls, they should be kept in clutches, i. e. about fifteen in a clutch, and be kept separate from the old fowls, and the control of in well ventilated houses, or rather I would suggest that a shed be built in this way: Make an ordinary shed open on all sides, but cover each side with screening, and have a good storm proof roof constructed in such a way that no raise could enter the shed—separate it into as many apartments as necessary to conveniently roost them without crowding. Of course this shed need not be very high from the ground, and can have roosts of 1 by 3 inch slats, which in my exeperience pre-vents any deformities of the back and breast which we see so often in the

where they roost on poles. Whitewash this shed with crude car-bolic acid sadded to the whitewash about once in every two months, and keep the floor perfectly dry by the use of sand and ashes sprinkled on the floor three times a week, and above all things to look after, is that they should be supplied with cool water at all times, for let me say right here that there are more diseases originate from this cause (not having fresh water) than all other things combined.

Now the next thing is to see that they are well shaded in their runs, or at least have a good shady place for them in the heat of the day. They will naturally husile in the morning and late in the evening, but they want a nice cool place to rest in the middle of the day.

the day.

The chicks two to five months old, as The chicks two to five months old, as a rule, are great foragers, and will do a great deal of work in a day, but I think they do better to rest a while in the middle of the day, when it is so very warm and therefore would suggest that you feed them about 10 o'clock, also. And they wont work through those warm hours from 11 until 3, and can start out hungry at 4 o'clock and forage until dark. The great secret of life is to keep going for where there is activity, disease has a great obstacle to contend with; it has a tendency to ward off all kinds of disease and makes them digest a great deal more fod, and in that proportion makes large chicks, more matured pullets and habithier offsprings. Why I suggested above that you cover the sides of the shed with screening is this: The grosquitoes here trouble chicks and fowls more than breeders think, and I know this to be a fact that much so called roup and swelled head starts from a mosquito bite. They scratch their heads where a mosquito bites. that much so talled roup and swelled head starts from a mosquito bite. They scratch their heads where a mosquito bites until they scratch it raw, and their naid are poisoned and one poison starts thers, and finally lose energy and aroop around until they die. By using screening you get good ventilation and this keeps out those awful little posts, mosquitoes.

There are very few breeders but

awful little posts, mosquitoes.

There are very few breeders but what have experienced this very trouble and invaribbly lay it to some other cause, for it takes very close observation to find out the trouble, but nevertheless this is the trouble, and can be done way with by the above method. You may say all of this is too much trouble, but if you a started off right it will be far less trouble than you would suppose, and when the show season finds you with such perfect well formed specimans with not a sign of disease and every one passes the reformed specimans with not a sign of disease and every one passes the remark, "how herithy those birds look," you are ample repaid for the small amount of trouble you had taken in rearing them, and will get a far better price for the tame birds, and feel proud that you birds came out on top, and good prospects for the next sea-

son for they are all perfectly matured and are fit to breed from next year. The offsprings of such birds will be healthier, stronger and will lay ear-lier for "like will produce like," and in that way with proper matings every year you are gradually attaining a higher standard of perfection.

WM. L. PEACOCK.

Dallas, Texas.

SOME COMMON MISTAKES. Thinking of poultry I saw in Kansas City a few days since, it strikes me that we have very poor stock in this part of the state. I saw some magnificent specimens of Cochins, just imported from England by Mrs. Mattie Kimmel, for which she had paid \$2 O, they were beautiful; the eggs \$10 per setting.

We are not up to that point yet, but we must get better stock. Why, the Leghorns we have had here are Bantams compared to those I saw in Kansas City. I saw better Plymouth Rocks at the market house to be sold by the pound than we can get here

for any price. All over the country here you will find yards full of mongrels of every color and shade, brown Leghorn halfbreeds predominating. Now this is all in the wrong direction. We should select some good breed and cross with some other good breed that makes good early market fowls. But then you cannot have an egg producer and a good fowl for early breeders. I've tried that. It cannot be done unless they are separated. The best table fowl and the best layers are black Spanish hens to lay crossed with Ply-mouth Rock roosters. They lay all winter and hatch out large healthy chickens, partaking more of the Ply-mouth Rocks from the black.

We should introduce new blood into our yards every year. We can see the difference readily. I am raising this year a pen from Plymouth Rock hens and a thoroughbred Cochin rooster. I never saw eggs hatch as well nor chicks grow as fast in my experience of poultry, but of course they will not do to breed from again, but will make good brollers and fryers. I would not count on their laying qualities to be successful. Large breeds must be separated into small flocks. They will not succeed at all in large droves.

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AN AUTHORITY.

One of the very richest books in the way of genuine humor that has been published for many years is "Samantha at Saratoga," by Miss Marietta Holley. Rev. Dr. Newman, the distinguished bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in writing to a friend, says of this book:
"I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga'

as an antidote for the blues, a cure-all for any kind of mental woe, a recreation from mental taxation, a provoca-tion for wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bitterest satire sugar coated with the sweetness of exhilarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it is exalted wit with the scalpel in one hand and the Balm of Gilead in the other. Her personality is intense, her genlus immense, her art perfect. genius immense, her art perfect. stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival."

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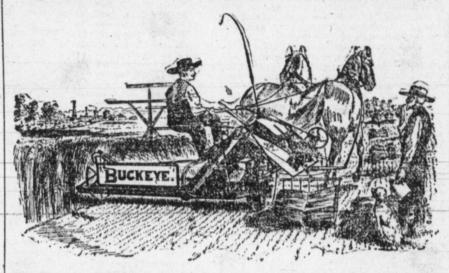
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This is a Coin Silver, engraved Chatplain Ladies' Watch, exact size of cut. It is stem wind and stem set, select jewels, cylinder escapement, correctly timed, tested and fully warranted, We give this Watch free for a club of 8 subscribers, or send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

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



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

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This is a Dueber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep its color for a lifetime; it has full jeweled Elgin works, quick train and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a complete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say that they have never made a Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapid-

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CATTLE OF COMMERCE.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune, who claims to have ridden the ranges has used up a considerable amount of the gray matter of his brain rhowing that the shortage in cattle exists more in imagination than in reality. With the same wisdom that characterizes the balance of his argument, he says: "The truth is that where a country emerges from an estate of range and enters upon the farm stage where, instead of fenceless, unplowed pastures with the horizon for a limit, the landis enclosed and tilled, it becomes productive of fully 33 1-3per cent. more beef than before. More farms, more beef, more range less beef; those are the cattle facts."

He then goes to the figures propagated by the agricultural department, which show that in 31 farm states, without a taint of cattle range about them," there are nearly ten inillion more cattle than in the range states, and fallaciously argues that fully 40 per cent. of the cattle credited to the range states inhabit the farms thereof. He cites further, that Texas, with conconsiderable more area than five farm states, just escapes having 50 per cent. fewer cattle than they, and urges that the milch cow included in the census of the farm states is as much intended for the butchers block as the ranger of the plains.

In two things has this writer left the gap down. In the first place he "ails to consider that cattle of the range states are strictly "cattle of commerce," ready to be shipped in a season to the great market centers, if prices are sufficiently high to attract them, while the farm supply, though outnumbering that of the range. largely consumed by the cities adjacent to the farm. The cattle of the range states have heretofore gone mostly to can, but owing to the shortage which figures show, exists the marble slab and chopping block of the butcher of this and other countries have demanded more than could' be supplied. And until by increase, a sufficient number of cattle are in the country to supply both the canner and dressed beef demand prices will remain high. This will take time.

Then again, it is capable of easy demonstration that the figures sent out by Statistican Robinson are not correct, especially as applied to Texas. His estimate of cattle in this state in January, 1895, including milch cows. is 6,881,044, while at the close of 1893, the tax rolls of the state only showed a total rendition of 5,289,269, a decrease of 1,047,454 from the preceding year. The decrease of 1894 was plainly much greater than in 1893, and while tax renditions are not always reliable, to use the language of the comptroller of Texas, "It is the only means by which the number of cattle in this state can be estimated." This being the case, where did the department of agriculture statistican get his figures for 1894. when the tax rolls of that year will not be made up until the middle of this year? If his guess at other range states is as far off as in the instance of Texas he has the supply heavily overestimated, for in same of them everything that was able to be driven to the stock yards was shipped last fall

Those who have given the matter consideration are fully convinced that within a few years the supply of beef cattle will equal if not exceed the demand, but the fact that a shortage now exists is eloquently told by the nearly 400,000 falling off for the five months of this year as compared with last. Yes, the people will continue to eat beef, but for a few years at least they will have to class it as a luxury.

In this age of close competition and small profits, it is but a part of the general necessity for manufactories to locate near the base of supplies, and as in the instance of the cotton mills of New England, they are in the wrong territory, it is but natural they should move. The Manufacturers' Record, a journal that is doing more real work for the development of the South than all other agencies combined, is out in a splendid edition showing the manifold advantages of the cotton region for the "future sites of cotton maunfacturing and demonstrating by actual figures that the returns already made in this direction are paying handsomely. While Texas, the base of a third of the American cotton supply, gets but little notice in this edition, the fault is attributable to a lack of enterprise on the part of her citizens, and until this seeming lethargy is thrown off and the cities of Texas make known their desirability for the location of manufacturing enterprises, nothing better

than getting left can be expected. Texas has always been backward about advertising her good qualities, and although this state is far ahead of her Southern neighbors in natural advantages, the others wear better "hustling clothes" and walk off with the prizes. It is to be hoped that the move which culminated in a convention of business men at Dallas looking to Texas' development will secure for the state her deserved recognition.

The Dallas News' crop report as printed Wednesday showing the conditions of the Texas cotton and other crops, as they existed on the average dates June 2 and 3, is very full and reflects great credit on that foremost Texas newspaper. In summing up the report the News says: "Certain localities and counties have added slightly to the area planted in cotton, some have made no change, while the great majority have made a large decrease. The average decrease for the whole state is 15.6 per cent, as shown in the following summary: The coast, 29 reports, average decrease 22.5 per cent; East Texas, 39 reports, average decrease 16.5 per cent; West Texas, 38 reports, average decrease 12.7 per cent; Southwest Texas, 49 reports, average decrease 13.3 per cent; Central Texas, 84 reports, average decrease 13.5 per cent; North Texas, 101 reports, average decrease 15.3 per cent. Reports have been received from 340 points covring 135 counties. With the decreased cotton acreage comes an increased corn | day. acreage of 10 to 12 per cent. A noticeable feature is that only isolated reports of damage by the Mexican weevil and other cotton pests have been re-

There are a few shining examples of the rule which marks the policy of the Texas country weeklies, and the Journal takes pleasure in citing the Bowie Cross Timbers, a recent issue of which is devoted to working up an interest in the Texas State Horticultural Society. A general write up of Bowle, and Montague county is contained, but the horticulture of the county comes in for the lion's share of attention. The example of the Cross Timbers is commended to its contemporaries throughout the state.

This would be a splendid year for the farmers of Texas to save their corn fodder. Corn will not be extra plentiful except in Texas, a wheat shortage is already assured, oats are nothing extra, the cotton acreage is considerably reduced, thereby shortening the meal supply, all indications pointing to a strong demand for feed the coming winter. Cattle feeders will be in the market for feed stuff early and the farmer who overlooks the opportunity of having an abundance on hand will be neglecting his business.

One feature of progressive agriculture which is sadly neglected in Texas is fat stock shows. There is nothing that can equal the good natured rivalry of the show ring in engendering an interest in good stock, and the neighborhood that fosters these exhibits always raise and sell the best animals of their class. There are few communities in this state but what can get up a creditable show of their pure bloods and grade animals and aside from the pleasure, the resultant profit is cer-

Get lots of work out of the boys during vacation season, so you will feel that you can afford to keep them at school throughout the next season. Also do not forget that right here in Texas there are as good schools as anywhere in the United States, and that it is the duty of the people of the state to patronize them. Every kind of a home enterprise should be supported by home people, and one of the most important of these is the school.

