THE FARM

• CRUSHED FEED.

Jim Derr, who lives a few miles out on the prairie, crushes all his stock feed, and says it gains a large per cent in quantity and a still larger per cent in fattening qualities. He had on the streets Saturday a sample of corn, cobs and cotton seed crushed together a food for cows, and says as a milk and butter producer it is a "world beater." Slightly cooking it in real cold weather adds to its strengthening and producing qualities, but the average cow would feel that she was in May clover to take it straight. Every farmer should have a crusher, and every farmer should give more attention to feeding and breeding and dairy ing-and less to cotton.- Arlington Dem-

The gentleman spoken of above has adopted a plan that should be imitated by every farmer in the state. A farm without a feed mill is deficient one of the greatest helps to economical and successful feeding extant. The Journal has at all times urged the adoption by the farmers of Texas of higher methods of feeding, as well as improved breeding of live stock, and is glad to note that a great deal is being done along these lines, as indicated above. Whenever Texas sayes and utilizes to the proper advantage, the feed that is raised on her farms, no state will be able to compete with her in profitable returns from farming in all of its diversified branches

ALL ABOUT ENSILAGE.

A silo is simply an air-tight, watertight box, in which green, succulent herbage may be placed and preserved. It may be square, oblong or round in form, and it may be made of wood. brick, cement or earth, the letter being simply trenches dug in the ground. One of the most successful we ever saw consisted of two pits 10x18 inches inside measurement, 24 fect deep, with pieces in the corners made by sawing diagon-

ally a 6-inch square timber and nailing them in the corners.

All kinds of forage crops may be preserved in the silo. Corn has been the most generally used; but clover, ghum, millet and cow-peas are also excellent. The best corn for ensilage is the variety which matures best in your locality. Plenty of ears, well developed, should be the first consideration. The planting and cultivating should be done is if for sowing for the best crop of held corn. It should be cut when the stalks are fully matured, being then full of saccharine matter and conse quently containing - greatest amount of nutriment. This stage is indicated

by full blossoming. If the harvesting is delayed until the leaves fade or turn yellow, the air will have entered the cells and started fermentation, and when cut in this conodition the ensilage will invariably become sour. The corn cutter is the machine for cutting the corn fodder in the field previous to ensilaging it. The finer it is cut the better it will keep in the silo, one-half inch lengths are best. This allows it to pack better and exclude the air more thoroughly, and is on this latter point that success with ensilage depends. There are several good ensilage cutters on the market.

Crops intended for ensilage should be out and packed into the silo quickly after gathering, as any waiting or exposure to the sun or air is apt to proluce fermentation silo must be done carefully in order to exclude the air as much as possible and to distribute the fodder evenly in the If the filling occupies much time so that the ensilage becomes heated. some of the cooled silage near the sides should be from time to time thrown into the center and replaced with the warmest ensilage, so as to keep the temperature of the whole mass as even as possible. Provided the work is careit makes no difference whether the filling is continuous or extends over several days.

The necessity of weighting the silo was once insisted upon, but now opinion is divided. A layer of tarred paper covered about eighteen inches deep with green grass has been found effectual as weighting heavily with Ensilage is necessarily a very variable product, and the need of caretreatment is emphasized. When taken out of the silo for use it is deto expose as little of the conterms as possible to the action of the fodder should be removed perpendicularly to the bottom of the

The silo should be so located as to secure the greatest convenience in filling and feeding. Estimate forty to fifty pounds per day as the ration for mature cow or horse, then allow cubic foot of silo capacity for each head of stock, multiplied by the number of days you expect to feed, thus: 10 cows, 150 days, equals 1500 days; feeding forty pounds per day, equal to 60,000 pounds, and would require a silo, say, 10 feet square by 20 feet high, which would hold forty tons. A silo 20x20 hold 160 tons. Never be afraid of building too large a silo; the fault is generally in the other direction. One feed day of good hay, one feed of forty to fifty pounds of ensilage, and one feed of cut dry fodder , with a small amount of mill feed, makes an excellent winter diet for the dairy. It gives the the variety which they need, and is strongly recommended by many of our most prominent dairymen.-Exchange.

CORN FODDER FOR STOCK. This is a question which should be seriously considered by every farmer or feeder of live stock, as it is a wellknown fact that the sugar and staren contained in the butts of corn stalks are highly nutritious and it property prepared and f.d. all kines of stock will eat it with a very apparent relish and will thrive on it, wries Jerom. to the Nebraska Farmer. Co.n fouder is one of the most valuable foods for stock raised on the la.m. and it is deplorable fact that many thousands of acres and millions of gollar's worth of it are allowed to go to waste every year. It is certainly one of the greatest leaks in farming and it is surprising that even in localiti s where and other kinds of feed find a ready cash market, there is little attention given to the preserving and utilizing This loss to the the corn fodder. farmer is enormous ,and ought not to To illustrate: Thirty per cent of land in Sangamon county, Illinois, or 167,223 acres is planted in corn every ear, and if good corn will yield from forty to forty-five bushess to and the fodder cut off each acre would give rough feed to a full grown anall winter. This being a fact it is well to cons der what the resultant

Fully one-half of the corn fodder in this (Sangamon) county is wasted each year, and this amount is enough feed about eighty thousand an mals. Farmers do not waste their hay in this manner and most of the straw is even used .yet corn stalks fed in the dinary manner are an unmitigated

nuisance, but fodder properly prepared all this trouble vanishes. The government crop report of INC shows that there were 72,036,645 acres of corn planted in the United States in that year. At a low estimate there are about two tons of corn fodder to the acre ,and figuring on this basis there were therefore 144,073,290 tons of fodder raised in the United States during the year mentioned. Now to carry this investigation a little further. The value of a ton of corn fodder when hay

sells at \$10 to \$15 a ton is about \$5. The value of this amount of fodder will therefore be \$720,36,450. as this may seem it is nevertheless ness of the statistics. Now it remains to be shown how much of this wasted. In the fore part of this article we re er to one-half being wasted in Sangamo, county each year. This being nearer the average for the counthe valuation of the growth of fodder as shown above, makes the figures show a waste of \$540,274.856. If the farmers of this country were compelled, as a body to reach down in their pockets and pay out \$540,274,836, and see some one throw it in the sea, what a general uproar would arise, and ye the people of this country see

amount in value, which cannot be disputed, virtually lost or thrown away each year. Can it be any wonder that an era of "hard times" strikes the country occasionally? No workingcountry occasionally? No working-man can expect to let such a large prodaily earnings without being driven to garded as one of the country's most not allow such a large proportion of his earnings to be lost. Now if a farmer cuts his fodder, which would otherwise be wasted, he could keep twice as many animals over winter as he is now doing, or if he has not room for them, he could feed the cut fodder to all his There are many things in which the farmer could economize when once utilizes properly all his todder; all ole food materials, the dry matter having nearly the same composition

per cent of the total digestible matter.

Corn husks or shucks contain 32 per

of the digestible matter, corn stubble or butts contains 66.5 per cent of digestible matter; corn blades or leaves contain 64.2 per cent of digestible matter ;topped corn fodder (stover) contains 55 per cent of digestible matter. There is more digestible matter contained in the corn fodder in one acre than the corn ears from one acre. The corn fodder or stover from one acre yields as much digestible matter as two tons of timothy hay. There is enough digestible matter produced in the corn fodder grown in the Southern states to winter all the live stock existing in those states if it were properly preserved and prepared in a palaform, and by cutting and crushing the cornstalks, cattle will eat and utilize nearly all of it, as corn fodder (stover) furnishes a food rich and digestible in carbohydrates. Taking all these facts together with many that are brought to notice almost daily in farm journals upon this subject, the should be forcibly impressed with the fact that there is vast room Although many farmers are cognizant of the points here presented, they do not care to make a personal trial or investigation and thus et the time may come when corn fodder may necessarily become the universal feed. value of corn todder is double when properly prepared, especially for cat-

itself is to properly prepare it. PANHANDLE FORAGE PLANTS. Four years ago I bought and settled on a farm, being a part of the Jefferson county school lands, three miles south of Archer City, thirty miles south of Wichita Falls, and thirty miles south-west of Henrietta, on the Fort Worth

tle, for milk growth or fattening pur-

poses. After having decided the advisability, the next thing that presents

and Denver railroad. Ever since I have been in Texas I have given much attention to fir. what is the best kind of forage plants suited to the large body of prairis country lying northwist of Cross Timber belt and comm knewn as the Panhanile.

From personal observation of what others have grown and from my own experiments I think I am familiar with about all the kinds that give any rea-

sonable promise of success always kept in mind the varieties that are the best combination two features, namely, fodder producers and grain or seed producers, best adapted to our part of the state, and the purposes mentioned I cided in favor of the red Kaffir corn the African millet.

During the season of 1894 I planted half an acre in each of the following varieties: Yellow mile maize, white hilo maize, brown Dourah, white Kaf fir corn, red Kaffir corn, Jerusalem orn. Egyptian or stooling flour corn. millet and teosinte, all nine varieties, and I gave all equal attention and an equal chance, and was not prejudiced in favor of any one what

My reason for choosing the African millet and the red Kaffir corn are that like all the other varieties, dry weath-er does not affect them further than to check their immediate growth; they stop growing and wait for rain, and when that comes they again begin growing where they stopped and pro sed to mature as though nothing had happened to delay them, making sure crop even in the dryest years that

In favorable years you can cut two full crops and sometimes three, from one planting. I like the red Kaffir corn, which is classed as a non sacarine sor ghum, because of the ease and reasonable certainty of getting a good stand, its fineness of stalk, uniformity height which makes it easier handled and cut with a self binding grain harvesting machine withch makes nice sheaves that can easily be put in

shocks like wheat and oats.

What I call African millet is of course not a millet proper at all, but what is catalogued as African millet among the so-called non-sacarin- sorghums. Its growth and habits with the additional good features that when planted on good soil it grows to a height of ten or twelve feet; it contains a large amount of sacarine matter, in fact enough to make a fair quality of syrup. The heads are sim-ilar in form to the Kaffir corn but much lagger and inclined to spread and sprangle slightly. It seems to me like a combination of some giant sorghum and the white Kaffir corn. The second rop after cutting once is as good or etter than the first. Cattle, mules and horses eat it ravenously: horses, as well as horses that never

saw it before, will leave corn or oats and eat it first. For feeding or fattening hogs I have never seen anything to beat it after it gets into or passes beyond the milk or

daugh. If you cut the head off the stalk will send out several shoots and

begin making new heads.
Grown by the side of field corn, each having the same care and cultivation, in a tayorable year, I believe the African millet will make at least two bushels of feed to one the corn makes, and in a dry season the corn wouldn't be in the race at all with the African millett. I planted it in rows three feet apart, two to five seeds in a hill, four-teen inches apart. It should be planted much thicker to handle with a harvesting machine. I cut mine with the machine but lost much of it because the stalks were so tall the reel knocked them down in front of the machine. I cut the choicest heads from the bundles and threshed six and a half bushels of seed from the half acre planted, and I sure I did not cut one-fourth of the heads that grew from the first cutting of the one and one-half pounds of send planted and the second crop was just as good as the first. Calculating from these figures the seed from one catting only would make at least afty bush is per acre, which is good enough with out figuring on a second cutting. I stacked all of the nine varieties in the same stack and they all went through the sweat together and so gave me a good chance to test their feeding qualities.

My decision is that stock do not discriminate between any of the seed heads or fodder leaves but when they come to the stalks they will cut the frican millet first, then anything else that comes except the Jerusalem corn and the brown Dourah, which two they have no use for unless started

My conclusion is that for folder alone I found nothing equal to the common

For grain nothing modules as many pounds per acre or has such great food value as the African millet. For a combination grain and fodder crop in my opinion, nothing hers a chance re the race with the African millet, 12, W. Piersoll, Archer, Tex., in Texas Farm

THE IDEAL FARM-ER.

How often do you hear and read for the ideal farms? How correspondingly seldom do you hear of the maker that a scrub man will make a scrub out of anything. So, for a farm to be ideal an ideal or The corn butts and husks contain 60

wise farmer must be at the head of To be an ideal farmer is to be a wise husbandman. Not only ought every foot of land is to be utilized, but to be used judiciously. So often do you know of a whole community of farmers riding their hobby to death (the past season, with the present surplus of bales and bales of cotton on hand is a fair sample of it.) In other words, should cotton be high or even at living prices, every available patch is planted to cotton-everybody plants cotton; the same of flax, corn or any other particular crop. A bad season of doubtful value. comes and what is the result? Nothing to sell or for home consumption. sults in the bottom falling out of prices. the market is glutted and the farmer gets next to nothing for his labor,

How very foolish to load everything in one boat, as the farmer does, who only plants one or two kinds of crops. True, the soil of some farms is adapted to only one particular crop, but such farms can never be made ideal farms. find a market, and get a good price for

the other of them How often is the garden ignored: but just as necessary is the garden to the ideal farm as the wheels are to a wagon.

Tomatoes, sweet-corn, etc., bought from the grocer at double the cost, and minus the flavor of those that can be put up at home. I have been on farms where the owner proudly admitted: "I have lived here twenty mitted: "I have lived here twenty years." I would have been ashamed to have admitted it. The front door yard (which hogs and cattle had free access to), a burning prairie, not a tree, useful or ornamental, to be seen, not a vine, not a bush.