What the people want instilled in their minds at this time is to "let well enough alone." Every industry is showing renewed activity, the masses are finding employment, and the prospect for higher prices for all products was never better. Prosperity is right upon us, but if the turbid agitation now going on is not stopped the depression of the last few years will resume its sway.

Quality of soil is a very important consideration in the irrigation question. Great quantities of Texas land to which water can be easily applied will not pay for the trouble of putting it on, which fact is the cause of many failures in irrigation. There is too much good land susceptible of being irrigated to waste time with worthless areas.

When every farm in Texas can boast of a good orchard, agriculture in this state will be worthy of the name. Every orchard in Texas this year will pay its owner a handsome dividend on his investment, and one year with another the general farmer will come out ahead of the one-idea man who pins his chance for success on a single crop.

Do not overlook the fact that the Texas grass crop is better than it has ever been and should be taken advantage of by saving a part of it for hav. It will bring a good price next winter, and even if you can't sell it there is nothing else that makes as good chewing for stock through the bleak win-

A prominent railroad official estimates that the hog supply along his line in this state has increased 100 per cent in the last year. Texas was fourth in number of hogs in 1894, and if she is not first in 1896, it will be because of the happening of something un-

expected. It seems that the vast knowledge gained last season regarding the value of wheat as a feed for animals will be of little use this year at least. The general wheat crop is very poor, and unless all signs fall the supply for bread will not be equal to the demand.

She-I have an instinctive feeling that I can trust you.

He (passionately)—Ah, my darling, would that some others felt that way!—New York Herald. Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS AND NOTES The Tyler Fruit Palace will be opened July 15th.

October 31 has been set for the Cor-bett-Fitzsimmons fight at Dallas.

Japan is willing to annex Hawaii in

event the United States does not. A number of people were overcome with heat in Chicago one day recently.

The unprecedented rainfall in South Texas has done a heavy damage to

The Cameron elevator and Leeper roller mill at Vernon burned Thursday

night. The steamship Colima, which sunk off the coast of Mexico, drowned 150 passengers.

It is about settled that the Corbett Fitzsimmons fight will occur in Dallas some time this fall.

The sixth annual national convention of the Travelers' Protective association of America, met in San Antonio Mon-The balance of the bonus of \$640,900 for the opening of Aransas Pass has been raised and work will begin at

President Cleveland will likely appoint Attorney-General Olney to the position made vacant by the death of

Decoration Day, which fell on May 30th, was more observed than for years. At Chicago the scenes were highly im-

Major John Henry Brown, one of the landmarks of early Texas, and author of a history of the state died at Dallas Friday.

The forest fires of Pennsylvania, after getting beyond human control and doing millions of dollars damage, were quenched by big rains.

Two women in jail at Denton, cn-ticed the jailor in their cell, drew a pistol on h/m, gagged and bound him, and released two male prisoners.

Lebanon, Ind., man fell from a fifth story window on his baby which was being wheeled by in a baby carriage below, instantly killing both. A waterspout in Crockett county

caused the drowning of several people and quite a good deal of stock. One man, owning 1700 sheep, is reported to have lost 1300. Thousands of acres of timber, hun-

dreds of houses and oil rigs were de-stroyed near Bradford, Pa., Monday by fire. People from all over the coun-try fleeing for their lives.

Arrangements are , being made to hold a fair at Dickinson, a few miles north of Galveston, to be known the Texas Coast Fair. An association been formed for that purpose, cap italized at \$10,000, and a regulation fair grounds, including race tracks stock sheds, pavillions, etc., will be put in. All of the coast cities are interested and work will begin at once,

NONSENSE "I don't know what is the matter with me," said Binks. "I don't seem able to collect my thoughts.' "What do you want to collect your thoughts for?" asked Cander. "You'd learn more collecting stamps."—Harper's Bazar/

Butcher-"Will you have a round teak, miss?' Young Housekeeper-"Oh, I don't what shape it is, so it's tender.' Detroit Free Press.

This here beer," remarked Mr. Dismal Dawson, "is what might be called a reg'lar society affair.' You don't say?" said the barkesper

"Yes, I do. It's sorter lew neck, high collar ball.'-Cincinnati Tribune. Hersine (despairingly)-"How, much are you paid for thus relentlessly pur-

Heavy Villain--"A paltry fifteen dolweek and expenses, ma'am."-Buffalo Courier. "Was Colonel Blood's title won on

"Yaas, on the cotton field. Shot three niggers in the legs and knocked a mule down with his fist."—Indian-

Friend-What makes you write all the time? Groom-elect-Practicing how to write Jibson and wife on a hotel register without having the clerk ask me if we're newly married.—Syracuse Post.

Fashion's Penalties - Mr. Billus-'Maria, how does it happen that Fanny isn't going to church with you this morning

Mrs. Billus-"You know as well as I do, John, that when Bessle and Late and I go to church somebody has got to stay at home. There isn't room for four pairs of sleeves in our pew .-- Chi-

A Delaware man yawned so hard that he put his shoulder out of joint. It is surprising how tired a complicated senatorial situation can make a man. -Brooklyn Eagle.

There's the mannish new woman and the smart new woman, And the new woman awfully rude, But let us thank heaven that up to date no man

Has discovered a new woman dude. -Indianapolis Journal. Jeanette (simpering) - I think the ount means to propose, ma!

what pa's income was.-Chicago Rec-If there is a man in any of the forty-four states who did not predict the action of the supreme court, will he please

Her Ma-Why, has he said anything? Jeanette-No, but last night he asked

rise and be counted -Chicago Times-Attorney-You say, when you asked

him for money, he used blasphemous language? Riley—I did not, sor. I said he swore at me like a trooper.—Harper's Bazar.

Applicant-"I want to be a concert singer."

Manager—"Can you sing, sir?"

Applicant—"Not a note, but I have
the most sudden and unaccountable
fits of illness you ever saw."—Detroit

Weary Wiggins-Uncle Walker is de Weary Wiggins—He's a somnabulist on' does all his walkin' in his sleep.

Dat gives him all day to loaf in.—Harper's Bazar.

Fuddy-How did you like Hammerton in Julius Caesar last night? Duddy-Well, I can't say that he was altogether satisfactory in the earlier scenes; but it was a real pleasure to see him die.—Boston Transcript.

His teeth are all loose and his nose is a sight, And his head!—they've in bandages bound it: He went out to look for trouble last

night. And he found it. -Boston Courier.

Bibbs-Who was the man you gave the quarter to at the hotel this morning
Gibbs—An old literary friend of
mine, author of "How to Get Rich in
the South."—New York World.

Wabash—I was sorry to hear of your divorce, old man. Couldn't you live happily together Van Buren—Oh, yes, harpily enough, but matrimony was too expensive. You

Mrs. Toots-"You came home un-usually early last night, dear." Toots-"Don't understand it; last I recollect had no notion of coming home."-New York Herald.

see, I am trying to save enough money to buy a bicycle.—Indianapolis Journal

Our other leaderes are made for us, says some writer, but we make our own mouths. It would be well if we all could bear this fact in mind while determining what sort of mouth we shall individually possess. We know among our acquaintances the there is the cynical, the smirking, the discontented, the petulant or the deceitful face, and we know also, when we stop to think of it, that the set of the lips casts the whole features. So we can secretly practice upon the expression that shall mold our faces into a pleasant thing to look upon, and that is something good to do in the world.

Confidence.

Grace-But, my dear, are you sure he is not considering your money in proposing to you?

Ethel -Quite. He said only last night that he never thought of that; he simply knew I had it, and that was all he cared, -New York Herald.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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I have for sale at a bargain 900 acres of fine valley land, situated in Taylor county, on the Elm fork of the Brazos, three miles north of Buffalo Gap and ten miles south of Abilene. Said land is well improved, all tenced, good house with six rooms well finished. Large barn, outhouses, peach orchard, plenty of everlasting water in well and stream, with 90 acres set in Johnson and Colorado grasses. This land is situated directly on the proposed irrigation ditch or race, and is near the proposed lake or reservoir, and is elegantly situated for irrigation. The Colorado and Johnson grasses (if objectionable) should not be much in the way! as the farm is not located where it should be and could be easily turned into a pasture. This is fine property; but will have to sell quick or pass into possession of a lean company. This place can't be excelled for a fine be excelled for ranch or feeding Terms, \$8.50 per acre, \$1000 cash. balance on time at 8 per cent interest. Will take some good trade. Apply to Apply to John B. Neil, Buffalo Gap, Tex.

FOR SALE-2200 head 1-year-old and 800 2-year-old Indian heifers; also 3500 head 1-year-old and 1400 2-year-old In-For particulars write CAMPBELL, RUSSELL, Fawling, I. T.

STRAY COW. Stray cow on my range near Abilene.

branded W on the hip and a cross on the side. If not claimed will be dealt with according to law. A. C. MIDDLETON.

FOR SALE.

A ten-section ranch in Sterling coun-y, Texas, on north Concho river ty, Texas, fenced into three pastures-two of two sections each, one of six sections; thoroughly well watered and grassed; dogs killed out; good six miles from county seat. Eight and one-half sections of deeded lands, fee simple title. One and a half sections leased—permanent lease. Will sell land at \$1.50 per acre, including improvements. Can give possession by December 1, or sooner if desired. Car sell good cows to stock it, if applied for soon. Cattle are in Sterling county; are safe to go east or north. Location, are safe to go east or north. Location, water, grass, protection all that can be water, grass, protection and desired for profitable breeding. Must be sold to settle estate. Apply to GEO. E. KELLOG,

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Can be enlarged by leasing adjacent
lands if desired.

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ing house and stock yards.
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stallion, 6 years old. Will trade for horses or mules. Ritenour & Batesell,

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tion guaranteed.

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

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

sour! THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON. BREEDERS' DIRECTO, T.

\$10 WILKES \$10

\$10.00 each for Wilkes pigg. Send cash at once. B. Langshans it for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. F Rocks, 8 for \$15. 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Statth, Kilgore, Texas. Some of the fores above cost me \$15 each.

GRADE SHORT HORN FULLS. We have 28 good high grade yearing bulls for sale. Address Stewart Bros., Gertrude, Texas.

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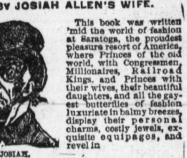
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BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.



JOSTAW. 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 dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking 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 fashion-

able amongs' married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz drethil fashlonable amongst pardners."
"Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with tt."
There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a 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."—

Press.
"Bitterest satire, coated with the "Bitterest satire, coated with the "Bitterest satire,"—Bithop EWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—Bishop

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TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL.

Fort Worth, Tex.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

LOVE AND REST. The joys that come with the morning.

And the peace that the evening brings are live flowers our lives adorning And the fragrance that from them

The hours well spent are joyous Like flowers that ope' in the sun, their perfume still ling'ring near us, When we feel that our work is well

Each day brings to us a new duty, With color and fragrance alive We pluck it in freshness and beauty And store it away in life's hive.

We know not which to us is dearer The hour that we labor or rest.

But we feel that to heaven we are

inearer

When'ere we are doing our best.

I am fruly delighted to receive Tess letter and thank her very much for her encouragement. It is so much easier to go on in a task when the oil of encouragement and balm of praise is poured on occasionally. I am glad you like Isabelle and enjoy her letters. She has been so kind about writing often, and such bright letters. I have grown fond of her myself. I hope Isabelle will not be puffed up with vanity after this week and neglect us for a while. I believe our new friend, Tess, and Isa-

belle would make delightful chums. I wish you may know each other. I am glad you love to read, Tess, for you will never be lonely. You can always have the best of company—that of good books—and from this company you may imbibe wisdom from the best and noblest thought of all the wide world, far and near. I agree with you that "Surry of Eagle's Nest" is a fine book. I have it, but am sorry to say have not the sequel you wish for. If I can get it will send it to your address if you will give it to me. I most If you will give it to me. I most heartily invite you to come again, Tess, soon and often. We will await with eagerness your suggestion. I nope you may get to know "Rustic Admirer" as well as Isabelle. In answer to "Rustic Admirer's" letter will say: About a year ago I did mention E. P. Roe's works and recommended. them to all readers. If you have never read "He Fell in Love With His Wife" get it at once. It is charming. I par-ticularly enjoyed that. There are some fine and delicate literary strokes in it, fine and delicate literary strokes in it, though it is perhaps his simplest tale. Indeed, I would recommend J. G. Holland's books. I have read them, and would recommend every one of them. "Seven Oaks" is one of the finest novels we Americans have of our very own. "Jim Fenton" is a character in it a reader will long remember. Of Dr. Holland's poems I like best "The Mistress of the Mouse." It is a tale of a young minister—ministers are but men young minister-ministers are but men after all, you know—who when about to marry gave much serious thought to the subject, but his thought was all of himself and his happiness. Perhaps this is but the natural selfishness of male natures. Anyway, his name was Philip, her's Mildred; he would dream of the future with Mildred as his own to complete his happiness; Mildred would do this and that for him; Mil-dred to piece out everthing in which he

viduality he no longer loves her. He finds nothing new, attractive, pleasing in her; she is then but a reflection of himself—so Dr. Holland makes Mildred too strong a character to lose her individuality in any other, no matter now dearly she loved. The two marry With woman's keen insight she realizes at once Philip's inclination, and the mistake it would be. She knows he is not a man to love a woman who loses herself in him. Mildred was patient and strong, and Dr. Holland thus beautifully words it, that after awhile, "Philip learned what Mildred already

was lacking. In fact, though he did not realize it, he had it all set and

planned that Mildred was to be his so completely as to lose her individuality

entirely in him. Like many men we

know, he expected to absorb his wife,

so that henceforth she would be known only as his wife. Dr. Holland knew

what I wish every girl to know—that after a man absorbs a woman's indi-

That love was like a well profound, From which both had a right to draw, And in whose waters would be drowned The one who took the other's law."
Dr. Holland also says, and most

Every rill loses its freshness When absorbed by the great stream that turns the mill."

Man is the great stream that turns the mill, woman is the fresh running rill, who must not lose herself in the stream if she would keep her freshness and attractiveness. One individuality must respect the other.

I know among my friends a man, a strong character, who is going to make the same mistake Philip did. It is be hoped he will meet a Mildred. It is to have heard him talk much of his future, of how he expects his wife to do this and that for his happiness-how she shall do this and shall not do that; how he expects happiness from this source and that source, to which she is to contribute, but never once has he said a word about her happiness; how it shall be contributed to, and inhappy because he is happy. When will men learn to count on woman's strong individuality? Not until they must, I

suppose-like Philip, learn to appreciate Every rill loses its freshness when absorbed By the great stream that turns the

mill." I know many Philips, don't you? You girls remember and be Mildreds, But don't make mistakes. Mildred made none. She was simply so strong in her womanliness she won deserved respect and would no more be drowned in that well of love than would Philip.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART. Somewhere in Texas, May 25, 1895. My Dear Mrs. B.—I am a constant reader of our delightful page, and always enjoy reading it. Isabelle, why don't you write oftener? I am sure we all enjoy reading your letters (I at least do) and would be delighted to see

one from you every week.

I should love to know you and have you for a friend, for I am sure you would make a delightful "chum." I too, love to read, it's my greatest pleasure to get a nice interesting book and "hie" myself away to some shady nook and revel in its contents.

Did any of the sisters ever read "Surry of the Eagle's Nest?" Try it. I have read it time and again, and every

have read it time and again, and every time it is as fresh and interesting as it was at first. I am trying to get "Mohun," it's sequel, but so far have not succeeded. I wrote to a publish-ing house and they could not furnish it. Do you know where I can get it, Mrs. B? Please let me know if you do, for I am anxious to know the fate of all those interesting characters in "Surry of Eagel's Nest," The bronzed faced Mordaunt and sweet Violet Graf-

faced Mordaunt and sweet Violet Grafton Fenwick and Frederick Baskerville. Truly it is a book which contains a variety of characters.

Yes, indeed, Mrs. B., I enjoy your "practical hints," and Ithink we girls should pay great attention to them, for don't we expect some day to have homes and be the housekeeper? And surely we shall not care to have those

"creepy disagreeable things" make their homes with us; shall we, girls? "No, indeed," I can almost hear you

Now I'll have to stop, or else the door will be closed against me "for-ever and aye." May I come again, Mrs. B. I am going to make a suggestion next time I write. Yours with best wishes. "TESS."

COMMUNION IN BOOKS. Dear Mrs. B .- As Isabelle had a letter in our page for two weeks in succession, I guess I can. I don't know what I would do without ou rpage. I really enjoy it so much, only there isn't enough of it.

In the many times you have mentioned things to read you have never mentioned E. P. Roe's works. I wonder at it. Don't you like his works? I think "Opening of a Chestnut Burr" delightful. I have read and reread it. It does me so much good each time. Have you ever read any of J. G. Holland's books?

Would you recommend them? How delightful it is to have some one to talk about books to. I wish Isabelle and I were neighbors. We would have us a reading club of two

I tried your dressing for lettuce, it is delicious—many thanks. We named it the Stock Journal dressing—though should be named for you. Well, good-by until another time, when I have some better paper.
RUSTIC ADMIRER.

TRIED RECIPES.

Dressing for cabbage or lettuce-Two tablespoonfuls rich cream, two of sugar, a little salt, half pint of good vine-Beat well together and pour over gar. Beat the salad.

We see recipes for everything else, but rarely one for biscuit. I will send which I think is good: pint buttermilk, one teaspoon (level) soda, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon butter, or meat fryings. Stir with tips of fingers very quickly until thick enough to handle, use as soft as pos-

Potato salad-To one quart of mashed potators salted and richly seasoned with butter and cream, add one large onion chopped fine, one scant teaspoon of ground mustard and about two tablespoons of good cider vinegar. Now stir all together and serve hot. If you have celery a few stalks is excellent chopped with the onion. Try it.

Ginger crackers—Two cups of mo-lasses, one cup of lard or butter, one teaspoonful salt, one of ginger, one teaspoon of soda. Put molasses on the stove, add the soda when it begins to boil, cream the shortening and add to it the molasses and other ingredients. Add flour enough to roll thin.

Spice cake of raised dough-One cup of sugar, one cup of lard or butter, two eggs; beat sugar, lard or butter, two eggs; beat sugar, lard and eggs until light, then add five cups of the dough when it has risen light enough to knead stiff. I always just use cinnamon to spice it. After it has risen light roll out until about half an inch thick, and have ready raisins and butter melted, and then stick the raisins about one inch apart over the dough and pour on the melted butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon.

Rice blanc mange-Four tablespoonfuls of ground rice and a little salt; wet with cold milk and stirred in one quart of boiling milk; rub the rind of a lemon hard with lump sugar and sweeten with sugar, thus flavored; boil, stirring all the time for a few minutes: then cool it and add the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth; place over the fire again, and stir constantly until boiling hot, then turn into moulds to

harden.—Mrs. M. C. S.
Strawberry jam—Take ripe, not overripe strawberries, pick them and to every pound allow one pound of loaf sugar and quarter pint of currant juice; twenty minutes, stirring well with a wooden spoon. Add the sugar and currant juice and boil together—on a trivot or hot plate for half an hour, carefully removing with a silver spoon all the scum as it rises.

PLAIN INDICATIONS OF CHAR-ACTER.

You may take it for granted that large ears indicate a generous character and if a big, prominent nose is added it is an additional evidence that the possessor is endowed with unselfish philanthropic spirit, in proportion to his education.

I hope I touch no sensitive spot in any of our readers when I state that a sharp, steel-gray eye is neither evi-dence of true friendship or far-reaching integrity; this weakness is all the more pronounced if accompanied by small, contracted ears.

You may reasonably trust a man with large blue eyes, especially if the eyes are big and the hair is a dark In women dark blue eyes and chestnut brown hair are the distinguishing characteristics of a true wife and noble mother. Other complexions can be as good, but the above is a natural trait.

Red hair and brown eyes show too changeable a temperament to be al-ways relied upon. If the hue is a "carrotty" one and the fact full of freckles the less force and generous the nature.

A large mouth is an evidence great endurance and tenacity of life. This fact is enforced if accompanied by rows of short, closely-set teeth. These possessions indicate honesty of purpose and goodfellowship.

A large chin reveals energy and perseverance. Add to the chin a wide upper lip closing tightly upon the under one and you may expect to deal with a man who, though just, will have no scruples on insisting upon his demands. DR. F. L. PEIRO.

When you see a girl pasting a scrapbook full of recipes out of the weekly papers you know pretty well that some man is in a position to be gratulated; and yet when you think of the recipes you feel rather sorry for him, too,-Frank Harrison's Family

TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL HANDS. Thee is nothing more beautiful in woman than beautiful hands. They must be seen, therefore take the best care of them possible. The following are some aids:

To soften the hands pure white soap is the best—French castile soap, for instance. After washing the hands rub them with glycerine and rosewater

In winter after washing the hands rub a little starch on them, which will absorb all the moisture remaining, and prevent chapping.

For beautifying the hands mix four

parts of the yolk of an egg with five parts of glycerine, rubbing it well together in a mortar. Rub it on the hands after washing. This preparation can be kept for years, and is also good for all kinds of bruises.

Dear Mrs. B .- I learned something about starching clothes recently which is: Add a teaspoonful of borax to a pint of starch, and the cuffs and col-lars will iron as smooth and stiff as when we buy them.

Fort Worth.

MRS. WITHERS.

THE OLD RELIABLE. The stockmen of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old re-liable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be surpassed. ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Girls-College Hill, Dallas, Texas.

Seventh year. Founded by the Rev. A. C. Garrett, bishop of northern Texas, and under his supervision. Will open September 12, 1895. Classical literary, scientific courses, and a thorough preparatory course. Classics and mathematics in charge of graduates of Smith college, University of Toronto and Mount Holyoke. Departments of music and art under direction of the best instructors, trained in Germany, Paris, France, and New England conservatory of music. Department of modern languages includes French, German, Italian and Spanish. Teacher of French a graduate of Pension Lienard, France. A course of lectures on music and art. Infirmary in charge of a trained nurse. Terms, for tuition, including ancient and modern languages and all English branches, board light, fuel, washing, \$300 per annum.
Music, art, elocution, extra. For catalogues and further information, address
MISS TORBERT, Principal St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas.

A HORSE'S TAIL.

An Index to the Health, Strength and Disposition of the Animal.

In well formed horses the tail should be strong at the root, rising high from the croup, the direction of which it follows. When this is horizontal, the tail is gracefully carried, especially when the horse is moving. With powerful, good shaped horses it is often carried upward, or even curved over the back, especially when the horse is lively. The health and strength of the animal are, according to popular notions, indicated by the resistance the tail offers to manual interference and by the way in which it is carried. To some extent also it affords an indication of the horse's disposition.

A fidgety horse usually has the tail, like the ears, always in motion. When about to kick, the tail is drawn downward between the legs. . When the animal is fatigued or exhausted, then it is drooping and frequently tremulous, and with some horses, when galloping, it is swung about in a circular manner or lashed from side to side. There can scarcely be any doubt also that, like the tail of birds, it assists in the horse's movements, as when the animal is galloping in a small circle, or rapidly turning round a corner, it is curved to the inner side.