I remember a farm that had on it a rocky hill, not even good for grazing It was stuck full of blackberry vines, which yielded an average of five gal lons of fruit each morning the entire season. A prairie fire destroyed those vines, and to this day that hill is a barren waste, while one season's fruit would have paid a resetting. Another had a clump of plum trees on it, which bore as fine fruit as I ever saw, but the cattle were allowed to forage in it, thus trampling the fruit and destroy More money was spent ing the trees. for winter fruit at the grocers than would have taken to have fenced the trees. Yet these are the very farmers that growl and tell you there are too many farms. We are told that the choicest fruit is a daily food for the poorest in foreign countries, but it is also said that when the wayfarer rests to eat, he carefully buries the pit by the wayside.

Plant a grapevine, a gooseberry or current bush in *every vacant nook and see how profitable these waste spots will become. Don't say you can't afford it with plants so cheap. How many of you but will make a sacrifice of something to go to the circus each year? Let your circus be some fruit plants

this year and the fruit thereon wil your way to the circus other years. Wild ones are better than none; they add to the looks of "home," and save the women of going to the timber for them. Having once started you are more liable to improve than to stop.

The ideal farmer is under no obligation to his grocer for meat, as all per-taining to such branch is raised at home, and enough to last through the summer. How is the average farmer's winter spent? Little to do and lots of time to do it in. Cows and fowls that ought to furnish the winter's income do well if they pull through to warm weather. In the fall when the pastures begin to give out the ideal farmer will have provided ensilage, and the flow of milk is kept up by feeding the same, for let the cow be allowed to fail in the fall all the feed that you can give her later will not bring her where she could have been with proper care in season. Warm quarters, good food, and proper care of cream, will bring a fine income from butter alone. Even in summer the milk does not yield the income it si uld for want of a cool celler or an \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or water tank. It is just such little leaks as these that keeps the farmers nose on the grind-stone. The barrel may never be quite empty, but it is never full. The chickens, too, with corn-crib homes and no care, do well if they supply the family A rainy day and all the loose that the majority of farms revel in, used to batten cracks, a shed covered with the sunflower weeeds, to scratch in, and what a difference, eggs and plenty of them, and what is best twenty cents a dozen for them.

On the other hand is the complain that it takes all a man can earn in the summer time to tide him through the nect when he does little else but tide When I think of the old home cellar,

the yellow pumpkins, traised in the "down rows" in the corn field) piled to the ceiling, the rafters hung with cabbage, the bags of dried truck, the shelves of canned fruits and jellies, from fruit raised along the fences, the jars of plum and apple butter, to say nothing of bins of apples, potators, etc., the barrels of cider for home vinegar and sale, the smokehouse fall of cured meats, etc; last but not least, the barrels of pop-corn and walnuts. gathered and stored as judiciously as garnered and stored as judiciously as other crops, I wonder how many farmers keep the roof over their heads at all. Yes, I have an ideal farm where pleasure and profit reigns, one must needs be an ideal farmer, a wise husbandman.

DAIRY.

ABOUT FEEDS. The question of feeds for dairy ent-

tle viewed from its points, is one on which a great many can and do disagree. One see lall manner of sugestions as to the best milk and butter producing foods. while the experiment stations burden us with innumerable tables, formulas and ratios. Feeting cannot be an ex-We may bave accurate analyses of feeds, but the feeding question includes also the matter of price, the branch of dairying followed, and very importanti consideration of whether we produce or purchase the feed. In a general way it is safe to advid a dairyman to produce as much as pd ibles on his own farm. Yet this must be governed somewhat by the size of the farm. Intensified farming is the order of the day. Some of small dairy farms are wonders in this respect, and the man who is making dairying a side issue and a much neglected one at that-by keeping only a few ill-cared for cows on a good sized farm is astonished at the man who can keep a goodly number of cows a small farm. In the matter of feeds one must not

be too eager to try everything he hears recommended, nor yet too conservative. has evidently come to stay, as shown by the number of silos built and one finds any number of dairy men advocating ensilage as the great est help in feeding dairy stock. Others A. L. Crosby predicted that we would have a "root renaissance." The same writer was also an advocate of "cow better known perhaps in the South than the North. New clovers and forage plants come before the publie from time to time, the merits of which can be better determined after a few years experience and experiment. alleged new forage plant called sacaline has attracted attention of late and according to some authorities is

Various mill products and by-products are well known factors in feeding dairy stock, among them cotton seed and lins sed meals. Cotton seed meal is said to impart a firm grain to the butter, a fact not to be overlooked in warm weather. Then let it be remembered that every pound of cotton seed meal brought on to the farm adds to its fertility. And when we remember also that dairying naturally exhausts the fertility of the soil less than any other With creps it is like the game of "iit-tat-toe, all in a row, if I miss this I light on this." By planting a variety of crops you are sure to hit some place, land by a judicious system of dairy-

> In the Eastern states the corn crop has always been cut and the stalks saved as regularly as the corn itself. Such has not been the practice in the Western states, except perhaps for the past few years and then only to a limited extent in certain sections. last summer the severe dry weather in the Western states caused farmers to cut their corn and save the stalks and the lesson they learned will not be forgotten by them as they have found orn stalks good food, especially for dairy cows. Of course the better dition in which they are saved and cured the more valuable they

F. W. MOSELEY, Clinton, Iowa.

COUNTRY BUTTER.

From tifteen hundred to two thouworth each day. Some of this butter is made in Texas, but by far the greatportion is shipped in from other states. First-class western butter nets the producer 27c per pound, and retails in this market at from 35 to 40 cents per pound. One of our large retail merchants is now selling from 200 to 300 pounds of butter each day. first-class butter he sells in Kansas to where he sells one pound made in Texas. daily sales of butter during the year is 00 pounds or 36,500 pounds of butter the year. He prefers to sell the Texas product and pays 25 cents per pound for good butter when it can be had. Two thousand pounds of first class country butter could be sold in this market each day for home con-sumption, and half as much more to be shipped to other points.

There are three things to be consid-

in making butter for market our a cow that puts fat into the milk bucket. A cow that will not yield 250 pounds of butter per year is not fit

or butter purposes.
The next is to feed and water. In the summer, grass will give the very best of sweet butter, and as long as it is green it is the very best of foods. Provisions should be made, however, the hot dry spells, and silos should be filled, to be used then. For winter, full store of foods should be pro-It takes the very best, too. sweet hav, ensilage, cotton seed Bright sweet hay, ensilage bran and chopped feeds should be in abundance.

Nothing but clean, fresh water, be given the cow, and that plentifully. The third point is the care of the ow, cleanliness, and close attention to details of the work. The cow should ave shade in the summer and shelter in the winter. No bad odors should be allowed near the milk or butter, and the very closest of attention given to the details of ripening of the cream, temperature and butter working.

This merchant said: (and there is no man who has done more to disseminate seful butter information) "I get butter rom some few who try to make good utter and succeed. To them I pay a oig price at all times. Another class try and fail. They feed cotton seed only, or make some other mistake, and they never get top prices for their but er, nor can I sell it with any degree

of satisfaction.
"The other class bring a lot of stuff

The other class oring a lot of stuff that sells as grease and never for more than lard.

"Texas is a fine market for bufter, and at least \$5,000,000 worth of it could find a ready sale each year. There is a demand for a decreased cotton acreage. Here is one way to make the decrease. Women work in cotton fields decrease. Women work in cotton fields all over the state. Why not put some of these at work butter making?

If the Bowser bill becomes a law, which we hope it will, our farm institute should be held in each county,

and a first-class buttermaker should be provided to give instruction in the art of butter making. A few years of such work in Michigan sent the price of country butter from 9 cents per pound to 23 cents per pound, and as high as 32 cents. It can do the same for Texas and save millions to the state

FURTHER HINTS TO BEGINNERS. The man who is beginning dairying at the present time has something to contend with. It will not be all clear sailing or clear profit. Old established dairies whose products are well known and trade assured are some of them having a rather uphill job getting good prices; therefore the beginner must not discouraged if at first he meets

with small success.

The only way to succeed is to place only the best grade of butter on the market. By so doing gradually a satisfactory trade may be worked up. which when once secured will be easily held as long as the butter is all right. I firmly believe that a single ship-ment of poor butter will do more to hurt the reputation of an individuals output and really do him more harm than all the olcomargine that is manu-

With every precaution it sometimes happens that a shipment of butter which has every appearance of being all right when just made will not keep in that condition for any length of time. Although it may leave the maker's hands in good condition, before it is consumed, if that is delayed a few weeks it is decidedly off flavor. Let us look at this fact and see wherein the trouble lies. Nine times out of ten the fault is in the ripening of the cream. More butter is injured at that point than any other. It is apt to be deceiving, if, when churning, the proper temperature is observed and all surroundings favorable, an apparently good quality of butter will result. It will be granular, hard and nice, and if properly colored will be the right shade of yellow to please the arm sail of yellow to please the eye. Salted and worked as usual, it may be shipped with the full expectation of its being perfectly satisfactory to the buyer, yet

it may prove just the reverse.

Let us notice some of the faults in ripening cream. We will suppose the cream to have been drawn from the creamery cans ice cold and the time winter. We will suppose that no pattent ripening can is used, and that the cream is to be ripened in the kitchen. This is a poor place to ripen cream under ordinary circumstances and in a pail, can or crock, such as the average farmer's wife uses to keep cream in. The best thing after the air tight ripening vats which, by the way, every dairy should have is a bright tin an with close close fitting cover

The cream must be warmed in order to bring it to a temperature where it will sour. The faulty way of doing this and one which is liable to produce results above noted, is to set the can or pail containing it upon the hor water tank or back part of the stove and leave it until it has become too sour. I have seen it thus warmed until the bottom was only whey, the upper part being so thick that it was really almost cheese, and full of curd specks.

every bit of cream count may be tempted to churn this cream. It may be cooled to 58 or 60 degrees, strained to remove curd, gathered in granules and treated ever so nicely but it will never make first-class butter. That part of the work is best performed, if nothing better is at hand, by warming up slowuntil 62 or 64 degrees is reached, then sold up to \$4.50. These prices are closely cover to exclude all odors and keep the temperature as near as possible at that point until slightly soured, stirring frequently to ensure evennes Warming cream up to 70 of ripening. degrees I believe to be deleterious to the quality of the butter particularly as to its keeping qualities.

Another mistake which is frequently made when it is intended to keep but-

ter for any length of time is in salting it too lightly. Of course the customer's taste must be consulted as to this, but unless butter is partially worked to exclude the water left after washing an ounce and a half of salt to the pound is none too much to use. works out and only sufficient will be left to give it a pleasant taste helps to keep it in good condition. Carefully ripened to be just the right degree of sourness- and this is a hard matter to decide-churned at 60 degrees washed with water 45 or degrees drained and salted an ounce out and worked until the salt is evenly distributed and the brine pretty well excluded, packed tightly in a new stone crock or other suitable package, covered with parchment paper well press ed down and covered an inch with clean salt, butter ought to keep in an ordinarily cool cellar for two months in perfect condition, and even longer.

We do not care to have butter keep long as that ordinarily as it is usu ally sent to the consumer in quantity. This practice is a good one and ought to be encouraged. Butter is never better that when first made, E. E. ROCKWOOD.

Genesee County, Mich, PORTABLE CREAMERIES.

Anything that increase; the quantity should be welcomed by all persons who keep any number of cows from one to fifty. This a good portable creamery does. In this issue is advertised Moseley's Ocaldent Creamery, which is ad mitted to be one of the best portable creameries on the market. The Journal advises all who may be intereste write for special introductory offer for it, freight paid by the manufacture Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing Co., Clinton, Iowa.

A WORD TO THE STOCKMEN. Texas Commercial Bureau, head-Worth, Texas, Terrell building, 202 Main street. ness operates solely in Texas, and has departments as follows: Protection Department - Accurate statement of the financial standing of any firm or person, furnished on short

Collection Department -· Note claims and accounts, promptly attend throughout the state. Best legal

talent. Employment Department-Furnishes ompetent help of all kinds and posttions in all professions and branches

Advertising Department Anvertise nents of every description attended to promptly by this bureau throughout the state. We also furnish purchasers and sellers of stock and stock For further information address

ror iuriner information address
TEXAS COMMERCIAL BUREAU.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Reference, Fort Worth National
bank, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this paper, is fully guaranteed to be as a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John afinir and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the contomer perfectly safe.

SHEEP AND WO

PROHIBITORY WOOL RATES Capt. Schreiner returned Thur night from Austin, where he had for the purpose of trying to 'st lower freight rates on wool. Rails freight rate making it a problem too deep for moderate brain power the Paper to solve. The establishmate on wool from California to any the Eastern markets is 88 cents 100 pounds, while the rate from Antonio to Boston is \$1.73, to Hard \$1.68, and to New York \$1.55. to the California charges seem to us to be prohibit Rates on wool from Australia to L don is 50 cents; London to Boston cents; which is 1 cent per pound from Australia to New York than San Antonio to that point.

again that we cannot see the for this discrimination against the men of West Texas,

We have every reason for the te suit in securing a reduction of 50 c per hundred on rates to East points.—Kerrville Paper.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

Send \$1 to Frank P. Bennett, Franklin street, Boston, and get Fr P. Bennett's American Shepherd's Book for 1895; 164 pages. Price. This is the most perfect manual American sheep husbandry ever iss contains illustrated descriptions the various breeds of sheep, directo Breeders' associations and usts wood growers with number of she owned in various sections of the Uni States, numbers of sheep in all countries of the world, comparisons tariff of 1894 with the tariffs previous years. And much other formation for the use of Americ sheep breeders, and others concert in the great wool industry of United States, from the fleece to finished fabric. Sent postpald upon ceipt of \$1. A dollar bill is safe, mail. Send for it today; don't put on. If not entirely satisfactory on off. If not entirely satisfactory on amination, return the book, and will retund the \$1. The American W and Cotton Reporter, Frank P. B. nett, editor and proprietor.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT. After some years of great prosper the "sheep men" of the county he had a hard time for two years. Price for wool are very low; chose for -mi ton have also been low. Especially h the breeders of fine wool sheep much to discourage them, nor is the much to give hope for improven to them in the very near future. It would seem that the tide has dec edly turned in the case of good mutt sheep, and more especially lam There has been a decided advance price and, while fluctuations may blooked for, possibly a decided rection temporarily if very large number are received at the leading markets there is good reason to expect fairly satisfactory prices will continue to b paid for the better grades of mutton sheep and lambs.

Lambs weighing have sold up to \$5.65, and a consider able number at prices ranging from and carefully stirring, constantly \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Sheep have marked contrast with those prevail not very long since. It seems probable there will be an improved demand for sheep for breeding purposes, We have learned with some surprise that some owners of Merino flecks did not breed their ewes last fall. It would seem wiser to have bred them to muttonbred rams, even if it was throught best to keep the flock for future breeding of pure Merinos.

> THE PLASTICITY OF SHEEP, There is, perhaps, no animal on the farm that is so plastic in the hands of a skillful herdsman as the sheep Youalt, the celebrated authority on sheep, regarded the Syrian sheep an the type from whigh European and American breeds have been developed. Fifteen per cent of the Syrian sheet is tail, a type the result of the same causes that put the hump on the back of the camel and the Brahman ox; in other words, it is simply a storehouse of sustenance necessary in a hot coun-try, where for months living may be scant. On this point it may be well to record a joke on two of the greatest preachers that ever lived, Henry Ward Beecher and C. H. Spurgeon. Beecher after visiting Spurgeon, compliments him very highly, but said that his experience. treme Calvanism, like the hump on the camel's back, was his only blemish. The great London preacher retorting said, "What would the camel do in dry time, when crossing the deier without feed and water, without the hump on his back; the size of the hump being one of the main indicate. tions of the value of the camel?"

> ions of the value of the camel?"
>
> If this be the primitive type, it is necessing to note how wide the interesting to note how wide vergence to the Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Suffolk and other mutton breeds on the one hand, to the small wrinkley Merino on another; to the Mexican on another; in fact, we have every shade and variety, both in the quality of wool and the quality of multon, the result, to some extent, of breeding and very largely to environment and the demands of the market England, Ireland and Scotland have almost as many breeds as district, and we were going to say, as counti-Old King George, the grandfather Queen Victoria, was a bit of a she fancier, and he used to call Bakewood who was the improver of sheep in Enland, the "arch magician," who put cautton on whatever part of carcass he wanted, just as it was f a farmer and somewhat distingu ed swine breeder in Iowa, that when coupled his hogs he foreordained noses of the pigs to be long or she according to his will. Yet the broof sheep developed by Bakewell now become almost breeds, largely by environment, sibly to some extent by crossing other breeds. France has taken Merino and made a mutton sheep of it, and called it the Rambouillet a sacrifice, however, of fineness quality of its wool. The American have worked in the same direction developed the Delaine-Merino, from old-fashioned type, improving its n on qualities and producing a adapted to the wants of the Ame market. The environment of the W and Scotch mountains have deve sheep which holds as own with tenacity unequaled, and can live hrive in an environment that e deadly to the breeds of the valleys While all animals are pl and adapt themselves to soil and mate, we think none of them have great capacity for adaptation or

ticity as the sheep.

Texas cattlemen are booming things this year. For all that there doesn't seem to be a very strong movement in the direction of taking care of breeding stock. The number of Texas bulls fattened and slaughtered the past season is enormous. Cows, too, have been sacrificed in a way that means more range room than cattle for a long time. -Chicago Drovers' Journal.

There is every reason to believe that the country has seen the high-water ilde of Texas canners sent to central markets. It would take a long series of years to produce anything like the over-supply of a few yars ago. Since Texas raisers have got a taste of good prices for fed cattle, the probabilities are they will feed for young beef and utilize the bounteous supply of feed which can be had cheap from the great cotton belt.-Drovers' Telegram.

BAD FOR TEXAS COWS. The Drover's Telegram of a recent issue says: "The new government inspection is in force in the quarantine division, and is a terrror to pregnant cows that are in an advanced state. The rule provides that all cows in an | safed to the foreign trade. The conadvanced state shall be either held in stant agitation of foreign governments pens provided for that purpose until along this line, while not founded on ten days after gestation, or consigned to the rendering tank. Such cows in the native division can be sent to the country for stockers on permit from system to be extended until it now the inspector, but as no cattle in quarantine can be shipped to the country for stockers, the owners can do any one of three things, viz., ship them back home, hold them in the pens until ten days after giving birth, or let them go to the rendering tank. This is inspection with a big I. It is the most rigorous the government has yet de-vised. Shippers should take care to leave pregnant cows at home.

SOUTHERN TEXAS STOCKMEN The Stockmen's Protective Association of Southeast Texas held their spring meeting at Houston Saturday, March 16th. The attendance was such as to fairly represent all sections covered by their territory and the enthusiasm evinced over the good work already done was stronger than ever. new members were enrolled and it bids fair to become one of the strong est organizations of its kind in the

Secretary Helbig was instructed to call another meeting in April, the principal object of which will be the hearing of several committees under instructions to investigate certain depredations and the changing of the assessment feautre in their by-laws. The association is in a healthy finan-

cial condition and has now been operating long enough to convince even the most skeptical cattlemen that they could not do without it. All depreda tions and cattle stealing generally will soon be a thing of the past.

HARD LINES IN COLORADO.

Range Cattle in Bad Shape as a Result of Continued Cold Weather. Stockmen Feeling Blue. La Junta, Col., March 14, 1895.

Editor Journal.

Enclosed find \$1 for this year's sub scription to Texas Stock and lournal I cannot do without the Jour nal after having taken it one year. We have had a very severe winter

Some are dying now. The stockmen on the north side of

the Arkansas river are throwing almost everything across to the south side in order to save them, but quite a good many will perish in this storm. This has been the toughest winter on range stock we have yet experienced, and just at present the stockmen are feeling rather blue. Yours truly, I. B. KUTCH.

INDIAN TERRITORY CATTLEMEN. At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association the following selfexplanatory resolutions were adopted: Whereas, the interests of the cattle-

men of Oklahoma and adjacent territory demand the consideration of many matters which are largely local and thus concern only themselves, and, Whereas, the formation of a subordinate association looking to the protec-

tion of such interests has been formed by said cattlemen at Woodward, Okla., Whereas, the objects of said Oklahoma Live Stock association is in no

manner antagonistic to the interests of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, but rather tends to strengthen it by active co-operation in individual membership of this association, Therefore, be it resolved, that we hereby recognize the Oklahoma Live

association as an organization

subordinate to this bod without liability therefor body, on our part, and assure them of the interest of this association in their welfare as cattle growers, whose membership is a constantly increasing source of strength to this organization as individual members hereof, and wish them unlimited success in their efforts to protect such interests.

I certify that the above resolutions were adopted by the executive competee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas.

J. C. LOVING, Secutary.

CAUSE FOR ENCOURAGEMENT. A peculiarity of the cattle market within the past few weeks has been the unusual supply at the principal market centers of common and low grade stock. Consignments of fat cows, bulls and oxen have been numerous and the proportion of good butcher beeves and heavy shipping cattle has been comparatively light. The cause for this lies chiefly in the fact that the commoner grades of beef cattle have advanced quite a good deal in values during the past few weeks and shiphave been interested more in these kinds than the others because the opportunity for margins of profit seemed greater. Whatever the cause may be the fact remains that the large cattle markets of the country will handle more rough fat cattle this sea-

son than they have for many years and prices for these kinds will average closer up to the prices for good to choice cattle than for a long time.

The effect of all this should be

favorable to the markets of late spring

and summer. Country butchers usually

look for their supplies among these lower grades of beeves. When the season of the year arrives he which the people living in small towns and rural depend upon local butchers for their fresh meats the supply of rough cattle will be found short. The better grades of beeves will be drawn upon to make up this deficit, or the larger markets will be compelled to furnish the supplies in the smaller country towns and villages. This in turn will have a wholesome effect upon the general markets which regulate prices of cattle, by both reducing the supplies and increasing the demand. This with other things seems to point toward better cattle markets in the near future. There are, however, many things which may hinder the prospects which now seem so roseate from fully developing. Cattle men have

Stockman and Farmer

some cause for encouragement in the

present condition of affairs.-National

RECIPROCITY. The cattlemen's convention at Fort Worth struck the right note in its resolutions on the inspection system. It is well to have a vigorous system for all meats, not only for the export trade, but for home consumption. There is no reason why the people in this country should not enjoy the same protec tion from diseased meats that is vouchalong this line, while not founded on legitimate cause for complaint, has been a benefit to this country in many respects. It has caused the inspection embraces all stock sent to market, and it is impossible for a diseased animal to be killed at market or to be shipped to isolated slaughter houses throughout the country. We will give foreign governments no excuse for their lame sub-The resolutions adopted at terfuge. Fort Worth also demand that Uncle Sam be not outdone by foreign governments in the matter of clean bills of health. While we do not import meat products, we have reason to com-plain of adulterations in the edibles we import, and it is manifestly as fair and proper that we require the seal of purity from the exporting countries they have to require Uncle Sam's certificate of health to our meat exports. This is a fit tonic for resolu-tions by all farmer and stock organizations throughout the country, and should be used for all there is in it. Drovers' Telegram.

IS THIS TEXAS FEVER.

There are No Ticks in California, Yet Cattle Die There With a Disease Simflar to Splenetic or Texas Fever. Firebaugh, Cal., March 10, 1895. Editor Journal.

Seeing an article in your paper on "Texas Fever" by Dr. Victor A. Nov-gaard, I would like to ask him a few words in regard to that disease out here in California.

I have charge of one of Messrs. Miller & Lex' large cattle ranches, of which they have many. We lose a great many cattle here by sickness, and by his description it is undoubtedly Texas fever, as it acts exactly as he describes. Mostly grown cattle are affected, a few yearlings, but seldom any calves. What I want to ask is: How he can account for it out here, where there are no ticks, nor ever was any? I have never seen one in the state.

I am told by old-timers here that the cattle were always healthy until about fifteen years ago, when Messrs. Miller & Lex brought in a bunch of cattle from Southern California, where

We have had a very severe winter here, and it has been storming four days and is now very cold.

Cattle on the range look hard, and if we do not have early grass there will be a great loss among range cattle.

Cattle from Southern California, where also I am told there are no ticks.

I have been here about six years, and every year lose some cattle by the fever; some years more than others. We doctor them with several different remains the several days and is now very cold. edies, but I do not see that anything does much good. We also change them from one field to another; sometimes that will stop them from dying, and sometimes it does not.

Whether this disease was first brought to California by Arizona cattle with ticks I an unable to say, as there are a great many Arizona cattle shipped into California. It may have originated in that way at first.

Every summer it shows itself among the native cattle, runs its course and eventually stops.

Is there any remedy known to cure Texas fever? Any information on the subject will be highly appreciated either by letter or through your va uable paper. J. F. WARREN. uable paper. J. F. WARREN.

(Your letter has been referred to the proper authority on this subject at Washington, with a request for answer through the Journal. Me Meanwhile if any of the Journal readers can throw any light on this question it will be greatly appreciated.—Ed.)

STOCK RAISERS AND FARMERS. Outlook for Both Classes Better Than for Years-General Topics.

Taylor Texas March 10

Now since the smallpox scare has abated, spring cattle transactions are opening up quite lively at Taylor, and with the present advance in prices these of our stockmen who have fed their cattle during the past fall and winter are strictly on top and "in the

The firm of Farrar & Barnes of Kantensively at Taylor this spring. They bought and shipped out eight carloads vesterday, one carload of which was the finest lot of mammoth cornfed beef steers ever shipped out from Williamson county. It consisted of sixteen head, the average weight of which was 1800 pounds, and were purchased of W. Brown at the exhorbitant price of \$65

Farrar & Barnes also bought of W Wright & Co. eighty-eight head of steers which had been fattened for the market, and from Womack & Sturgis forty-six of exceptionally fine cattle at prices ranging from \$37.50 to \$45 per

This firm also bought of John Kritser 240 head of cattle which have been on feed at his ranch near Georgetown from the product of the Georgetown cotton seed oil mills.