With well bred horses the hair of the tail is comparatively fine and straight and often grows to such a length that it reaches the ground. Coarse bred horses may also have the hair long, but then it is usually very thick and strong and more or less frizzly, though soft and curly hair may oc-casionally be noticed in the tail of thoroughbred horses. In some horses there is a tendency to shedding of the tail hair (this, like that of the mane, tail, forelock, fetlocks and some other parts, is permanent and not shed at certain seasons, as in other regions of the body). The horse is then said to be "rattailed," and there is a popular saying to the effect that such a horse is never a bad one. In other iustances the tail hair falls off, except at the end of the dock, where it forms a tuft, and the horse is then "cow tailed," or "mule tailed."-Nineteenth Century.

"HELLO!" IN ENGLAND.

It Is Much More Ceremonious Than In the United States.

The man had just come back from a pound the sugar and pour the currant year's sojourn in England and had used juice over it. Boil the strawberries for the telephone to announce to a friend his year's sojourn in England and had used presence in town.

"My, but that's different from the service we get across the pond, said he "Over there it's something like this: 'You ring and say, 'Are you there?'

" 'Are you there?' is the answer. "After assuring the young woman that you are there she asks you what number you want. You tell her. Then you ring off and go out and transact some business The same morning, if you are lucky, there comes a ring and then:

" 'Are you there?' "You assure the young woman, on honor, that you are really there. She thanks

you and then says: 'There you are.' " 'Are you there?' This time it is the

man you want to talk to.
"'Are you there?' This time you are
answering him, for no self respecting Briton will talk over the line unless all the ceremonious details have been carefully carried out.

"When each becomes convinced that the other is present in person, why, business can proceed. But the service you get is bad, long distance and all. I have almost yelled my lungs out trying to talk to a man in Paris, and results would have been almost as satisfactory if I had stuck my head out of the window and simply hollered across the channel."

Now this story may or may not be true, but the sequel is gospel fact. One of the men who heard the yarn had occasion to use the telephone. He rang,

and then: 'Are you there?" "There was a moment's pause; then in an apologetic tone of voice and with the

air of a man who had been squelched he said: "I beg your pardon. No. 999 south, please."—Chicago Tribune.

Queen Hatshepsu's Grave.

Egyptologists have always been curious in regard to the resting place of Queen Hatshepsu-or, as she was better known, Queen Chnemtamun. She was the great lady who built numerous splendid monuments and sent ships to Punt. Now, we know that men have quarreled with their mothers-in law from time immemorial, but rarely have shown spite to their aunts. Thotmes III was Queen Chnemtamun's nephew, and he behaved in the meanest way to his aunt. He tried his best to destroy all the records of the queen, and even annihilated her poor "Ka," or her double. Mr. Naville believes that he may have found Queen Chnemtamun's mortal remains near the shrine of Hathor, lying there quite unrecorded. If through the zeal of the explorer this much abused queen should grace the case of a museum, at least some slight reverence would be paid her after so many thousand years of neglect .- New York Times.

That Cow and Calf.

An anecdote from Mrs. Field's "Shelf of Old Books' delightfully shows the character of Scott's mind and the charm of his conversation. An old man in Glasgow told Mr. James T. Fields that he had once carried a law case to Sir Walter Scott for adjustment.

'How did he manage it?" asked Mr.

"Oh, beautifully!" returned the old client. "He told me a bonny story aboot a coo and a calf in Dundee, and then he sent me over the way to a brither lawyer, who, he told me, had a larger head for sich affairs than himsel'. Bit it was a braw story that he told me about the cattle o' Dundee, and it makes me laugh to this day when I think on't!"-Youth's Companion.

It is nice to talk to a girl who has her ideals, but it is discouraging to live with her.—Atchison Globe.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT By Taking Advantage of the Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast



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 Now Run Solid St. Louis Chicago KansasCity Wagner Buffet Sleeping Cars

FREE CHAIR CARS.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

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

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

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

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

Reclining Chair Cars.

Galveston and St. Louis, MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are en sale with the principal roads of the state, All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for the trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for the parties are really and the same trains make connections. 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. Mineral Wells 7:50 a. m. Weatherford 8:50 a. m. 3:50 p. m. Mineral Wells 12:22 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.

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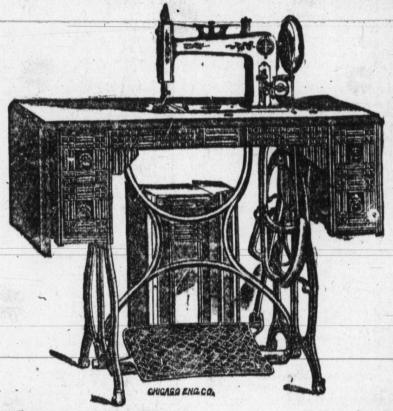
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City Property, Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise Bought, Sold and Evchanged: Prompt attention to all business put in our hands. We have small and large farms in every county in the state of Texas, and have special inducements to offer parties wishing to buy. We pay special attention to ex-

First floor Powell Building, 208 Main Street.

Fort Worth, Tex.

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. and, To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, twenty-five dollars in all we will send the Machine prepaid. 3rd. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, and twenty dollars to pay for same, and eight dollars in addition, we will send the Machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine, freight paid.

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

REMEMBER:

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,

Fort Worth, Texas,

M. Davis of Seymour, banker and rattleman, was in this city Saturday.
A. B. Robertson, the Colorado City rattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

S. W. Barber of Amarillo, a cattle feeder, was a flying visitor to Fort Worth Monday.

T. R. Clark of Comanche, a well-todo cowman, was a visitor to the stock center Friday.

J. S. McWilliams of Colorado City, a stockman, was registered at the Man-sion hotel Friday.

A. T. Crawley and A. G. McCormick, two cattlemen of Midland, were in Fort Worth Friday.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, one of the best known cattlemen in the Southwest, was here Sunday.

A. Beeman of Comanche, member of the cattle firm of Martin & Beeman, was in Fort Worth Friday.

D. R. Fant, the Goliad cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday, but escaped being seen by the Journal mixer. W. H. Godair of the celebrated live stock commission firm of Chicago-Godair, Harding & Co., was here Tues-

H. G. Martin, better known as "Uncle Henry," was in this city Friday en route home from a trip to Kansas City and Indian Teritory

J. D. Dorsey of Kansas City, a cattle salesman at that point for the Lone Star Commission company, was here Wednesday.

Z. T. Elliston, a well-known Jack county cattleman, was in this city Friday. Said that while some rain had fallen and grass was good, they were needing more.

A. C. Middleton of Abilene adver-tises a stray cow in this issue of the Journal, and says if her owner does not come forward she will be dealt with according to law.

W. V. Johnson of Grass Lands, Tex., a cattleman, in a letter to the Journal says: "Fine rains of late have given the plains a new look of verdure and cattle are looking splendidly."

Sam Davidson and W. B. Worsham, two noted cattlemen of Henrietta, were registered here Saturday. Said splen-did rains had visited their country, and everything looked alright.

Campbell Russell of Fowling, I. T., ryants to sell some one helfers and teers and has an advertisement in nother column to that effect, Cattle myers should look up the ad. and write directed.

S. R. Coggin of Brownwood was here naturday on his way home from a stay the Panhandle, where he recently rove a large bunch of cattle. Said hat fairly good rains had fallen, and grass was looking well.

D. C. Mitchell of Colorado, manager of the Square and Compass ranch, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Said that there are hardly any cattle in his part of the country, immense pastures having been completely cleaned out.

J. P. McMurray of Kansas City, an extensive cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to San Antonio. Said he was not in the market for anything, as he thought prices

Marion Sansom of Alvarado was here the terrible rains Saturday. Said which have been falling for the past two weeks have done an immense weeks have done ing them out, besides letting the weeds

J. B. Brannon of Brazos, Tex., writes he Journal as follows: "Plenty of the Journal as follows: "Plenty of rain, grass fine, stock fattening fast. 'Third party' flies numerous on cattle. Crops very grassy. Farmers plow about one day in six for the last three weeks. Everything wet.'

Pole West, a prosperous Greer county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday. Said that it was still dry in that country and that grass was beginning to get short. He was loking for some shorthorn heifers to put with his herd in order to improve his cattle.

W. L. Gilliland of Baird, known among his friends as "Big Bill," one of the old time cattlemen, and by the way one who is well fixed, called at the Journal office Friday, Said that the garss in his country is finer than for years and cattle doing splendidly.

D. G. Galbraith of Colorado City, a prosperous cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday accompanied by his wife. They had been putting in some time at Mineral Wells for Mr. Galbraith's health, who speaks of the cli-mate and water of that celebrated health resort. They went to Colorado

I. P. Duckworth of Kansas City of-fers to contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery. Those who contemplate buying anything in that line should correspond with him before purchasing.

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the Fort Worth stock yards, returned Wednesday from Austin, where he appeared before the Texas railroad commission in the interest of a lower rate on certain live stock shipments. It is needless to state he got what he went for, as he always does that.

John Rasson, for two years stationed at the Fort Worth stock yards, in charge of the branch office of one of the commission firms, has been appointed live stock agent of the "Katy" with headquarters at San Antonio.
"Johnnie," as his friends call him,
knows his business and will make the road he represents a splendid rustler.

George G. Gray of Midland, a widely known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Said that grass was good in his section and cattle looking fairly well. Also said that there are more stock cattle in the Midland country than anywhere in the west. The subject of state lands being mentioned, Mr. Gray said: "It is insane rot to talk about our section being anything but grazing land, and worthless for that

Strange

waste of harness and shoe-leather! Vacuum Leather Oil is best. 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-chinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

purpose without having water developed. One year with another it will take more than twenty-five acres to a cow, and without wells and wind-nills, it is worthless. The state should willing to give any man the use of the land free for a term of years if he would develop water on it. The state is a failure as a landlord, and the west can never expect to get justice from a Texas legislature as long as it is dominated by a lot of cranks who are led

Dr. Flower, the noted specialist, whose coming to Fort Worth is always heralded through the Journal, did not arrive Friday, as announced, washouts on the railroads having detained him, and Saturday he was literally over rug with patients. His free lecture to women at the opera house attracted an immense crowd and from heard all were highly pleased with what they heard.

The National Pump company of Kansas City, manufacturers of the Wonder Pump, in a letter to the Journal say:
"Our agent in the territory west of
Fort Worth has been unable for a few
weeks to get pumbs and engines fast enough, as we could not fill all our orders, but we have just started two new shops, making the pumps, and hope now to be able to fill orders prompt-ly." This is a pretty good indication of the efficiency of the pump, and also shows that irrigation is not lagging.

C. Q. Hazzard of Coleman, a steer feeder and stockman, was a caller at the Journal office Tuesday. He said: There has never been a time when our county was as well blessed with good grass and fat cattle. What crops have been planted are looking well, also: I believe Coleman county is better fixed for stock cattle than any county in the west. There are not too many for the grass we have but just enough.

A. W. Hudson of Kansas City offers a ten section ranch for sale in an advertisement which appears in another column. From the description of this property, a splendid opportunity offered for embarking in the live st business, and those contemplating further investments are offered a rare chance in this property. Sterling county is in a choice stock raising belt and no mistake can be made in investing in property in that section.

John B. Neil of Buffalo Gap, Texas, has an advertisement in the Journal offering for sale a splendid place in Taylor county. In a recent letter he says: "I wrote my advertisement hur-ridly and omitted one very important fact, and I send in more to be added It is almost a settled fact that we will have an irrigation plant put in here. My place is one of the best locations to be found for irrigation purposes." Read the change in Mr. Neil's advertisement and write him about this place.

J. I. McGrath, cattle buyer for Cudahy Bros., the big packers, is stationed at the Fort Worth stock where he is in the market for any class of cattle he can buy, canners preferred. He is prepared to pay governing prices for cattle less the cost of freight to the other markets, and ever cattle shipper in Texas should bill his stuff with a Fort Worth privilege, as he can lose nothing in the transaction, and stands a splendid chance of realizing more than when the other markets are reached.