The train load of 215 head of cattle

bought a few weeks ago by Farrar & Barnes of W. C. Wright & Co., at an average price of \$45 per head, netted the purchasers the handsome profit of

The horsemen of Taylor are busily engaged at just this time grooming and training their stallions for the coming spring season. Taylor can justly lay

50.000 STOCKMEN & FARMERS

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CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Slandard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure

It will quickly heat wounds and sores on cattle, 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.

fine horses and better breeders than any other section perhaps in Central Texas. The pedigrees of a number of them are now being published.

On account of the smallpox scare, business has been quite dull in Taylor during the past sixty days, and in con-sequence of a vigorous quarantine on all sides much of the trade which is tributary to this city has been verted to other channels. Indeed, the past two months have proven a trying period upon the stability and financial firmness of our business men generally, but now, with a most excellent season in the ground for plowing and planting and the prosecution of all kinds of farm work, with the smallpox scare abated and the quarantine against the city raised, with cattle rolling in fatness, and anxiously awaiting buyers who have heretofore been loath to come, we may now look forward to 'the silver lining" of better times and a return to that commercial activity which has ever characterized the heretofore prosperous little city of Taylor. Mr. C. C. Hooper, one among our most prosperous farmers, informs your reporter that the recent smallpox scare

and quarantine against Taylor has proven a blessing in disguise to the husbandman, and will result in great good to the farming interests of this section. Being deprived of the privilege of coming to Taylor by a vigorous quarantine, the average farmer has put in most excellent work upon his farm, and plowing, planting and farm work is farther in advance this season than for any corresponding season for years past, thus verifying the old adage that "'tis an ill wind that blows no one good."

Early oats are showing their blades above the ground and look nicely. Corn planting is being pushed rapidly forward, and the acreage in grain in this immediate section will be largely in excess of last season, while the acreage in cotton will be only slightly decreased, perhaps about 15 per cent.

By observations noted on several trips throughout the surrounding country recently made by your reporter notice a vast amount of virgin soil being upturned, and which will be put in cultivation this season. So it may be safely estimated that the receipts of cotton of Taylor the coming season will not fall short of the receipts the present season. Up to date the receipts of local or wagon cotton at Taylor are a fraction over 30,000 bales, with perhaps 500 bales yet in the hands of producers, against 18,500 bales received here during the season of 1892-3.

The Taylor (McFadden) cotton compress has handled upwards of 90,000 bales of cotton this season, and is still "whacking" away as though the fiber was perennial in its growth,
MINOR H. BROWN.

FORM AN ALLIANCE.

During the recent cattle convention in Fort Worth, Lloyd B. Ferrell, called at the Journal office, where he said: "My home is at Wichita, Kan., and

every year I handle a great many cattle from this and other range states and territories. I recently submitted an article to the Southwestern Stock man of Wilcox, Ariz., along a line which I think if adopted would be of immense benefit to the cattlemen."

The article enoken of and the Journal invites correspondence on this subject. There is much good reason in the views held out by Mr. Ferrell, and they should be the occa sion of some beneficial agitation. What he says applies to Texas cattle as well as those of Kansas. Here is the ar-

"A friend who owns cattle in Arizona spent yesterday with me. He had just sold some steers and seemed happy to think he had made the sale, especially since he received \$1 per head more than his neighbors; but the prices he rehis neighbors; but the prices he re-ceived were ridiculously low, and set me to thinking how long will such things be. The western men selling their cattle at half price, and the eastern man, right at the door of the beef market allowing his feed to go to waste or selling for barely cost of production, and neither having any asas to future profits, thus destroying the ambition of two classes of

Were an alliance formed by which the cattle could be regularly secured to consume this feed, all parties concerned would be doubly benefited. Are not your people about ready for a change? Have they learned the dif-ference between stockers and beef? If rou have poor cattle, you beg ;if you have beef, they beg. I have been watching and handling western cattle for several years and have decided there is no excuse for being in doubt as to sales or profits on them. perly handled they are as sure to sell as the sun is to shine and sell for spot

Placed in good pastures in the east tensively at Taylor this spring. They ally good beef by October 1, but if the pasture man was interested in their gain and he found the grass was not putting on the desired flesh, he could feed them cane, millet, green corn fod-der and such things at a small cost that puts it beyond a question; or he could receive the cattle thirty to sixty days ahead of our grass and feed them all the rich roughness they will eat until the grass gets good. This gives them such a start that they gain so rapidly on the tender grasses that by August 1 they are fat and sold and have brought enough extra to well pay the spring feed. But in order do this, we must know ahead what to expect and provide this feed.

"I want to ask, why don't the range men form an association and club together, appoint trusty men from their own ranks to outline a regular policy of gathering, shipping, fattening and selling these cattle. Making contracts with responsible pasture men in eastern Kansas to furnish the feed, grass, etc., as heretofore outlined. There are plenty of such men here who are not only responsible but willing to do this, even on a per cent of the gain. This to me seems the safest way as it puts the responsibility on the pasture men and would save some anxiety to the cattle owners. Five or \$10 per head on each steer raised in your country would make quite a difference in the financial affairs of your people and country, and help in many ways all

classes of people. "Will you sound the bugle and discuss this matter with your people and decide if I am right or wrong. As for the mode I leave it with you, but by way of suggestion I would say form an association, find out as near as possible how many beeves you can sup-ply each season, contract your feed and pasture, (and be sure they are good) gather and ship the cattle March, April and May, according to your feed; gather and ship cattle together, let every steer be responsible for the freight and our offer in a pasture bill, have a good man here to for the book.

claim to the distinction of having more ship and sell as soon as fat. Let the commission man pay the expense and then remit direct to the owner of every brand the net receipts of his steers and thus put all sized dealers on an equal

> 'Some say they would not feel safe to have the cattle go out of their hands and sight. Let me assure any such that there is not the slightest danger. In fact the cattle are safer here than at home on the ranges; as soon as unloaded the pasture man receipts again, and becomes as responsible for them as if he bought them. If he allows any to stray or get stolen he has to pay for them. The cattle all being branded makes it almost impossible for any one to handle them (were they so inclined.) Every pasture here, I might say, every little farm has a few cattle unmarked and unbranded; they are never disturbed, and were any one so inclined they would always take the tame native in preference to a wild, branded steer. But as an additional protection and an advaantage all around, I would say put a good man here who rides from pasture to pasture, watching and assisting in furthering the interests of

all parties concerned.
"I would be pleased to hear from you or any of your readers upon the sub-ject. If any are skeptical and doubtful, I, for my part, would be willing to give bonds to the association, or owners of cattle to protect them against loss. Should I fail to make the cattle bring an advance over the range prices and expense, the loss to fall on me. I think there are others here equally responsible, who would be willing to do the same thing. Or, we might form a pasture association and become responsible as an association; but I doubt if this is necessary, as parties who own or control pastures to any considerable extent must of necessity be responsible."

STILL GOING UP.

A telegram received at Fort Worth Wednesday from Kansas City states that a train load of fifteen cars of cattletle belonging to Crawford Bros. of Cameron, Texas, averaging 1033 pounds, sold there for \$4.90.

UNCALLED FOR PROHIBITION. The daily press of Wednesday contained the dispatches given below. If the sender of this information has not been misinformed, as suggested by the dispatch from Washington, the gover-nor of South Dakota has made an egregious mistake to say the least.

The following is what was published: Sloux Falls, S. D., March 19.—The governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of cattle into South Dakota from Texas and other Southern states where the Texas fever is epidemic among live stock. The proclamation has caused a sensation, as it was not known that the r vas fever was epidemic anywhere in

this country. Washington, March 19 .-- At the agricultural department it was thought there had been a misunderstanding of the nature of the governor's proclamation. It is thought the proclama-tion referred to is merely the usual one ssued about this time and establishing local regulations in conformity with regulations made by the department to prevent the introduction of what is known as Texas fever among Northern cattle. The department has recently issued its annual proclamation restricting the trade in Texas catle between February and December

There is no pleuro-pneumonia in Tex-is, it is said at the agricultural department. The department has numerous agents in Texas and receives reports frequently from them. The disease known as Texas fever does not interefere with foreign trade, because no live cattle so afflicted are permitted to be exported and the disease can not be communicated through the slaugh-

CATTLE FOR SALE. ABOVE QUARANTINE.

1	2000 N. E. New Mexico 2's\$16.00
	1000 Panhandle 4's
1	4000 Panhandle 3's
1	
	5000 Panhandle 4's 25.00
	3500 Panhandle 2's 16.50
	2500 Panhandle 2's 18.00
	2500 Arizona 3's 14.00
	1000 Arizona spayed heifers 11.00
	2000 Northern Arizona 2's 14.00
	2000 Western Texas 1's, 2's and
	3's, \$9.50, \$12.50@ 15.50
	1000 Panhandle yearlings 12.00
1	BELOW QUARANTINE.
	8000 Mixed stock cattle \$ 8.50
1	2500 Southern Texas 4's 16.50
	3000 Central Texas 3's and 4's, tops
-	of 5000 21.00
	2000 Central steer yearlings 8.50
	800 Menard county 4's 22.50
	600 Menard county 4's 21.50
	This is only a partial list. If you
1	don't see what you want, write us.
	GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK.

These gentlemen have recently formed a co-partnership in the practice of law, with offices at corner of Fourth and Main, over A. & L. August's. Mr. J. D. Cunningham, senior member, is a lawyer of wide and extensive experience, and very successful in all ines of practice. He was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, and practiced in Kaufman county, Tex., for many years. He moved to Fort Worth in 1893, where he has since resided, and

nas had a lucrative practice.

Mr. B. P. Eubank, the junior member, is a lawyer of splendid attainments and of extensive experience-eminently sucessful. He was born in Brown county, Kentucky, where has was reared and educated. He came to Texas in 1884, and has been engaged in the practice f law. He moved to Fort Worth in

The card of Cunningham & Eubank will be found elsewhere in this issue.

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

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HOUSTON

-AND RETURN,-

\$5.00!

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

Uniform Rank K. of P.

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Epworth League Conference.

Date of sale April 15 and 16.

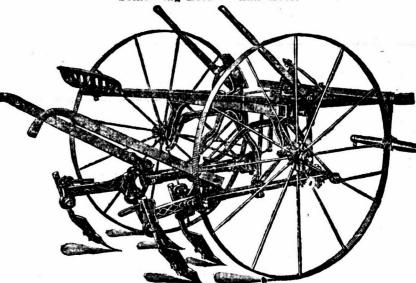
Good to return to April 15.

Ex-Confederate Reunion. Date of sale May 20 to 21.

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

W. H. WINFIELD, City Ticket Agent.

STANDARD



1895 No. 4, Steel Frame, Parallel Beams, Steel Standards, With Patent Lever Safety Slip. Saves Damages, Saves Time, Saves the Knuckles, Preventa Breaage. EXPLANATION.

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

They caused a large list of breakages, instead of being a safety device. Too quickly worn out. Too easily lost. Too much time lost in resetting sho velse.

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

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

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

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DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO.,

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and Trees,

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



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FINE OLD WHISKIES.

People in the country can now buy Whiskies of us by the gallon at wholesale prices. We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2 50.per gallon. Five year old Whiskies

\$3 00 per gailon. Old Rye Whiskies \$3.50 per gallon.

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

DEATH TO CURE FOR FOOT ROT QINTMENT. THAN ANY OTHER LYON'S OINTMENT SHEEP DIP TRY IT AND SURE (URE FOR SCAB

IN TEXAS

POULTRY.

STATE POULTERERS' ASSOCIA-TION.

The following special from Waco to the Dallas News is self-explanatory: Waco and Galveston are the com-petitors for the meeting this year of the Texas State Poulterers' associa-tion, the last meeting of which took place at Galveston from December 18 to 22. The directors were instructed by a resolution to hold a meeting March 1 to agree upon a city for the next meeting of the association. There is a disposition shown to postpone the directors' meeting for the purpose stat-

ed until April 15. Mr. P. H. Burney of Waco, vice-president of the association, is in correspondence with Mr. J. G. Reynolds of Neches, the secretary and treasurer, regarding the directors' meeting. Mr. Burney is anxious to have an autumn meeting at Waco, and he agrees with Mr. Reynolds that a meeting should be held in Fort Worth in February, 1896, while the Semi-Centennial is in Correspondence Mr. Burney from all over Central Texas indicates lively interest in poultry and a disposition to contend for prizes at the coming meeting by many new poultry men.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Experiments in feeding and computing the value of eggs show that, if no estimate is made for labor, one dozen of eggs can be produced at a cost of about 6 cents for food, or about half

a cent an egg.

To the women who have "poultry don't pay" husbands take my advice this year. Do the best you can with them unaided, but make him pay spot cash for every egg used in the house or marketed, every chicken used or sold, every feather saved or sold, and if he is not tired of the tune by the beginning of another year, I am mistaken. An easy way and quick way to keep accurate account of eggs laid is to hang a calendar at a handy place on the wall—one with large numbers— tie a stub of a pencil on a cord and hang on the same nail. Every night as the eggs are gathered mark the number gathered in the date of gather-At the end of the month count up and transfer to book or save the leaf by sticking it on a nail out of reach of small fingers.

It is a mistaken notion that pure bred fowls or stock are more liable to disease than scrubs. They are just as healthy and don't cost a bit more to keep. Don't fail to help out the county fair with a few fine birds. You may enabled to make some money by the venture.

Now that house cleaning time is at

hand, what are you doing for the out-door houses. There are a number of ways to rid the place of the pests that keep your hens from laying. thorough white-washing, into which is put some carbolic acid, is good. A force pump or sprayer comes so handy and costs so little that a person saves time in having one. Some have nests and perches in the house, but I generated the source of the sour ally have a regular "Dianna's cleanin' up time," and come as near turning the house inside out as possible. Nest boxes are set out, the old nest saturated with oil, and set afire, perches are scrubbed with lye water, generally the wash day such is saved and used. After you have thoroughly cleaned every crevice a number of ways can be resorted to to keep them out. Line with tar paper or paint with tar, suits me best, although the lime wash does with several repetitions during the season. Prepare a dust bath with road dirt or air slacked lime. Some use wood ashes. Put some acid into it also. Bury a little corn in it and biddy will free herself of the obnoxious pests.

Kill off every scrub male on the place. Put in their place thoroughbred males, and behold the result! They will look much better and you will be on the road to success. CORA K. HAWKINS.

A CHAPTER ON QUACKS.

The duck-raising business is undoubtedly still in its infancy, though it must be admitted to have made great strides within the past few years. Originally confined to only a few, it has spread rapidly through many parts of the East and is extending into the West as farmers understand better the details of the business and the satis-

factory returns it makes.

Nobody denies that there is money in chickens if skilfully managed and marketed; but those who have tried it find there is much more in ducks. The latter require less care, are much freer from disease and insects than chickens, and their quick maturity enables the rapid turning over of money. In addition to these must be noted the high-

er market price.

Although ducks will lay an occasional egg during the winter months, yet they do not regularly start in until February. They will then continue to lay for about five months, with a few brief intermissions, 150 eggs per annum being a good average. In mating, one to six ducks is sufficient. they lay for a long time before becoming broody, it is necessary to employ an incubator or a hen for the earliest broods. For that matter, many duck-raisers employ hens exclusively for this part of the business, and they make better mothers than ducks and are less clumsy in their movements. Duck eggs require twenty-eight days for hatching. The young ducks should not be fed until they are twenty--four hours old. Their first meal should consist of hard-boiled eggs mixed with oatmeal, or stale bread crumbs soaked in milk. After a few days they may be given scalded cornmeal or mashed boiled potatoes fed warm. Grass, clo-ver and other green food should also be fed, as well as kitchen waste. Greens of some kind are an absolute necessity to ducks.

Dampness is particularly fatal to young ducks and must be carefully guarded against, Plenty of fresh water must be supplied them for drinking purposes, but in such a vessel as to prevent their getting wet. should be kept away from all ponds until fully fledged. After this access to water promotes cleanliness and

Ducks of all ages are much heartier eaters than chickens, but their gain is in proportion and they are ready for market long before, so that the cost of production per pound is no more and the returns more rapid. They are but little troubled with lice, if proper care has been taken to keep the morher hen free from these pests. Their chief trouble are cramps,leg weakness and indigestion. The first two sie due to damp quarters or overfeeding, while the indigestion , which shows itself by froth in the eyes, purple mandibles,

Money in

Vacuum Leather Oil for your harness and shoes. 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.

etc., results from too much uncooked grain. Sudden death is usually attri-buted to large lice.

Ducks require no roosts, but the floor of their houses should be well covered with cut straw and the litter frequently renewed. The droppings of ducks make excellent manure.

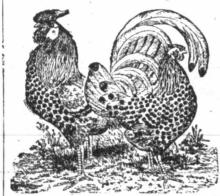
ny people object to duck raising en the plea that they make everything muddy and filthy. While their is some truth in this the birds themselves are much cleaner than chickens and the work of caring for them is much lighter and less offensive. Those who have once gone into the business stay and generally do less grumbling

than other folks.

I am not advising everybody to quit hicken-raising and go in for ducks; but I do think every farmer should keep a few, and after he has gained experience and found his market he can start in on a more extended scale if the prospect is encouraging, as it generally is. But to make money in these days it is essential to stop all leaks, to learn the quickest and cheapest method of doing effective work ,and to cut down expenses to the minimum. These points are as necessary for the duck-raiser to remember and observe as they are for the manufacturer or merchant.

BAUSCHER'S CATALOGUE AND GUIDE.

This publication is fully what is indicated by its name, and is a very com-plete annual representing the Sun-flower and Seed Farm of John Baus-Jr., Freeport, Ill. It is most completely illustrated, well printed in



choice colors on good paper, and is durably bound in a serviceable cover. Much valuable information is included very largely bearing upon the roultry department, which is especially prominent, and the work, taken as a whole, is a valuable one, and Mr. Bauscher proposes to send it free to all applicants who will enclose 10 cents together with the address plainly written. It is well worth the money. Address John Bauscher, Jr., Freeport, Ill.

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

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A treasury of information for horse men, embracing a compendium of all racing and trotting rules; laws of the states in their relation to horses and racing; a glossary of scientific terms; the catchwords and phrases used by great drivers, with miscellaneous information about horses, tracks and racing, by Samuel L. Boardman. Orange Judd

by Samuel L. Boardman. Orange Judd Company, New York, pp. 303, 12mo. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.

To the lover of racing, of trotting and running horses, and to all who are interested to any extent in racing and horse matters, this book is really indispensible. It gives in a concise, handy form, a mass of information on these and allied tonics and in such a these and allied topics and in such a shape that no time need be lost in referring to them. To those especially who have been, in times past, puzzled by the somewhat bewildering nomenature of the track and its this book will be most welcome. It should be in the library of every horseman and of every writer on horses and racing. 12mo. Cloth, price, postpaid, Orange Judd Company, 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, New York.

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Manufacturer and Proprietor, No. 800 Taylor Street, Waco, Texas.

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To the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 80, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No.	3.	No.	1.
6 55 pm 7	45 a n.	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
2 00 pm 7	50 a m	LvAr	8 00	p m	12 05	p m
9 10 pm 10	05 a m	LyAr	5 50		6 35	
12 02 a m 1	00 pm	LvAi	2 55	p m	3 25	a m
9 05 pm 9	20 a m	Lv	6 30	p m	7 05	a m
11 08 pm [1	25 a m	Lv Plano Ar	4 30	pm	5 03	a m
12 45 am 12	58 pm	Lv Greenville Ar	2 52	pm	3 27	a m
		LvAr				
1 15 am 1	55 pm	LvAr	1 55	p m	2 50	a m
3 35 am 4	35 pm	LvAr	11 20	a m	12.05	a m
		LvAr				
4	15 pm	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	a m		
10 18 am 10	50 p m	LvAr	4 59	a m	5 35	p m
		Lv Pine Bluff Ar				
5 35 pm 5	35 a m	ArLv	10 25	p m	10 33	a m
8 45 p m . 8	45 a m	ArLv	7 00	p m	7 40	am

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinia 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 unexceiled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

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

DAILY Through Trains between New Orleans, California and Oregon

Points, with Pullman Buffet and Tourist Sleepers.

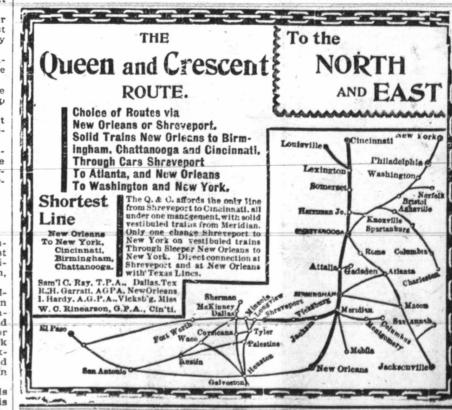
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Westibuled train, lighted with Pintsch gas and equipped with the latest Conveniences and with dining car. Leaves New Orleans and San Francisco every Thursday. Time between New Orleans and Los Augeles, two and one-half days; and San Francisco, three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

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class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

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RALL & SMITH, Fort Worth, Texas.

Some Watch Talk.

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



No. 544-

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

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.



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

No. 507-

This is a Dueber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep its color for a lifetime; it has full jeweled Elgin works, quick train and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a complete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say that they have never made a Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapidly. Remember, Hunting Case, Elgin works, dust proof, stem set and wind. Built for service and warranted five years. You can have it as a present by sending us a club of 14 subscribers, or we will send it and the Journal 12 months for \$8.75.



No. 520-

Heavy Hunting case, elegant in design, extra heavy, gold plated, and in appearance equal to any filled case made. It is fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement, full jewelled works, stem set and stem wind and fully warranted ten years It's a hummer and is as pretty a watch as is made. Sent for club of 12 subscribers or mailed free and Journal 12 months for

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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Cart Lloub. Toyas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY -BY-

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

Subscribers, Attention!

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

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

The Texas legislature will pass a pretty fair irrigation bill, after which immense capital will be invested in reclaming what are now worthless lands.

If the cattle were in the country think how their owners would fall over each other trying to get to market, attracted by the present prices. They are not in the country, and the highest market in six years causes but little flurry.

Cattle are bound to go higher. The first run of grassers may be sufficiently numerous to hammer down prices for a while, but after the first spurt, supplies will again fall off and the demand exceeding the supply, prices will climb up accordingly.

Read an article on corn fodder in another column, and make up your mind that this year will not witness the waste of former years in this respect. The feed that Texas wastes, ogether with the feed she saves, would fatten the stock of a nation.

The transfers of registered Jersey attle published weekly in the Journal shows that the people of Texas are inresting more than ever in fine stock or dairy purposes. This is an encouriging sign, for where there are Jersey eattle and other blooded stock there is progress and prosperity.

The Journal invites the attention of its readers to an article handed in by L'oyd B. Terrell, regarding organization of cattlemen for the purpose of feeding their stock. Upon organization lepends the success of every business in these days of sharp competition and the Journal would like to have a full discussion of the views set forth in the article mentioned.

According to the testimony of several who have given it a trial, cotton seed meal mixed with cornmeal makes a palatable and nutritious food for humans. When the use of this new combination becomes general people who dread getting fat will have to eat of it sparingly, and there will be no further excuse for skinny men and women. It seems that the value of cotton seed meal is only beginning to be developed.

The land bill which will pass the Texas legislature, makes some concessions in line with what was advocated by Texas Stock and Farm Journal and the people of the semi-arid section of the state, for which everybody should be thankful, but unless there is a vast and sudden change it will be a long time before the state either leases or sells all of her public domain at the prices fixed by this bill. "

Granting, for the sake of bug-hunting politicians, that dealing in futures and anti-free silver legislation are the causes of the low prices for which the ast cotton crop sold, it looks reasonable that if the farmers of the state devoted some of their efforts to producing their home supplies, they would be better off, even if cotton were higher. Texas sent more money out of the state last year for products that could have been raised and manufactured here, than her entire three million bales of cotton brought. As long as this condition exists the farmers of Texas can not be prosperous, irrespective of the price of cotton.

The cattlemen of Texas are pursuing a short-sighted policy in not going in more for breeding and raising cattle. Everybody seems anxious to buy cattle for a short hold, and while a few of the longer heads are buying cows and good bulls, their example is not being followed as generally as the occasion warrants. With the shortage that undeniably exists, at the present time, how few cattle will be in the country when the present steer supply is exhausted. Unless breeding is resumed with something of its old time vigor by the spring of 1897 or 1898 the dearth of range cattle will be appalling. The man who goes In for breeding this spring cannot fail to make royal returns on his investment two or three years hence.

The coming cotton acreage convention at Waco gives promise of resolving itself into a huge political mass-meeting, for with the range of subjects laid but by President Peters, the reduction of the cotton acreage will be swallowed up in the discussion on the free coinage of silver. It is to be regretted that every move looking to the advancement of the industrial interests of the farmers of Texas should be saddled and ridden to an early death by politicians. Such is, however, the case, and while Texas Stock and Farm Journal edorses and lends its aid to any move that will alleviate the cotton- and funniest book of the are.

ridden farmers of the state, it believes that over-production is the prime and only cause of that condition, and that such nostrums as resolutions on financial matters can in no way assist the farmers in the understanding that it is necessary to reduce the cotton acreage from its last year's propor-

Texas will not be represented at Atlanta this year, and the spectacle of a cotton States' exposition with the state that raised a third of the immense crop of 1894 left out will be witnessed. If ever a state labored for the development of her natural advantages over adversity that state has been Texas, for while the other Southern states have been diligent in setting forth their desirabilities to the investing world, Texas has been silent, only that this state has been heralded to the world as the originator of laws prohibitory to the safety of capital from outside scurces. Texas' advantages receive but little notice, but her disadvantages, real or imaginary, have been sent to the corners of the earth. With natural resources superior to those of any of the other Southern states, Texas is slowest in development, because of the shortsightedness and selfishness of her public men, most of whom are nothing but politicians in all that the term implies. A measure looking to the advancement of an industrial interest meets with poor encouragement from the law-makers of this state. their time being occupied with measures of political significance. The constitution of Texas needs revision and the sooner it is done the better for the The cattlemen of Texas have cause

to be proud of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. The showing made by the association in its last year's work would be a credit to any corporated financial institution in the country, and shows that the affairs of this organization have been managed in a masterful manner. The members of the association should stand by the work being done in their behalf, for to quote the language of the report of the executive committee, "We are satisfied that if all members would make a proper rendition of cattle owned by them, thereby increasing our revenue, that the association could still extend the good work it has been do-The report of the executive committee necessarily treated with but cold figures, not taking into consideration the saving to the members by prevention, which, if it could be computed, would run much higher than the figures submitted to the convention. Another feature of the work of the executive department of the association that did not appear in the report was what has been done in the way of legislation, not so much in securing new laws, but in the prevention of the passage of such measures as would be detrimental to the cattle industry. With the return of better days to the cattle business, the members of the association should lend their further efforts for its sustenance, for in so doing they are taking better care of their own interests. Every man in Texas who owns a hundred or more head of cattle should become a member of what is one of the most successful as well as wealthiest protective and detective industrial organizations in the world.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

The farmers of Texas must settle in their minds right now what they intend to do about this year's crop.