P. C. O'Laughlin of Aeolion, Stephens county, whose name plainly indi-cates French parentage, was a pleas-ant caller at the Journal office Sautrday. Mr. O'Laughlin fed 200 steers the past season, which he sold to the oil mill company at Comanche for \$35 before they were finished, netting a handsome profit inthe transaction. When here he had just returned from a trip to Kansas City, and reported the need of rain in Kansas and the Territory. Said he was in the market for some more cteers, as he has a pasture and wants something to eat the grass.

R. K. Erwin of Dallas, secretary of the Cotton Seed Crusher's association of Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday Speaking of the exchange which will be established in Dallas when this year's product is ready for market, he said: "With an exchange representing nearly all of the mills in the state, the cattle feeder will be relieved of telegraphing and riding all over the state when he wants to buy feed. All he will have to do is to call at my office, and if there is anything for sale he can get it. This should be much more satisfactory than it has been in the past, as it will be better for the feeder and mill owners as well."

The Texas Molin Plow company of Dalas, one of the strongest and most popular houses in the implement trade, have come to Texas to Itay, and next year will be in their own building, their present quarters being too small for their business. They have 5 regular traveling men, and as the goods they represent are made with a special view of their adaptation to Texas, no trouble is found in selling them. At this company's factory, 640 men are employed all winter, and for a season of nine weeks a night force is added. E. H. Conibear, the manager at Dal-las, has had 29 years experience in the implement business, and knows it in every detail. Read their advertisement In another column and be sure to see their manufacture before making a purchase.

Frank G. Pay, state agent for Street's stable car line, came back lear Thursday from an extended stay in south Texas, most of which time he put in at Galveston. He made a trip to San Antonio and other southwestern Texas points, and from his observation said: "There are more cattle in that country than is generally supin that country than is generally sup-posed, and I look for big runs from that section. I think the shortage in northwest Texas is more pronounced than in the south country. Splendid rains have made the grass finer than has been for years, which may have a tendency to cause owners to hold their cattle until they get good and fat. This will in my opinion be a mis-take, for if they hold until late their cattle and those of the Territory will reach the market at the same time, and cause a falling off in prices. and cause a falling off in prices. are arranging to mass cars for the Indian erritory movement, and hope be able to handle the south Texas business first. A big movement is going on from Arizona points to Montana and Dakota just now, and it looks like all the cattle from Arizona will be moved out."

S. M. Haney, a well-to-do farmer of Handley, was a caller at the Journal office Monday. Mr. Haney is a member of the Texas Farmers' Congress and a strong believer in the efficacy of farmers' associations when politics are barred. He said: "Crops down our way are better than they have our way are better than they been for years at the corresponding been for years at the corresponding been for years at the corresponding season. Of course cotton is largely in the future, but corn is fine. Do you know that most men who raise corn all their lives make a great mistake in cultivation. The first plowing corn gets should be deep, but after that two or three inches depth is sufficient. The truth of this assertion was demonstrated on my farm this year. One of my tenants was plowing his corn over the second time and had his plows set very deep. I happended to notice him, and at my suggestion he lessened the depth of his shovels, and today you can tell to a row where the change was made. Oats will make about half a crop with us this year. I am a strong a crop with us this year. I am a strong

believer in farmers' institutes, and farmers' meetings where industrial development is the central theme. There are no set rules as applied to farming as all agricultural knowledge is relative. Farmers may join each other, get the methods which would other, get the methods which would be followed by success on one would produce a failure on the other. Here is where the practical man comes in and when a number of them get to-gether and discuss methods, everybody-present learns something. The bane of our country is politics, but it seems that the people are getting heartily tired of the demagogue and his rant-ings."

C. A. Sublet of Sublet, this county, postmaster and farmer, paid the Journal office a pleasant call Thursday morning. He said: "I am a strong believer in the policy advocated by your paper, but the majority of my peighbors would rather have politics. neighbors would rather have politics One of the greatest drawbacks the farming class have to contend with, is the agitation of political questions to the almost entire neglect of agricul-tural development. There is enough stuff wasted every year on the farms of this state to feed a whole lot of stock, yet the people will not recognize it. For instance, last year I ran a rake over my oat stubble after the harvester had done its work, and se-cured enough oats to feed a team through the winter. I then broke the through the winter. I then broke the land, and there was enough seed on the ground to make a crop. While the drouth prevented the oats from making. I got lots of good pasturage. Corn is looking well, and if we have two more good rans we will make the begin crop in years. Something of a crop would be made if it did not rain again, but a drouth would hurt it materially. I am thinking of raising my fodder I am thinking of raising my fodder this year, but it is difficult to get help to pull fodder in hot weather. The out crop in my section will be better than was supposed, as the rains have caused the oats to fill out considerably.
One of my fields is troubled with Johnson grass, and I would like for some reader of the Journal who has had experience to tell me how to get rid of it. I am thinking of sowing that part of my land which has the grass on it, of my land which has the grass on it, and breaking the stubble after harvest. I believe that by keeping it from going to seed, I can after a while get rid of it. The stuff has little or no value as hay, and if allowed to spread will soon ruin a farm. If anybody knows a plan by which to get rid of it, I would like for them to tell it through the col-umns of the Journal."

SWINE.

PREPARE FOR FALL. The question of providing food to

fatten fal pigs and push spring pigs on rapidly is becoming quite an im-portant one to farmers west of the Mississippi. Notwithstanding the prevailing low prices, we believe that the harvests of 1895, whether of corn, wheat, or oats, will fall into empty bins, and, should low prices prevail, it will not be because of the abund-ance of feedstuffs, but because of depressed industrial conditions which decrease the power of consumers to purchase. Unfortunately, says "Live Stock and Western Farm Journal," the low prices in Chicago do not benefit the farmer who wishes to buy corn in his own neighborhood. In a large portion of the West corn sells practi-cally at Chicago prices. Nevertheless, for fattening purposes it is very hard to procure a substitute. Ttke the case in hand. We would advise fedieng this winter wheat, as soon as it can be threshed, to hogs, but, if they are to be fattened in July and August, we would not hesitate to buy corn even at the prices today. A mixture of oats and field peas would improve the ration, and would furnish variety, but we would not advised putting them in on winter wheat. We would there-fore advise our correspondent to buy corn, and feed with his new wheat un-til his hogs are ready for market. We woud not advise him to put in a mix-ture of spring grains with winter wheat, and especially if he is intend-ing to seed down to clover. It would be much better for him to take a different field and put in his peas and oats with a press drill. Add to them barley and spring wheat, but, better still, put the peas down three inches deep and give the other grains the usu-al covering; turn in his hogs as soon as the peas are fit for use, and let them clean off this field before he threshes his wheat, and in this way feed his hogs for market.

LAME PIGS.

Almost every mail brings letters asking what to do for pigs that are lame in their hind legs or hind parts, and almost every paper has something to say about the trouble, but so many seem to think that what is prescribed for other pigs will not do for theirs, though disease and conditions are precisely the same. Some write: "My pens are warm, dry and clean; I give all the food my pigs will eat, and don't see why they get sick or lame." But a warm, dry pen does not afford suffi-cient exercise and fresh, invigorating air to keep up a healthy circulation and digestion.

It is not so much the fault of the food given as is often thought, but food undigested, because of unnatural conditions. A hog or pig is no exception to other animals, but we often want him to be an exception, because he is a hog, probably, and expect him to live, thrive and do well simply because he is a hog. And we suppose he would if he were not governed by nature's law. If we would only remember the mis-takes we made this last winter what blunders we would avoid next! Warm shelter no one thinks more of than the writer, if other things accompany such as a change of good air, light and

exercise. Some pigs are kept so warm that they are in a state of perspiration; the cold air that they are exposed to at feeding time closes the pores of the skin, then come colds, indigestion, fever, rheumatism, and stiffness of joints and limbs. Have not most all of us experienced the same thing? And the pig is not a bit different from us in his liability to illness. If the beds are not kept clean, although they are warm, seurvy will result. I have made mistakes in days gone by, and never escaped their penalty. Never think of medicines, or some nostrums, but study feeding in a manner demanded by the feeding in a manner demanded by the physical structure of the animal We must learn by observation and in-telligence to prevent disease. Summer is at hand, and so is stag-

nant water, mire holes, contaminated, dusty stables, fields without shade, filthy yards, full of worms and mias-matic poison, which will bring a pro-cession of diseases, including lame ioins and stiff limbs. And if I were loins and stiff limbs. And if I were possessed of all the veterinary science known, I would not be able to remedy by prescription the damage these things do. But now give the stiff and sick pigs a warm and ensily digested food, to repair digestion, and for stiffness of joints give saleratus, or some saltpeter, and write over the door of every hog pen: "Constipation is the first step toward disease, and proper feeding will prevent it."—Theo. Louis in Farm, Stock and Home.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA. 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 for the book

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, J. S. WEBBER.

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.

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

EXCURSIONS TO SAN ANTONIO,
MONTEREY AND CITY OF MEXICO, VIA THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.
On June 1st and 2d, 1895, round
trip excursion tickets will be on sale to San Antonio, Texas, account Na-tional Travelers' Protective Association meeting, at extremely low rates. On June 6th the International route and Mexican National railways will run an extension excursion special train from San Antonio to Monterey, Mexico. (Rate \$5.00 round trip, limit fifteen days), and to Mexico City (rate \$20.00 round trip, limit thirty days), stop over privilege in Mexico within

Such an opportunity for visiting Mexico has never before been offered. Take the International excursion train morning of June 6th for Mexico. For further information and a guide book of Mexico address

D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Texas.

A young man has an abundance of principle if he can say to his sweet-heart, "I can afford it."—Cincinnati "I enjoyed your lecture on the finan-

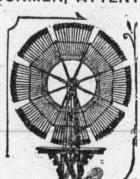
to the orator, "but I would like to ask you one question."
"Certainly," said the orator, "go What side of the question are you

on?"-Chicago Record.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS CUR! D'AT HOME. Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the To-baco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wil-son Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

CANCER CURED With soothing, balmy oils. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Cancer of the nose, eye, lip, ear, neck, breast, stomach, womb—in fact, all internal or external organs or tissues—cured without knife or burning plasters, but with soothing aromatic oils. Beware of frauds and imitators, as there are others who hope to profit by advertising to cure these diseases with an oil. CUT THIS OUT and send diseases. Mailed ffee. Address DR. D. M. BYE COMBINATION OIL CURE, Kansas City, Kensas. When writing mention this paper.

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION.



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

water. 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

time. 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 applica-

Remember that it is no trouble to answer questions. F. W. AXTELL, 600 W. Weatherford Street, Fort Worth.

ALWAYS OPEN.

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Full line af Undertaker's Goods on hand. Prompt attention given tel-egraph and telephone orders.

314 W. Weatherford St., near Court-house, Fort Worth, Tex, Phone No. 157.

RTISTICALLY RRANGED GRICULTURAL DVERTISING LWAYS TŦRACTS MITTENTION

write FRANK B. WHITE CO., SPECIAL AGAICULTURAL | 649-51 The Rookery, Chicago | 91 Times Building, New York



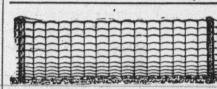




DUKES

for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATO

2 oz. PACKAGES 5\$



Don't Put a Tramp in Charge.

If obliged to employ one, give him a position where it will not harm you if he "goes wrong." Many farmers have lost heavily trying to save money on wages, so also on wire fences. Soft wire is CHEAP but nonelastic. It appears to work well while you are watching it, but when your back is turned it gives you the slip. It is safer to require references, and the best in the world are furnished by the PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

LOCAL OPTION TOWNS. I am better prepared than ever to furnish local option towns with whis-kies and wines in any quantities desired at reasonable prices. Send me your orders, stating what price goods you want, and I will give you your money's worth. I make a specialty of fine old whiskies by the bottle and gal-lon. Write for prices.

F. M. CRADDOCK,

227 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

Please mention this paper.

FORT WORTH'S

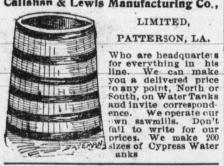
NEW HOTEL,



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

> McLEAN & MUDGE, Proprietors.

Why not Purchase yoar Louisiana Cypress Water Tanks, Sash. Doors and Blinds —FROM— Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co.



LIMITED, PATTERSON, LA.

We make a specialty of growing SEED POTATOES. We select the best varieties, true to name, and grow them in the cold North. and store them in cellars built

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

specially to preserve their vigor. Before you buy, send for our il-

lustrated Farm Seed Catalogue.

D. G. BARROW & CO. Dealers in

Lumber, Lalh and Shingles SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.

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 of lumber at the lowest prices.

To Cattlemen:

"Extra - Pale"

We Recommend Our Special Brew

BOTTLE BEER For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your

Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.

MONEY TO LOAN, On City or Country Real Es-ate. Vendor's Lien Notes Ex-

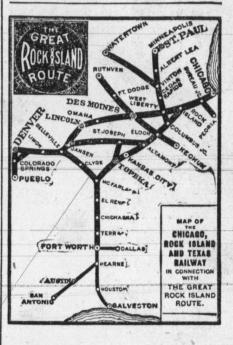
tended. Apply direct to WESTERN SECURITIES CO., Cor, 4th and Rusk Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

HUGH H. LEWIS,

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 ber location—only two blocks from the public square.

Cor 13th and Main.



This map shows a modern "up-to date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the

IT IS THE

"Great Rock Island ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth......10:40 a m Lv. Bowie ... 1:31 p m

Lv. Ringgold ... 2:09 p m

Ar. Kansas City ... 8:20 next a m

No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth ... 8:10 p m

Lv. Bowie ... 10:40 p m

Lv. Ringgold ... 11:19 p m

Ar Kansas City ... 5:25 p m

Ar. Denver 7:25 a m Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining hair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and dain streets.

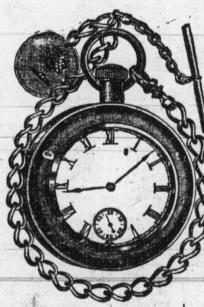
W. T. ORTON,
C. T. A. Chair Cars on all trains.

7:25 a m

NOT A HUMBUG

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

Time.



THREE FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

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

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

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

for 12 months. STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING Co.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. This week has been a quiet week about the stock yards, the receipt of both hogs and cattle having been light. Cudahy Bros., the big packers, have located a cattle buyer at the yards, with instructions to buy freely, and while the principal desire is in the canner line, he will take anything that comes along. It costs cattle shippers comes along. It costs cattle shippers nothing to bill their critic with a Fort Worth privilege, and in nine cases out of ten it will pay them better to sell here and let somebody else stand the shrinkage and possible fall in prices than to ship clear through. Cattle owners should bear this in mind, and investigate this market, if they do nothing else.

Prices at the close of this report were bout as follows:

Top hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.35. Medium hogs, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Light hogs, \$3 to \$3.50.

Cattle for the local supply are a few cents lower, good cows bringing from \$2 to \$2.25. The demand for hogs is argely in excess of the supply.
PERSONAL MENTION.

J. W. Nickolson, Blooming Grove; R. J. Sanderson, Athens; C. M. Cauble,

Aquilla, and a Melekoff shipper were in with car lots of hogs.

W. N. Huckabee, J. W. Scott, W. H. Runyon, Boaz, S. Caraway, D. M. Vines, H. Hix and R. L. McCart sold aogs off of wagons. E. M. Daggett and J. Hovenkamp

pold small bunches of cattle. NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, June 1.—Since close of markets on Monday there has been only moderate receipts of beef cattle and a slight falling off in calves and yearlings. Beeves, cows and heifers are steady, and good stock in demand. Good yearlings and heavy calves are and firm, poor stock sells slowly. Hogs quiet, good corn-fed stock firm. No inquiry for sheep.

CATTLE.	to do its of same state and	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, SPINS
Good smooth fat fed beeves		
per lb. gross4 Fair fat fed beeves per lb.	@4	1-4
gross3	1-4@3	1-2
Good fat grass beeves per Ib.		
gross3	1-2@3	3-4
Fair fat grass beeves per lb.		*******
gross2 Thin and rough old beeves	1-2@3	
per Ib. gross1	3-4@2	1-2
Good fat cows and heifers		
per 1b. gross3	1-2@3	3-4
Fair fat cows, per lb. gross2		
Good fat yearlings per Ib.		1-2

Thin and rough old cows, Bulls, per 15 gross 1-2@2 1-2 each \$ 6.00@\$10.00 Good fat calves each \$ 8.50@ 10.00 Fair fat calves each 7.00@ 7 50 Thin yearlings 6.00@ 7.50 Good milch cows 25.00@ 30.00 Common to fair 15.00@ 20.00 Springers 17.50@ 22 50 HOGS.

Good fat corn-fed per lb.

Good fat sheep per b..... 3 1-4@3 3-4
Common to fair each...... \$1.25@2.00
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Limited.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, Mo., June 5 .- Cattle-Re-St. Louis, Mo., June 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4900; shipments, 2100; buyers demanded 10@15c off on native steers, but holders refused to yield, and the market dragged heavily. Shipping and beef steers range \$4.25@5.25; light to heavy butchers, \$3.25@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75; cows, \$2.25@3.50; Texas cattle ran 25c lower on poor but remained about steady on better grades. Fed steers \$2.50@4.50. better grades. Fed steers, \$2.50@4.50; grassers, \$2.50@3.60; cows, \$2.00@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7400; shipments, 400; market 5@10c lower; heavy, \$4.40@4.50; packing, \$4.25@4.50; light, \$3.90@4.30. Sheep—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 200; market; native muttons, steady \$3.25@4.75, but common stuff 25c Southwestern range, \$2.50@3.25; lambs,

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Kan., June 3.—Receipts last week were about 51,000 cattle, 63,-600 hogs and 26,500 sheep.

The cattle market opened the week strong and active, closed dult and slow with a decline of 20@40c on all grades of killing cattle.

Packers were liberal buyers, but the last of the week beef sold in the East was losing plenty of money and they began to take off in the markets. Prospects are for no decided improve-ment until the surplus is worked off. Sales of Texans include:

No. Av.	Price
90	\$4 2
95 962	3 9
81 973	3 7
86 1073	4 3
100 grass	3 4
103	4 1
421110	4 6
124 900	3 3
2017 998	3 7
24 871	3 1
175 879	3 6
136	4 4
150 1058	41
1461001	3 9
Swift & Co. bought 7000, S	. & 8

5600, Armour 5000, Fowler & Dold 1509, Eastman and other shippers 3800. Hogs those the week 5@10c higher than last week, with bulk of sales of packing hogs at \$4.25@4.40; lights, \$3.50 @3.75. We do not think hogs will sell much laster and confidently will sell much laster. much lower, and confidently expect higher prices with lighter receipts.

Packers seem to be willing buyers for al' good packing hogs that come. Last Week Armour bought 23,400, Swift 10,400, Fowler 9200, Dold 6200, S. & S. 1700.

With continued very heavy receipts sheep desized 30@50c and the close of the market was very weak. We expect liberal receipts next week and can see no chance for immediate improvement

in the market. Yours truly, GEO. R. MARSE LIVE STOCK COM-MISSION COMPANY.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. Kansat City, June 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 420; shipments, 1900; market steady for best; others weak to 10c lower; Tégas steers, \$3.20; Texas cows, \$2,950,05. lower; T64as steers, \$3.20; Texas cows, \$2.25@3.03; beef steers, \$3.25@5.50; native cows, \$1.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@4.50; bulls, \$2.00@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800; shipments, 1300; market 5@10c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.30@4.50; neavies, \$4.45@4.55; packers, \$4.30@4.56; mixed, \$4.20@4.50; lights, \$4.10@4.22; yorkers, \$4.15@4.25; pigs, \$3.15@4.13 \$3.15@4.14 Sheep-Receipts, 2600; shipments, 600; market steady.

CINCAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Ill., June 5.—Cattle—Fewer cattle are coming forward than last week, and there is a growing scarcity of choice lots, prices for which are higher unfer the influence of a good demand from chipmens. demand from shippers. The arrivals continue to show deteroriation in quality and the daily offerings consist largely of Texas and common natives. For the comparatively few cattle of the best tass prices showed plenty of strength, but other kinds were slow of strength, but other kinds were slow of sale and common grades 10c lower. Two saler of extra choice beeves were made at 45, and some choice steers were solf at \$5.75@5.85. Sales were largely £: \$4.25@\$5.25; grass steers were numbrous and sales of such were slow at \$7.60@4.25; very heavy cattle were discriminated against. The plentifulness ?? Texas cattle made it hard work for Pailers, and sales were largely

at a low range of prices. The stocker and feeder trade is still very dull, and prices are extremly low as compared with a few weeks ago, sales being mostly at \$2.50@3.90.

Hogs-There was a big run and fully 40,000 offered. A fair demand existed. Chicago packers were principal buyers, and some sales were made at as high and some sales were made at as high prices as yesterday, but much of the trading was done at a decline of 5c. The offerings embraced a larger proportion of common light hogs and such droves moved off slowly at the decline, but good fat matured hogs sold at 4.35@4.80. Light weights found buyers at \$4.25@4.55 and mixed hogs at 4.35@4.65.

Sheep—The receipts today jumped to

Sheep—The receipts today jumped to about 14,000 head, and with a slow demand. Prices were for common 5 to 10c lower. Native sheep sold at \$2.00@4.25; Texans, \$2.00@4.35; yearlings, \$3.50@4.25; spring lambs, \$4.00@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 1500; hogs, 35,000; sheep, 14,000.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1895.

Last week's receipts of Texas cattle were 10,500, the largest of the year. Receipts the previous week, 7,600, against 6000 a year ago, and 15,000\$ two years ago. There were received about 34,600 Texas cattle last month, making 111,600 the first five months of the year, against 20,500 May, 1894, and 102,500 the first five months of last 102,500 the first five months of last While receipts of cattle decreased 51,000 last month compared with a year ago, Texas increased 14,000, showing a decrease of 65,000 natives com-

pared with May, 1894.

The cattle market declined 50c the past week on nearly all grades and post Texas cattle this week opened at

During the week the Capitol Syndicate had in seven cars of Panhandle raised black polled cattle, corn fed, which sold at \$5.00@5.60. Other Texas

cattle sold as follows:	
No. Ave.	Price.
85 1254	\$4.95
180 cows 695	2.40
384 grassers 948	3.65
229 1033	4.30
207 1064	4.35
35 1005	4.35
34 987	4.35
55 980	4.35
33 962	4.35
112 918	4.40
88 1043	4.45
124 1032	4.50
114 973	4.50
399 grassers 871	3.85
25 grassers 858	3.85
74 grassers 941	4.10
48 grassers 906	4.15
68 grassers 941	4.20
42 896	4.20
50 983	4.25
72 987	4.32 1-2
25 973	4.35
39 943	4.37 1-2
28 1042	4.40
67 966	4.50
351006	4.50
36 935	4.55
25 993	4.60
139 991	4.65
15 1110	4.70
21 1130	4.75
Texas sheep are now \$1	
nounds lower than at the hig	h point a

pounds lower than at the high point a week ago! The trade was blocked with common stock and we advise shippers to look out for inferior grades. Good to choice Texas wethers are not Good to choice Texas wetners are not very plenty and will sell better later. Rcent sheep sales included the following: 781 sheep (Texas), average 74 pounds, \$3.50; 76 sheep (Texas), average 76 pounds, \$4.00; 20 Texans, average 76 pounds, \$3.00; 308 Texas, average 78 pounds, \$3.60; 771 Texas, average 79 pounds, \$3.60; pounds, \$3.20.