There is a good season in the ground in all the farming section, hence there there can be no reason, on account of drouth, to prevent the planting of ear, Her crops such as oats and corn, or some of the forage crops. Do not lose sight of the fact that fully 3,000,000 bales of the cotton crop of 1894 will be held over for manufacture this and next year. Neither retrench yourselves behind the belief that cotton is the only crop you can depend on for certain money, because it is rank fallacy.

Plant some cotton; but not more than you can raise and gather without hard labor. Turn your attention to raising feed, and after raising it have some good live stock to make fat with it. Arrange to feed a few head of cattle, say a carload. If you have not the money to buy them with you can get it on your feed crop easier than you can on cotton. Raise and feed as many hogs as you can. You can raise them cheaper than you can buy side meat. Raise and feed a few head of sheep. They will cost you but little, and will bring you a nice profit on the invest-

Raise and properly attend to as many chickens, turkeys and ducks as your time and feed will allow. Have the biggest and best garden in your neighborhood and make up your mind that your are going to sell quite a nice lot of peas, beans, okra, cucumbers, squashes, melons, beets, Irish and sweet potatoes, onions, parsnips, turnips, cabbage and such other vegetables that can be grown anywhere in the farming district of Texas. Then there are bees, that pay well for their keeping. If you are a land owner and have not a first-class orchard you should lose no time in getting a good

There are no impossible theories in the above, nothing but what every farmer in this broad state can and should

Then if there is an overproduction in any of these products like today exists in the instance of cotton, you can eat these things, and you cannot eat cotton. The first of April is cotton planting time, and if you are going to adopt such suggestions as the above there is no time to be lost. If you value your own interests divide your acreage in diversified production, leaving cotton for purely a surplus crop.

If you have not read "Samantha at Saratoga" the chance of reading it free of cost is offered you by Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Look up the advertisement, and send for the cleverest

The Texas dailies of Wednesday contained the sad intelligence that Rev. G. W. Slaughter had died at his home near Palo Pinto at 11 p. m. the night before. With the death of this grand old father at the advanced age of 84 years, 64 years of which he spent in Texas, the state loses one of her chief ploneers, one whose life has been such that the world is better for his having lived. The following is taken from a biographical sketch of his life published in the Journal, July of last

"Born in Lawrence county, Mississippi, in May 1811, he moved with his Texas in 1830 and settled in the eastern part of the state. In 1832 hostilities with the Mexican authorities began. Mr. Slaughter took an active part in every war of the state, and for years was one of Texas' most noted Indian fighters. A detailed account of all he can tell about the several wars and fill the terms was the several wars. and fillbustering parties in which he was engaged would fill several volumes. He was a close friend to Sam. Houston, Bowle, Fannin, Bullock and other noted Texans, was in all the prominent battles except the Alamo, and assisted in the capture of

REV. G. W. SLAUGHTER DEAD.

Anna after the battle of San Jacinto.

"After the condition of the country became more settled, he was married and settled in Sabine county, he lived until 1839. During this time he farmed and handled stock in a moderate way, between the skirmishes with Mexicans and Indians, and lived in the above county until 1851. He farmed and attended to his stock. He farmed and attended to his stock until 1857 when he decided there were advantages in visiting the wilder country further west and moved 10 Palo Pinto county, settling on the place where he now lives, six miles north of

Palo Pinto city.
"When he came to Palo Pinto county he had 700 head of cattle and thirty or forty head of horses, mostly mares. For three years nothing of importance occurred and he and his prospered. His herd grew and was increased by purchases. In 1860 the Indians made a raid on him and carried away eight head of his horses. He had some thirty stock horses left which he traded head of cattle located in Young

"He was prosperous again and in a few years the two herds were condated and his cattle numbered and his cattle numbered 8000

head. "Grass was fine, free and plentiful; the seasons were all that could be desired, and the only drawback to the country was the Indians. Mr. Slaugh-ter had many and varied experiences in Palo Pinto county, but withal was

"In 1868 his herd was one of the largest in the state and in this year he sold to James C. Loving and Charles Rivers, who were then partners, 12,000 head of cattle which was most of the stock cattle he had. He and his son, C. C. Slaughter, now of Dallas, then began buying beeves and driving over the trail to Kansas, which business was followed for some years. The first year's drive was almost 2000 head, but each year thereafter the number was increased. The Slaughters were very successful in the trail business, making over and above all losses and exsomething more than \$150,000.

"Mr. Slaughter made his last trail drive in 1876. After this he bought a stock of cattle and settled at his old place in Palo Pinto county, where he has since lived in peace. He sold his stock cattle in 1885 at a good profit, and went almost out of the business on account of his age. He, however, had a fortune a fine home and a large farm, and wanted nothing but peace and rest the balance of his 'ife."

During eighty-four years George Webb Slaughter lived the life of an honest, upright man; contributed much toward the advancement and civilization of this state, not alone as a pioneer citizen, but also as a minister, since during the past fifty years he never an opportunity to exert a meligious influence over all, and mary times has he preached the gospel an armed guard was necessary to pot-tect both himself and the congregation from Indians. During his fronties life he preached regularly at severas different places and a ride horseback of fifty miles to preach was of frequent

He was ordained a Baptist minister n 1852 and continued actively in the ministry until within a short time of his death. He was eminently successful in the ministry, having baptized over 2500 converts during his miniserial work. His life-long friend and fellow-laborer in the ministry, Rev. Rufus C. Burleson of Waco, Texas, was with him during his last illness. The meeting of these two grand old fathers at the bedside of the dving patriarch was a touching scene to be remembered by all who were present and witnessed

Mr. Slaughter had several children. all grown and all married except one

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, W. B. Slaughter of Kansas City and John Slaughter of Colorado City are sons of his and are among the most prominent cattlemen in the country.

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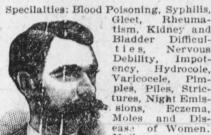
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FORT WORTH. Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some time ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. Send cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.
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A Mistake

A mistake is often made by persons in need of medical treatment, in not placing their case into the hands of a specialist, as it stands to reason that a doctor making a specialty of a certain line of diseases is more competent than the family physician or general practitioner who tries to cover the whole field of medicine and surgery. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. are true specialists in their line. Regular graduates from the best colleges in America, as their diplomas show. Also have had large experience in leading hospitals and at Hot Springs, Ark., therefore, if you seek their advice you are sure of getting the BEST.



Gleet, Rhet tism, Kidney Rheuma-Bladder Difficulties, Debility, Impot-Hydrocole, ency, Hyd Varicocele, Pimples, Piles, Strictures, Night Emissions, Eczema Moles and Dis-eass of Women Mail treatment by sending

blanks. blanks. No. 1 for women, No. skin diseases, No. 4 catarrh. Call them or address them. DR. HATHA-WAY & CO., 129 1-2 W. Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas.

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

FOR SALE Eleven well-bred, acclimated jacks ready for service, and a lot of good jennets, from one to ten years old. For descriptive circular and terms, address COFFIN BROS., Itaska, Tex.

PASTURES TO LET. The White Deer lands, near Pan-

handle City, Tex., (above quarantine line) are for lease in tracts to suit customers. Apply to J. C. PAUL, Panhandle, Tex.

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

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

P. D. COULSON. County Judge.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

Large list of cattle of any age, class or grade, for sale. es interested on or correspond with me. GTON.

Opposite Southern Hot, an Antonio,

TO RENT-A pasture of fifty thousand acres within ten miles of railroad; plenty of water and good grass, about one-third mesquite. Address
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Rush Springs, I. T.

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

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

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918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo. CALHOUN COUNTY. This is the best county on the Texas coast. It is elevated and has rich open prairie land and safe seasons.

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

J. N. RUSHING, Baird, Texas, breeder of Aberd on Angus cattle. Thirty registered 1-8 and 3-4 yearling bulls for

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

HEREFORD CATTLE AND IMPROVED DE-LAINE SHEEP, V. rite for Catalogue and Fricas.

S. W. AND RSON, Asbury, W. Va.

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

To purchase or trade for a few well graded Jersey cows or heifers; state WM. L. BLACK, Fort McKavett, Tex. price.

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Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months eld, \$10. All stock guaranteed as represented. Fresh Home-grown Blue Grass Seed

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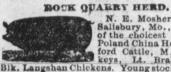
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HIGHLY-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
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Salisbury, Mo., breaders
of the choicest strains of
Poland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and
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EGGS FROM PURE-BRED POULTRY. Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet. Pike county, Mo, has shipped fowls eggs to most every state in the Union. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed fortyfive pounds.

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

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas. near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F., Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. San-ders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prizewinners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

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

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If you wish to know all about be 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.

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Has 60 bulls, cows and heifers 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, Write for prices or come and see the champion herd in North Missouri.

THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON, Paris, Mo.

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

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

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

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

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

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BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

HAWKINS' Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Single-comb Brown Leghorns, and English Fox Hounds, are pure bred. Pups \$5 each. Eggs \$1.25 per 13. Satisfaction guaran-Mention this paper and get two extra. W. P. HAWKINS, Pleas-

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props. GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.

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Percherons and French Coach Stallions A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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

Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities; Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfac\$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WELK

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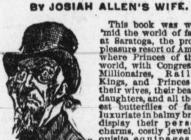
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Is the finest of its size in the South and succeeded in getting the gold medal awarded at the World's kair



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

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JOSTAH. All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked



[EXTRACT.] They say there is a sight of firtin' 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 lot it entirely alone.

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

But he seemed sot. He said "it was more fashionable amongs" married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners."

"Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with it."

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place we did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. Bus 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

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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.

TRUE REST. Rest is not quitting The busy care. Rest is the fitting Of self to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion, Clear without strife. Fleeing to ocean, After its life.

'Tis loving and striving The Highest and Best,

'Tis onward, unswerving;

And this is true rest.

Goethe (Translated by J. S. Dwight).

COUNTRY CLUBS IMPRACTICABLE. Henrietta, Tex., March 18. My Dear Mrs. B: I am so glad that

you have come back to the Journal. It is so much nices to have a woman in the household. A man can never be made to fill a woman's place nor a woman a man's. I hope you are a fixture with us now. I see that sweet peas are all the style now. Everybody is trying to have sweet pea beds. I used to raise them in great abundance in my old home back in Tennesee, but have never had any success with them here. Can you tell me how to make a success of a sweet pea bed in Texas. I am afraid you don't know much about country life in Texas or you would never have endorsed that article on country clubs. Country life here is not like it is in the old states. Here the farms and ranches are so far apart it is impossible to get up any neighborly feeling. Generally speak-ing life in the country is dull and prosalc in this great state—at least it is for the women. Please give me any information you can about sweet peas, and oblige. Yours truly,

Plant your sweet peas on the north of your house or in a rather shaded place, have the soil good; plant your seed fully six inches deep and not too thick. Your seeds should have been planted fully a month ago. To make a success of these sweet, old-fashioned flowers in this climate it is necessary to plant them early and where they will have plenty of shade.

Would not country clubs greatly relieve the dull and prosaic life you complain of in our country?

HELPFUL HINTS, Whether in city or country always appear at table with smooth hair and neat apparel.

Never hurry your bread; give it plenty of time both in raising and baking. Drive ants out of your cupboards by sprinkling pulverized borax on the

Use soapy water when making starch. The clothes will have a glossier appearance and the irons be less likely to

Cake, after it has become stale, makes an excellent steamed pudding eaten with a sauce of sweet gravy.

A Good White Hearthstone.-This is what every housewife likes to have. If the whiting is mixed with milk, instead of water, and a small quantity of washing blue added to it, a very good mixture is made for hearthstones. should be applied, and it will be found to be as firm as paint, and, moreover, it will not early spot.—Mrs. J. N. Dun-

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Feather Cake .- One cup of flour, one cup sugar, three eggs, piece of butter size of an egg, one teaspoonful balling powder, one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar, the same carbonate of soda. Mix all well together and bake" in a quick-oven for twenty minutes. Any kind of flavoring preferred. Dissolve the soda in a little milk, and add it last. Bake in a moderate size dripping tin.—M. H., Hatlepool.