Best Texas sheep are now worth

about \$3.50 here. Yours very truly, GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

BRADSTREET'S GRAIN REPORT. New York, June 5.—Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreets covering the principal points of accumulation in the United tSates, Canada and Europe, together with supplies afloat for Europe from all sources, indicate the following changes in available stocks last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

United States and Canada east of United States and Canada east of Rocky mountains, wheat, decrease, 2,-171,000; United States, Pacific coast, wheat, decrease, 80,000; total decrease, wheat, both coasts, 2,707,000; affoat for and in Europe, increase, 2,438,000; total decrease world's visible available wheat, 309,000; United States and Canwheat, 309,000; United States and Canada east of Rocky mountains, corn, increar, 1,888,000; United States and Canada east of Rocky mountains, oats, increase, 1,871,000. Leading decreases of wheat stocks at points not covered in official reports include 115,000 bushels in Northwestern elevators, 110,000 bushels at Joilet, 70,000 bushels in Milwaukee private elevators, 80,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, 51,000 bushels at Louisville, 42,000 bushels at Kingston, 20,000 bushels at Fort Wil-

Corresponding decreases include 40,-Corresponding decreases include 40,000 bushels at Leavenworth and 43,000
bushels at Newport.

The heavy increase in stocks of wheat
afloat for and in Europe last week is
found in supplies at Antwerp and Odessa and in those affoat for Europe.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—Wheat—Dull; No. 2 hard, 79c; No. 2 red, 83 1-2@ Suc; rejected, 77@79c.
Corn—Firm; No. 2, mixed, 44 3-4@
45 1-2c; No. 2 white, 48 7-8c.
Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2

ST. LOUIS GRAIN. St. Louis, June 5 .- Flour-Quiet and

Wheat-Weak and 1 1-8c lower early afterward rallying and closing 3-8c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 80@ 81 1-2c; July, 78 3-8c; September, 77 7-8c. Corn fluctuated within narrow range, firmer closing 1-2@5-8c higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 43 3-8c; July, 49 1-4@ Oats—Weak early, but closed 3-8c higher. No. 2 cash, 28 1-2c bid; June, 28 5-8@28 3-4c; July, 29 3-8c bid; Sep-

tember, 29 3-8c. LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, June 5 --Wheat-Spot dull and demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 9 1-2d; No. 2 spring, 6s 3d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 2 1-2d; No. 1 Callfornia, 5s 9 1-2d.

fornia, 5s 9 1-2d.

Futures steady, 1-2@3-4d lower. June, 5s 8 3-4d; July, 5s 9 1-4d; August, 5s 9 3-4d; September, 5s 10 1-4d; October, 5s 10 3-4d; November, 5s 11 1-4d.

Corn—Spot, dull; American mixed, new, 4s 8 1-2d. Futures dull, 1-2@3-4d lower. June, 4s 6 1-2d; July, 4s 6 1-4d; August, 4s 6 3-4d; September, 4s 7d; October, 4s 7 1-4d; November, 4s 7 1-2d.

Flour—Firm. demand moderate Win-Flour-Firm, demand moderate. Win-

CHICAGO GRAIN. CHICAGO, June 5.
The bears jumped on wheat at the opening today, but the bulls succeeded in tossing it up later, and it closed 1 3-8c higher. Some scattered showers having fallen through the Ohio river valley in the pight foreign markets. valley in the night, foreign markets went lower. The crop news, received from private sources was generally as dishearteningly bad as before, al-though there appearede to be a difference of opinion in St. Louis regarding the amount of damage done to the crop of Missouri. The market took on a firmer tone when it was observed that after some weak holdings had been disposed of in the first few minutes of the session, the offerings came from the session. the short sellers and the bulls saw just where they stood. The first substantial assistance received by the bulls came from the inquiry which sprang

ment that was somined to local business. Later Duluth advised a sale of 100,000 bushels for export besides 50,000 bushels for winter wheat mills. New York and Baltimore sent similar news, and here about 115,000 bushels were re

Corn was weak for a few minutes at the start, but soon changed its tone. The prediction of dry warm weather with last year's experience of the effects of such and the falling off in the receipts were the reasons for the strength which succeeded the early weakness.

Oats were irregular, and while trading was quite active throughout, only a fair business was transacted. Fluc-tuations were entirely influenced by the wheat and corn markets. At times prices would take an advance and the close came during one of these periods, showing an advance of from 1-8c to 3-8c over yesterday.

Provisions were weak on heavy hog receipts. Pork closed with a net loss of 5c for the day. Lard was heavy. The loss for the day was 5c. Ribs lost 5c.
Estimated for Thursday—Wheat, 30; corn, 300; oats, 155 cars; hogs, 35,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

The cotton market opened at an advance of 3 points but immediately lost the improvement and for the rest of the day showed decided irregularity and weakness, closing steady at a net decline of 10@11 points. Total sales 141,800 bales. Spot quiet and un-changed. The advance at the opening was partly due to private cables of a favorable character respecting the outlook for English trade. But from this point the market fell away rapidly. The market was affected this afternoon by the bad break at New Orleans which report said was due to heavy

realizing in that market.

New York, June 5.—Cotton—Spot closed dull. Middling uplands, 7 1-4c; middling gulf, 7 1-2c. Sales, 237 bales. Futures closed steady at the decline. Sales, 141,800 bales. January, 7.20; February, 7.25; March, 7.30; June, 6.90; July, 7.01; August, 7.05; Sepember, 7.07; October, 7.10; November, 7.13; December, 7.17.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.-Cotton moderate business, American middling, 5 15-32d; good middling, 4 1-32d; American middling, 3 7-8d; low middling, 3 3-4d; good ordinary, 3 5-8d; ordinary, 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 8000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7900 American. Receipts 10,000 bases in-cluding 6200 American. Futures opened steady and closed barely steady at the decline. American middling L. M. C., June, 3 51-64@3 52-64d; June and July, 3 51-64d; July and August, 3 52-64@3 53-64d; August and September, 3 53-64@3 54-64; September and October, 3 53-64@3 54-64d; October and November, 3 53-64@3 54-64d; November and December. ber, 3 54-64d; November and December, 3 55-64d; December and January, 3 56-64d; January and February, 3 57-64d; February and March, 3 58-64. The tenders of today's deliveries were 1900 bales new dockets and 200 old

NEW YORK FUTURES. New York, June 5.—Cotton futures steady, sales 13,500. June, 6.90 bid; July, 6.90@6.91; August, 6.95@6.96; September, 6.88@6.89; October, 6.85@6.86; November, 6.87@6.89; December, 6.90@6.91; January, 6.95@6.96; February, 6.99@

NEW YROK SILVER. New York, June 5.—Bar silver, 66 5-8c; Mexican dollars, 53 1-4c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS.

New York, June 5.—Agents have advanced the price of Lockwood B 36inch and 40-inch brown cottons, 1-4c; Allen four yard prints, 1-4c. With a good company of visiting buyers pres-ent there was more stir in the market considerable business specialties. The market for wide sheetings is somewhat restless. Four yard brown sheetings are firm at 4 1-4 net and no stocks; three-yard sheetings, 4 3-4c; and standard drills, 5 1-4c better. Printing cloths quiet at 2 13-16c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York, June 5 .- Bond list-United States fours, new, registered, 123 3-8; United States fours, new, coupon, 123 3-8; United States fours new, coupon, 123 3-8; United States fives registered, 116; United States fives coupon, 116; United States fours registered, 111 7-8; United States fours coupon, 113; United States twos registered, 97; Missouri sixes, 100; Atchison fours, 73 1-8; Atchison second A, 24 3-8; Central Pacific firsts of '95; 103; Denver and Rio Grande sevens, 112 1-2; Denver and Rio Grande fours 103; Denver and Rio Grande sevens, 112 1-2; Denver and Rio Grande fours, 88 3-8; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio sixes, 99; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio sevens, 101 1-2; Houston and Texas Central fives, 110; Houston and Texas Central sixes, 102 1-2; Missouri, Kansas and Texas first fours, 85 3-4; Missouri, Kansas and Texas second fours, 80 1-2; St. Louis and Iron Mountain general fives, 78 5-8; St. Louis and San Francisco general sixes, 112; Texas and Pacific firsts, 91 1-4; Texas and Pacific seconds, 30 1-2; Union Pacific firsts of '96, 105 1-2; West Shore fours, 106 1-8. Closing stocks west—Atchison, 6; Central Pacific, 18 3-4; Chicago and Al-

ton, 150; Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, 81 1-2; Coton Oil Certificates, 27 1-4; Delaware and Hudson, 188 27 1-4; Delaware and Hudson, 128 3-8; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 160 3-4; Denver and Rio Grande pre-ferred, 46 1-2; Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' company, 19 3-4; Illinois Central, 95 1-2; Kansas and Texas preferred, 31 5-8; Lake Shore, 145 1-4; Louis-ville and Nashville, 57 1-4; Missouri Pacific, 28; Northern Pacific, 5 1-4; Northern Pacific preferred, 18 1-4; Northwestern, 19 3-4; Northwestern preferred, 144; Pacific Mail, 28 3-8; Reading, 17 1-2; Rio Grande Western, 19; Rock Island, 68 3-8; St. Paul, 66 1-8; St. Paul preferred, 120 1-2; Sugar Refinery, 117 3-8; Tennessee Ccal and Iron, 28 3-8; Texas and Pacific, 11 7-8; United States Express, 40; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 80 3-4; Wabash, St. Louis and Pa-cific preferred, 19 1-2; Wells Fargo Ex-press, 108; Western Union, 92 1-4; Den-ver and Rio Grande, 14 1-2; Houston and W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Texas Central, 2 1-4.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

They Were Equally Matched, and Both Came Out Triumphant. The lady whose duty it was to do the

cooking and the washing for the Van Brant family toiled painfully up to Mrs. Van Brant's presence the other morning, and groaning lugubriously intimated that she had news of importance to communicate. Her employer requested her to be seated and to unburden her mind. the cook and laundress told her tale of woe.

"I cayn't stay har no longah," she announced. " 'Tain't that I doan't like yuh all—'deed it ain't, Mis' Van Brant. But I'ze too ole, an I suffers too much from

Mrs. Van Brant expressed her sympathy She said that she regretted Dinah's decision, but that she would not seek to shake it if indeed the work was to hard. Dinah replied courteously that it wouldn't be too hard for a younger and stronger woman, but that she herself could no longer stand it. She was dying by inches under the strain, and she was obliged to have a rest -a prolonged and immediate rest.

"I am particularly sorry that you should be obliged to leave now," sighed Mrs. Van Brant, "for I am expecting my sister-inlaw for a visit. I was just coming down to tell you about it and to offer you \$18 a month instead of \$15. But of course"--"What's dat you say, honey?" interrupted Dinah. "Eighteen dollars! An yuh expectin comp'ny? Well, now, Mis' Van Brant, yuh doan't think Dinah's goin ter leave yuh in the lurch when yuse expectin comp'ny, an yuh husban's folks at that?

Doan't yuh worry, honey. Eight—yuh sister-in-law comin! I'll stay." "But your rheumatism, Dinah? I don't want you to kill yourself for me, you know.

"Nevah yuh min, honey. 'Deed, ter tell the truth, I'ze afraid ter take a res'. Yuh bones jest stiffen up when yuh ain't usin

Then the two diplomats smiled, and mutual respect sweetened all their inter course for many days .- New York World.

The Diamond as a Friend "That's my silent partner," said Tody Hamilton, when I called attention to the fact that he always were his big diamend

beneath his vest. "A good diamond," he explained, "I about the best friend in need a traveling man has. You may think it a case of van ity, but it isn't-at least it isn't with a majority of the men who wear them on the road. A diamond is the most con venient form of portable property and the least fluctuating in value. You may get out of money in some faraway town, be robbed on the road, lose your money or blow it in on a spree. There you are. Your diamond of the value of \$150 will stand you in for \$100. You couldn't get more than \$50 or something like that on a watch worth \$250 to \$400. So, you'll see most traveling men wearing a good stone. It is a silent or special partner and stands by a man at the right time.