Paradise Pudding.—Take three-

fourths of a pound of bread crumbs, three ounces of sugar, three ounces of currants, one pound of apples mixed, the grated rind of half a melon, a good grate of nutmeg. Mix all well to-gether. Moisten with three wellwhiskied eggs, beat up with a fork. Pour into a buttered mould, tie down pudding cloth (scalded and Soured) and for one and a half hours. Serve in sweet sauce.—M. A. L., Forfar. Cough Mixture.—At this season of the

year, when coughs and colds are prevalent, the following well-tried recipe may be appreciated: Scald one pound of Demerara sugar with three gills of boiling water, and when cold add a pennyworth of each of the following: Fincture of cayenne, elixir of vitrol, oil of aniseed, oil of pepperment, sweet nitre, and laudanum. Stir well, and bottle for use. Dose, one tablespoonful three times a day.-Mary, Gates-

French Croquets .- Mince six ounces cold meat, break between your fingers about the same quantity of cold potatoes. Put in a basin, and add one egg, pepper, salt, and a little chopped pars. Mix together, make into balls, roll in stale bred crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Drain on white paper, and serve hot. Plain boiled rice with salt may be used instead of the potatoes. This is a nice way to use up cold meat, and may be used instead of meat for dinner.—J. T., Forfar.

Poor Man's Pudding.—Two quarts of

new milk, four tablespoonfuls of whole rice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of cinnamon. Bake two hours. Stir carefully a few times when it is

first put in the oven. Stewed Cabbage.-Cut up a cabbage as for cold slaw. Boil in water twenty minutes; then drain thoroughly and minutes; then drain thoroughly and barely cover with rich milk. Cover close and boil till tender, which will not require many minutes. Add a palatable reasoning of butter, pepper and salt, and when ready to serve add the yolk of a beaten egg mixed with a few spoonfuls of ich cream.

A reader of the Journal writes that the best thing I have ever written in her opinion is an article on "System and Rest," which she requests me to

give to the readers again: The one makes the other possible. A good housekeeper cannot sit down queitly to rest or take the much needed siesta with the depressing consciousness of work undone or duties neglected. It would be well for her if she could. She would retain her youthful looks longer, her temper woud sweeter, her nerves stronger, rinkles fewer. But everyone knows it is almost impossible to dismiss cares at will and rest. It requires training. But there is another training which makes it possible to get through with work and enjoy rest daily. The latter is training in system. Something in which you can be your own teacher. Be systematic, if you would be a good and successful housekeeper. It is as necessary to you as to the busiest business man. Men realize that to make a success of any business they must begin in a systematic way and proceed with system. Keeping house is as much of a business as keeping store or shop or bank, and is second in importance to no business in the world. Now, as women are the man-agers of the business, the first lesson to make it easy, agreeable and as little wearing as possible is system. Be systematic, and teach your daughter sys-

Consumption

is amenable to treatment. Hope, courage, proper exercise, and from the inception of the disease the continual use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, are absolutely necessary.

Keep up good courage, and with the use of this most nourishing and fattening preparation recovery is certain in the first stages, and may be accomplished even when the lungs are seriously involved. Stop the excessive waste (and nothing will do it like Scott's Emulsion), and you are almost safe.

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

tem. Have days for certain work and certain hours in that day for the work to begin and end. Then a certain time for rest, be it only a half hour or only ten minutes; but be sure to take a llittle rest every day. It is as necessary to your looks ad health as system is to the success of your housekeeping. Every woman owes it as a duty to her husband and children to keep young and good looking as long as possible, to avoid nervousness and be bright and cheery to the end of life. In no better way can she do this than by resting her tired body if only for ten minutes every day. Do not consider sitting down to sew resting. Lie down and stretch your body at full length; do not even think; doze if possible, if not, simply relax and rest. Let the children understand that for a certain length of time every day mother is not to be disturbed. I know this is no easy thing to do, but a systematic arrangement of household affairs will make it possible. If with the best of system something has to be crowded out of your busy days, do not let it be the rest which is crowded out-let it be something which does not mate-rially affect the interests of the family. Your rest is of material importance. Which is the more beloved, the wife and mother who by a systematic order-ing of household affairs finds time to throw off the weariness of the morning's work by a little rest, time to make herself personally as attractive as possible for the gathering of the family at the evening meal; time to improve herself mentally so that she may make brighter, more instructive and interesting the evenings for those loved ones directly under her influence, or the wife and mother who by a lack of system works hard all day and seems to accomplish so little, who meets the family at the evening meal in the dress worn at breakfast, whose only greeting is "Come on to supper. I'm so tired I want to get it over and go to bed. I have not sat down today except at meals." A husband and children do not want a slave in wife and mother. They want a bright, cheerful helpmate and companion. Let system and rest keep you from becoming a slave to domestic duties; keep you bright, cheery and useful until you find true rest in that home where weari-

Dr. F. W. Hopkins. VETERINARY SURGEON,

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort

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

A Watch for \$1.50.

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

The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha at Sarais a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or makeup is offered. Read our offer in another column.

Important Information.

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

rates or information.

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

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

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

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

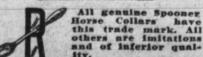
It reaches more buyers in the Southwest than any of the first-class jour-nals, therefore the best advertising me-dium. Sample copies free. SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL, Nehces, Texas.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

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

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

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas.



Carries the largest stock

of Diamonds of any house in the state. Quality guaranteed the best. Prices the lowest.

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST MAKES OF WATCES TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. EVERY ONE SOLD GUARANTEED IN ALL RESPECTS. WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY ONE.

Has the only first-class manufacturing and repairing shops in the city. Makes a specialty of manufacturing jewelry of all kinds to order and repairing fine and complicated watches. All work guaranteed. A cordial invitation extended to all to inspect stock and prices.

504 MAIN STREET.

ERVEY,

406 to 408 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Crders through this advertisement half price.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

. SURE ENOUGH PROGRESS. The farmers in the neighborhood of Beeville, Texas, are setting a fine example of progress to their brothers in the state as instanced by the fol-

lowing recent news communication from that point:

"Mr. W. C. Thompson of Austin, formerly of California, is here talking up an experimental olive farm and vine-yard, and the enterprising citizens of Recyclic have tondered by a denoting the content of the conte Beeville have tendered him a donation of all the land, not to exceed fifty acres, that he will agree and obligate himself to set to olives, grapes and other fruits. He expressed unbounded

other fruits. He expressed unbounded confidence in the adaptibility of soil and climate to the purposes, and will close up his contract today.

"The Nueces Valley Gardening association of Mathias, Texas—S. G. Miller, president; A. W. Horton, vice-president; N. C. Hward, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Clemenson, correspondin secretary—are thoroughly organized and have their ground plowed and all arrangements made for the cultivation of 1000 acres in watermelons and tion of 1000 acres in watermelons and vegetables for the year 1895, and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway company has offered greater inducements than ever in the matter of freight rates, stop-over privileges. passes for shippers, etc. A portion of the land, will be under irrigation from the Nueces river by means of steam pumps, and the members of the assection. pumps, and the members of the association seem enthusiastic over the prospects for an abundant crop. Mambers of this association will raise no cotton.

BEFORE SAP RISES.

Mild days should be now be utilized by going over the orchard and cutting out all dead, broken or superfluous limbs. If this work be delayed too long sap will begin to flow, and in cases where severe pruning is necessary the vitality of the tree will be injured.
Whenever possible the removal of large
branches should be avoided, but when necessary the cut should be immediately covered with a coat of grafting wax, paint or varnish to prevent crack ing and the admission of water, which starts decay.

The pruning should be gathered up and burned. In old orchards the loose scales of bark should be removed from the trunk and the latter washed with strong soapsuds or lime whitewash to which half a pound of copperas and half an ounce of carbolic acid have been added.

But this going over the orchard will do still more. It will not merely, by putting the trees in order and destroying all rubbish that might breed or spread insects, stimulate the trees to do their best, but it will show the owner where new ones should be set in order to keep the orchard in good bearing condition. As the older trees are broken or fail for any cause they should be promptly replaced by new ones, and it can be better done now than at any other time, because this is the proper season and in the hurry and rush of work later on it is sure to be neglected. It is only by attentions of this kind that the orchard can be maintained and a steady, continuous supply of fruit year after year can be secured.

This is, also the time for those destitute of fruit to mend their condition by sending an order to a reliable nurseryman. What this order should include depends largely upon the soil,

climate and the situation of the ground destined for the orchard. Apples, for instance, grow best and yield the finest colored, highest flavored fruit on high, dry clay and limestone ridges. They do well on northern slopes also. But the absence of any or all of these con-ditions should not deter any one from

Good natural or artificial drainage is, however, essential, for wet feet are as bad for the health of the tree as for that of a man. If the trees have come from a dis-

tance and are partly dry when received they should be wholly buried for a week in finely pulverized, moist soil in order to restore them. Before setting out holes should be dug of sufficient size to give each tree room enough for its roots without crowding them in any direction. The filling in should be done with fine, mellow earth. It is a mis-taken idea that trees will do their best in very loose soil. Breaking up the ground is indeed the first step in tillage, but before planting the ground must be firm again, and the fine soil be brought in close contact with the roots and air excluded. For this reason trampling down the mellow soil upon the tree roots is beneficial. After the trees are set-the long shoots

After the trees are sectile long shoots should be shortened, and where too thick a little thinning may be given. This should be done before the buds swell and never when partly or wholly

The ground for several feet around the freshly set trees should be kept clean and mellow during the summer. While clean culture is best in young orchards, sod or hoed crops, such as corn and potatoes, do well. While the whole surface of the orchard should be cultivated, spading around the tree must be avoided, as the roots, which are in proportion to the height of the tree, are sure to be injured. This applies only to young trees. Old trees often become root-bound. This condition is caused by the roots becoming hard and woody and incapable of absorbing food. It can be remedied by scraping the roots with a rake, thus stimulating the growth.

A final word of caution. Don't go

in for too many varieties. Choose only a few, and in making your selections be governed largely by your object in planting. If intended for home use, quality and successions are the points

Stockmen ≥ Farmers Here's What You're Looking For.

 22 lbs Granulated Sugar
 \$1 00

 3 lbs Mocha and Java Coffee
 1 00

 4 packages Coffee
 95

 Fort Worth Patent Flour
 90

 Queen of the Pantry
 1 00

 20-lb bucket Heinz's Jam
 1 00

 20-lb bucket Heinz's Jelly
 1 00

 Large bucket Jelly
 45

 3 cans 3-16 Tomatoes
4 cans 2-1b Corn.
4 cans 2-1b String Beans.
2 cans California Apricots.
2 cans California Grapes.
2 cans California Plums. cans Peaches 2 cans Early June Peas.....

South Sile Cash Grocer.

Jennings avenue, opposite the high school, Telephone 74. Patented, Made and Sold by

HARRY BROS., Dallas, Texas.



Every stockman and farmer in Texas should have one of these tanks.



In old rail-fence times, the farmer had little use for science, simply the "wedge" to split, and the "worm" to support the rails. With no knowledge of EXPANSION and CONTRACTION, he at first made a fallure with wire. Inventors tried to help him with ratchets, end springs, etc., but it remained for farmer PAGE to discover the scientific remedy. Continuous COILED SPHINGS are always at hand, when wanted, and give us the strongest, most efficient and most durable fence made. The farmer using it can talk science "like a book."

PAGE WOVEN FENCE WIRE CO., Adrian, Mich.



Poultrymen ! Green Out Bone is the best and by far the cheapest egg food known. For growing little chicks it has no equal. Our Green Bone Cutter received the only award at the World's Fair. Send for special catalogue. WEBSTER & HANNUM.

PHILIS, Cancers, Ulcers and all Blood, Skin and Private Diseases cured by new process. Syphilis cured at home in 30 to 90 days. NO CURE, NO PAY. Call on or address Dallas Medical In-stitute, 423 Main street, Dal-las, Tex.

to be considered. For market large crops and firmness are the most important. There is no combination of all these points. The past season has shown that a good apple is one of the most profitable branches of farming, and not merely is it to be regarded as making excellent returns for money and labor invested, but it enhances the pecuniary value of the farm.—New York World.

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

Queen and Crescent Route offers ts patrons a rare chance to secure at low price that handsome publication. It is a compilation of new regipes never before published. A book of 256 pages, containing a careful selection of pracical cookery suggestions to every nousewife in the land. An edition de uxe printed on heavy enameled paper and bound in white vellum, with chrysanthemum design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way a most elaborate specimen of artistic ook-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 reof 75 cents. Don't miss the op

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

T. W. LAKE,

Successor to T. L BURNETT.



Carries a complete line of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Crockery, Chicken Netting, Screen Doors, Refrigerators, Gasoline Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, De Lavel Cream Separators, Galvanized Flues and Well Buckets. Special prices to stockmen and farmers. Mail orders given special attention at lowest prices.

Nos. 212-214 Houston Street.

MOVED TO

YELLOW FRONT.

CALL AND SEE ME.

LATHROP.

J. D. Cunningham. CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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

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

BASS'

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

C. W. Merchant, R. H. Oldham, D. L. Middleton and hundreds of others. BASS BROS., Abilene, Tex. Bass' Prairie Dog Poison wholesale by H. W. Williams & Co., Fort Worth.