'Circus men and theatrical people save their money in diamonds. They see a good many ups and downs, and if they didn't put their surplus cash into gems they'd let it all go and have nothing for a rainy day. An actress can this way both save he money and be using it at the same time in personal adornment. We used to have a mae with the Barnum show who went through the entire season dealing in diamonds with our people. He'd sell them diamonds, buy them back or loan money on them when the possessors were hard up and run a regular diamond broker's trade with us exclusively."-Pittsburg Dis-

Thoughtful and Gallant.

In a recent trial at Siena the beauty of a servant girl summoned as a witness had a dramatic effect on judge, jury and coun-While undergoing examination she commendable spirit of justice and gallantry, said: "I beg you, my pretty girl, to turn also toward the jury, as I do not wish it to be said that I alone have the privilege of admiring your beauty."

The Barbados were named by an explorer with a smattering of Latin. The word signifies "bearded" and was suggested by the hanging moss on the trees, which bore a distinct resemblance to long hair and beard.



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.

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

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R. A. Riddels, J. S. Dorsey, eats the salesmen; G. Nicholson, hos salesman; E. V. Garnett, S. D. Feit, sheep salesman.
Market reports furnished of application. Write to us.

ELADI'S NEW ORDER.

He Gently "Joshes' Secret Cocleties and Then Proceeds to Oragnize One.

The country has gone lodge crazy, and the man who can belong to the greatest number of secret societies considers himself the most philanthropic and self-ground secret.

and self-sacrificing. As lodges go now, they must each have a dreadful secret, mysterious signs, dark proceedings, fearful passwords, etc., and if the impression can be made that the initiatory ceremonies are extremely dangerous to life and limb, the more inducements there is limb, the more inducements there is supposed to be held out for candidates for orders. And what is strange to me, in this land of Republicanism, is that the lodges are all constructed on the monarchial and despotic formula, and the vocabulary of our language has been put quite to the test in supplying mighty titles for the officers. Suppremest, Most Sublime, Universalist, Magnificent, Dread Autocrat of the Universal Universe is a mild title compared with some worn by officers of two-bit lodges I know. Another strange two-bit lodges I know. Another strange thing is what it should be generally admitted, and that without question, that all secret societies are productive that all secret societies are productive of nothing but good. It seems almost sacrilege to think that a secret order might have a rule, a custom, or a practice, or a motive that is not entirely wise and beneficent, and yet it is impossible that none of them should fail to be perfect institutions.

So lodge-crazy is the country that a man can today start out with the announcement that he is organizing subordinate lodges of the Great Grand Or-

ordinate lodges of the Great Grand Or-der of Tumble Bugs, with badges and insurance features, and a big secret; and he can soon build up a membership. If he state that the organization was instituted by Cain and Abel, or even by their uncles and cousins, his word will not be questioned. Have a mystery to it and people will believe

anything. Try to demonstrate a theory for the advancement of civilization and re-finement and no attention is paid to you. State a plan with a mystery to it and no argument is necessary. The boys chip in, pay the lecturer, pay an initiation fee, pay dues, buy uniforms and provide themselves with mimic implements of trades, or war, neither of which vocations they follow, and they which in to create an insurance fund, which may or many not be reliably placed and applied. I know of one man who is secretary of several lodges, in all of which he pays dues, and yet, strange to say, he finds time to make a weak effort at business during the day, and he would join my Tumble Bug lodge today if it were organized in his town, and be perfectly willing to sacrifice a few more hours' a week from his family and business to do his duty to the lodge. He can wear a different badge of mysterious and awful design and significant for each day in the week and he has bought so many uniforms that he has hardly a good business suit to his back.

And just thing of the weight of grief and sorrow this man must bear' Why, I have seen him with crepe around his hat, crepe around his arm, black and blue combined on his coat lapel, green and black and yellow on his vest, red and black in his button-hole, and a few other of the badges his different lodges prescribe to be worn as a sign that their members ar sorry about something, pinned on the different available spots of his clothing, all at one time. If he is as sorry as he looks, what a grief must be his! Why, he has to attend funerals until if he were to leave home absent-mindedly his steps would instinctively lead him to the cemetery, and he has to go through more incantation over the dead than an Indian or a Hottentot does when he "plants" a brother. But the lodge pro-ceedings! What nonsense and mummery! What pretense of important mystery and hidden knowledge! How we are reminded of the old saying that "Men are but children of larger growth." How they do love to build playhouses and to play mimic potentates, dictators, rulers and high dig-nitaries generally. Clothed with flash-ing emblems of their mimic authority, they go at it in a way to make children building playhouses and playing "keeping house" laugh at the men's ridiculous seriousness and high sounding nonsense. And at the badges and emblems they do wear in public to show people that they are members of these societies. When I meet a man these days who is not wearing a badge or emblem of some kind I can't help but admire his independence in not caring whether the public knows he belongs to an order or not. I look up to him as a man of good taste and common sense. I'd as soon wear a shipping tag as a badge. If they must wear 'em, let them devise frank and plain ones. Let the badge read "I belong to the Most Immortal Order of Mighty Moguls, and Don't You Forget An in order that no one may fail to know they are members of this order, let them put a sign-board on their rear also, so that men walking behind them may not fail to catch on to the notable fact of membership.

My favorite secret order is the "Hoo
Hoos." They are frank in their decla-

ration of principles and intentions. asked a lumberman the other day, who was sitting in front of the hotel with his badge, with a cat militant on it in his button hole, the objects of his order.

"To spend what money we take in, have a good time, making no difference if we get drunk on our festive occasions."

There is no deception in such a decla-

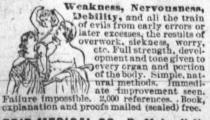
ration of principles, at least.

The great lodge secrets constitute another amusing feature. The most mysterious thing about some of these new institutions just springing up, carrying life insurance features, will be as to who's got the money paid in. Life insurance is a good thing when rightly placed, but reliable policies can be carried no cheaper by reason of the in-sured wearing badges and costly uni-

forms. In fact, lodge expenses only add to the cost of the policy, and are not at all essential to the life insurance business. Now, I do not say that lodges and secret arganizations are essentially bad, but I do say they are not necessarily good in all their fea-tures, and, being human institutions, may be judged and criticised from the same standpoint as other human institutions. And, further, that there is a lot of silly mummery connected with most of their proceedings that it would seem sensible men would get disgusted

But let us organize my grand lodge of Ancient, Mysterious and Mighty Tumble Br.gs. I am the Most Omnipotent Mystericus and Mighty T. B. my-You get your charter from me Send me \$100 and you get a charter by

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return mail. One-half of the initiation fees and monthly dues must be sent to my office and by me held as an insur-ance fund to be paid you when you die. The method of payment will prob-ably be to put a check in your coffin: Your officers will be Omipotent Sphere Builder Surveyer Grand Cutter

Sphere Builder, Supreme Grand Cutter of Balls, Magnificent High Starter of Balls, Grand Left Scotcher, Grand Right Scotcher, Most Melancholy Chap-Entirely Perfect Scribe and

heralds. The emblem of your membership shall be a fish of the sucker variety, worn in the button-hole, signifying— well, about what other lodge emblems signify-except that our body will be a little more self-explanatory than most

others. Lodge proceeding shall be conducted The Omipotent Sphere Builder will

"Most Mighty Tumblers, it is my su-preme pleasure that the Ball now be started rolling in 711th degree. Let the heralds do their duty."

A herald will then say: "Supreme Grand Cutter of Balls, it is the supreme will of the O. S. B. that the ball be started rolling in 711th de-

gree; do your duty."

Then the S. G. C. will get down on his "all fours" and approach the stand of the O. S. B. and round up a large ball of coffee-colored cotton provided for the occasion, then "sull" for a moment, after which he shall walk side-ways to his place and say: 'Magnificent Grand Starter of Balls,

is the supreme pleasure of the O. S. B. that the ball now be started rolling in the 711th degree; do your duty."

Then the M. G. S. of B. shall get down on his "all fours," approach the stand of the O. S. B., "sull" for a mement, examine the ball of cotton, and

say: "Grand Scotchers, it is the supreme pleasure of the O. S. B. that the ball now be started in the 711th degree; do your duty."

Then the Grand Right and Left Scotchers get down on their "all fours," approach the stand of the O. S. B., "sull" for a moment and take their places by the side of the ball, with their feet on top of it. Then the M. G. S. of B. will also get on his "all fours," place his feet on the ball, give a kick and say:

"Omipotent Sphere Builder, according to your supreme pleasure the ball is now started in the 711th degree," whereupon the O. S. B. will solemnly say:
"Entirely Perfect Scribe record that the ball has been started in the 711th

degree. The routine proceedings may now go

Some of the lodge-crazy cranks from other societies who will be the first to join this can readily devise a formula for the closing ceremony. I am tired.

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

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

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

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins,

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

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

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Facilities for feed water and rest in Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

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Mass., July 10th. Triennial Conclave of Knights Templars, Boston, Mass., August 26th, Cotton States and International Ex-position, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th

position, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th to December 21st.
Baptist Young People's Union, Baltimore, Md., July 18th.
These rates are open to the general public besides the usual Summer Tourists' Rates to the health and pleasure resorts of the North and East.
Call on or write to the nearest Cotton Belt ticket agent for dates of sale, rates and limits. Correspondence solicited.

S. G. WARNER

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

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The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, ping are unlimited. Packing bouses 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 army 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 remains 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.

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Official Receipts for 1894	959.646	2,547,077 2,050,784 11,496	589 , 555 387, 570 69, 816		107,494
Sold to Shippers			45,730 503 ,116	28,903	

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

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NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No.	4.		No.	3.	No.	1.
6 55 p m	7 45	a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
200 pm			Lv HillsboroAr				
			LvAr				
12 02 a m	1.00	pm	Lv	2 55	n n		
905 pm	9 20	a m	LvAr	6 30	p m	7.05	a w
11.08 pm	11 25	a m	LvAr	4 30	p m		
12 45 a m	12 58	p m	LvAr	2 52	p m		
	11 05	a m	LvAr	4 45	o m		
1 15 a m	1 55	pm	LvAr	1 55	o m	2 50	a ra
3 35 a m	4 35	p.m	LvAr	1.1 20	a m	12 05	am
650 am	7 35	pm	LvAr	8 15	a m	9 03	PI
			Lv Shreveport Ar				
10 18 a m	10 50	pm	Lv Camden Ar	4 59	a m	5 35	pm
1 20 pm	1 35		Lv Pine Bluff Ar				
5 35 pm	5 35	a m	Ar Fair Oaks Lv	10.25	n m	10 30	9 m
8 45 p.m	8 45	a m	ArLv	7 00-	n m	7 40	a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclining 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.

share of your patronage to the old states. A. A. GLISSON. S. G. WARNER, A. W. LaBEAUME,

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Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

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New Orleans and Galveston,

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All Connecting with through sleepers from

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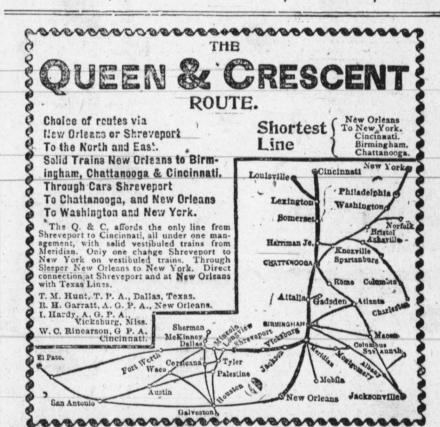
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ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

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