***************** 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 specially to preserve their vigor. Before you buy, send for our illustrated Farm Seed Catalogue.

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

<u>.......</u> WIND & WATER



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

owest prices. Our mills and implements are made especially to suit the Texas trade, and will please all who buy them.
D. W. MARTIN, State Agent.

SANDWICH ENTERPRISE CO., Address Correspondence: Fourteenth and Rusk Streets. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

FORT WORTH'S NEW HOTEL.



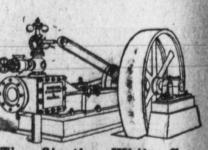
THIS HOTEL WILL BE MANAGED AS A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. NO OTHER HOTEL WILL SURPASS US IN OUR TABLE OR

McLEAN & MUDGE.

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



PATTERSON, LA. Who are headquarters for everything in his line. We can make you a delivered price to any point, North or



FORT WORTH, TEX Dearlers in all kinds-chinery, Belting, Pulleys, tings, Etc. Write us for Complete Gin Outfits.

PERSONAL.

W. Maud, owner and manager of the Moon ranch, in Cottle county, was in Worth Wednesday and called at the Journal office. He had just returned from an extended trip to England, and said he was not informed as to the condition of his cattle.

Maj. A. Drumm, of the Drumm-Flato Commission company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way home from a trip to Paint Rock, where he bought 1700 head of 2-year-old steers from D. E. Sims, for which he paid \$13.50. He said that cattle in that country are looking fine.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, a wealthy cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday and called at the Journal oftice. He said that he was in the market for some good yearlings, but found on a trip he had just made through ing higher than their real value.

The Wolf City Oil company, in a letter discontinuing their advertisement in the Journal on account of having sold their product, say: "The ad. has been very valuable to us, and we hope to get in with one earlier next season. We have filled several orders for the cake as a result of the advertisement."

In a letter to the Journal inclosing payment for their advertisement N. E. Mosher & Son of Salisbury, Mo., say: "Your paper is doing us good, which we appreciate. We recently sold a fine gilt to Mr. A. T. Hammond, district clerk at Eastland, Texas. We enyou postal card, which shows how well he is pleased with her.'

The "Farmers Guide" is the title of book issued by the German Kali Works, New York, a copy of which hasbeen received at this office. It is a valuable work, and should be in the hands of every agriculturist in the land. It will be sent free to any farmer who will send his name to German Kali Works, 93 Nassau street, New

The Fort Worth Business College, of which Mr. F. P. Preuitt is principal, has an advertisement in the Journal. The long established reputation of this institution is such as to warrant the claim that nothing of the kind in the state offers superior advantages for the actual business training of young men and women, its long continued patron-age being a proof of this assertion.

T. Smith of Crockett, Texas, with ranch in Archer county was in Fort Worth Monday. With Ed East, Mr. Smith is feeding a great number steers at Palestine and Crockett. He stated that he would put about 7000 head of cattle in the Territory this year, but that he did not think there would be over 25 per cent as many cattle moved to that country as there were last year.

H. C. Abbott & Co., the well known Kansas City exclusive sheep commis-sion firm, have sent the Journal a neat account book for sheep and wool growers, for which they will please accept thanks. They will mall one of the books to any sheep or wool grower who makes the request. In their re-cent market report these gentlemen say they can use any number of feeders at good strong prices, ranging from \$2.75@ 3.50. As they handle nothing but sheep they offer a special advantage to shippers to the Kansas City market.

By reason of Chairman Day of the Southwestern Traffic association having rescinded his ruling in the instance of having the live stock agents after the 25th of March, headquarters will again be opened in Fort Worth, and as in former days, Wilson, Dick-son, Keenan and the representatives of the stock car companies will rustle for business to the manifest advantage of Texas live stock shippers, all of gentlemen back to their accustomed

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association held after the convention adjourned it was decided to move the headquarters of the association over in town, and for that purpose offices were secured at Hotel Worth, where in the future Secretary J. C. Loving can be found by members visiting Fort Worth. The association can be con-gratulated on the fortunate selection of offices, and Mr. Hardwick, proprietor of the Worth, thanked for the interest he has taken in locating the association headquarters in so accessible and pleasant quarters.

One of the trades consummated during the recent convention was the sale of the "Mallet" cattle in Hockley This is one of the best known herds in west Texas, having been located for some time on the old "K" ranch, belonging to T. H. Schuster of St. Joe. Mo. Both cattle and ranch were sold by Mr. Schuster last week to D. M. and P. M. DeVitt of Fort Worth, and Jno. Scharbauer of Midland. The Cattle, consisting of about 4000 head, ncluding 1200 steers will be delivered in May. The price paid was \$10.50 per The ranch, which is fenced well watered, was also purchased by Messrs. DeVitt & Scharbauer.

"Dink" Chisolm of Terrell, one of the best known stockmen in Central Texas. was in Fort Worth Sunday. He said: "I have just finished shipping out my fed steers and am in the market for about 500 head more, which if I get, I will feed until grass gets good, and then let them finish off on grass, I look for he Northwestern feeders to be in the market for the entire output of Texas otton seed meal this year. They have already used immense quantities of our meal, and are so well pleased with that they are even now inquiring for meal from this year's crop. The competition for meal is going to be very sharp, and the Texas feeders will not have the picnic they have had this

B. F. Ware of Amarillo, a well-known stockman, was in Fort Worth Sunday, and in conversation with a fournal man said: "I take nearly every stock paper that is published in this country but Texas Stock and Farm fournal is the best of the lot. My wife thinks a great deal of it, as she gets nformation that is valuable to her. We have had a considerable amount trouble with milch cows. I would buy good cows, but our help would so mismanage them that after a time they would run down to almost noth-Finally I got a fine Jersey cow, and my wife took her in charge, and with what information she got out of the Journal in regard to the treatment of dairy cows and milk, we have had no further trouble. I merely cite this to show you how we appreciate your paper."

The Drumm-Flato commission com-pany, although not estblished a great many years, has gone rapidly forward until today there is no firm in the live stock commission business that stands tublater than they. At the recent conand whiln their office in this city was the of activity every day, and a nal edorsteal of business was done. Bemove that they will be represented by they will be represented here

apable live stock brokers in

Fort Worth. Mr. Graham has opened up a well located and handsomely ap-pointed office on Main street, and will at all times be found ready to transact business for the firm he represents with satisfactory skill. A. P. Murchison will represent the firm at Amarillo, and with two such representatives in Texas, Drumm, Flato & Co. can feel guaranteed of their full share of the live stock business of this state.

H. C. Lathrop, the well-known Fort Worth Hardware man, has an adver-tisement in the Journal calling attention to the fact that he has moved his store from Houston street to 605 Main street, where, with a complete and wellselected stock, he is ready to supply everything in the hardware line at prices in keeping with the times. Be sure and call to see him when in need of anything in the line he carries.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association of Springfield, Ill., has sent the Journal Volume 39 of the American Short-Horn Herd Book, containing pedi-grees of short-horn cattle, for which they will please accept thanks. The price of this book is \$3, and every shorthorn breeder in the country should not only have a copy, but should register his cattle therein. Inquiries about the book and pedigrees should be sent to J. H. Pickrell, secretary, Springfield,

The Journal's premiums have at all times been happy selections and have given those who purchased them splendid satisfaction. Always on the look out for the pleasure and interest of our subscribers, we have arranged with one of the biggest publishing concerns in the country to furnish us with "Samantha at Saratoga," one of the clever-est, keenest books of fun that has ever been written. You will be surprised at the make-up of this book. It is printed on heavy clear white paper, and has a substantial, pretty cover. It would not be out of place in the most select library in the country. We do not make any charge for this book. Send one dollar for several or new subscription. dollar for renewal or new subscription, and add ten cents to pay postage on the book, and it is yours free. Or, to be plainer, \$1.10 gets the Texas Stock and Farm Journal one year and the book. Tell your friends about this and get them to send for the best stock and farm paper in the state, and get this book free.

AT THE CONVENTION.

A Few of Those Who by Their Presence Helped to Make the Biggest Industrial Gathering Ever Held in the State.

During the recent cattle convention the Journal kept a register on which it attempted to have inscribed the names of all the stockmen who visited Fort Worth at that time. Early in the engagement it was demonstrated that an impossible task had been assumed, but about a third of those who came were caught, and below will be found a mention of a portion of the vast throng that attended the nineteenth annual neeting of the Texas Cattle Rraisers' association:

H. T. Keenan of the Wabash was the first man to put his name on the list. B. H. Miller of Quincy, Ill., was one of the first arrivals. Charley McCoun of the George R. Barse company of Kansas City, denonstrated his ability as a rustler throughout the convention.

C. C. French of the Evans-Snider-Buel Co., was active in the interest of his company.
J. R. Belcher of Belcher, Texas, was

the third man to climb the steps to the Journal office where the register was kept.
M. S. and J. W. Westbrook, cattlemen
M. S. and J. W. Westbrook, cattlemen

vely, were, badged early, in the day, E. Brown of Childress, an ex-member of the association, accompanied by his wife, were interested visitors to the convention B. Robertson of Colorado City,

etter known as "Sug," was among the "big guns" of the convention.

Zeb F. Crider of Kansas City, came in to lend \$100,000 on good cattle securities,

and as the chances were plentiful, he doubtless carried out his intention. Will E. Bolton of Woodward, I. T., fair, fat and forty, a newspaper man, cowman and all-round good fellow, was here in full force.

N. A. Adams, a well known Kansas City commission man, was a pleasant visitor to the register man and the Journal office.

N. P. Martin of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., was highly pleased with his visit to the Texas stock center. M. B. Irwin, J. H. Caldwell and Henry Trower, were with the Kansas City delegation and hustled business, tributed literature, gave pink badges

to all comers and were on deck early Col. Thomas Ball, an old-time Texas cattleman, but now engaged in raising diamond-backed terrapins at Hopeside, Va., was one of the most interesting and pleasant visitors to the Journal. Lang of Lubbock, a well-Joseph

known cattleman, was among the important arrivals. J. D. Earnest of Iatan, Texas, one of the hustlers in the cattle business, was

here good and strong.

James Phillip of Phillip, South Dakota, while a long ways out of his range, acted like a native and knew lots

of the boys. T. J. Peniston, all of Quanah, accompanied by their wives, were here and

enjoyed the convention proceedings and Eugene Rust of the Kansas City stock yards company, was a whole team

within himself W. A. Noel and Jno. C. Knorpp, Kansas City, live stock commission formed a jolly duo, but were out for

T. S. Foster of Decker, Tex., was here and became a member of the associa-tion at this meeting. M. C. Campbell and C. P. Fullington of Wichita, Kan., registered but did not

express an opinion on the candidacy of Mary Ellen Lease for mayor of that J. A. Eylar of Omaha, a popular and capable live stock agent of the Burlington route, was holding forth the advan-

tages of this road wherever he found a J. D. Mitchell of Colorado, who shapes the ends of the Square and Compass

ranch, wore a derby throughout the convention. H. A. Pierce of Waxahachie, a prosperous cattle owner and feeder, was in

the push.

Jno. H. Belcher of Henrietta, a

wealthy cattleman of that city, was Jerome F. Wares of Chicago, general manager of the New England and Bur-

ton stock car companies, accompanied by his wife, were at the Delaware and enjoyed their stay very much.
R. C. Sanderson of Big Springs, banker, cattleman and sheepman took in the

H. O. Skinner was here talking San Antonio, and at one time it seemed that the game was won for that city, but it proved otherwise. W. Gibson of Waggoner, I. T.

social side of the convention.

was here on business and made one of the first and biggest deals of the convention. Col. J. A. Wilson was here shaking hands like a politician. The colonel

will reopen his office in Fort Worth some time this month. L. H. Hill of Albany, Texas, a wealthy cattleman came in early and saw the

C. & A., was kept busy greeting friends. L. W. Krake of the National Stock yards, never for a minute was lost in the shuffle, but made many new friends for the St. Louis yards.

M. P. Buel of Chicago, A. T. Atwater of St. Louis and Chester A. Snider of Kansas City, all of the Evans-Snider-Buel company, were a host as far as getting business was concerned.

George Tamm of Kansas City, member of a growing commission firm, was here sizing up the situation and decided that they would be in the field for Texas business.

John Scharbauer of Midland, a well

known dealer and owner of cattle, made one of a good sized delegation from the City of Windmills.

F. J. Lewis was the first of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande crowd to regis-ter, but after that they came so thick and fast that the register man was under the impression that the entire popu-

der the impression that the entire population of the country the line traverses had come to the convention.

G. L. and W. T. Burman were here from far-off Menardville, Texas.

Geo. A. Wood of Wood Bros., Chicago, was one of the Windy City delegation.

Chas. McFarland of Aledo was here before the convention began, and was seen in town several days after.

P. C. O'Laughlin of Eolian, a loyal son of Erin's Isle, was a pleasant visitor to the convention.

itor to the convention.

Wallace Estill of Estill, Mo., the noted Polled Angus breeder, was here extending his acquaintance and incidentally telling of the merits of his cattle. L. J. Caraway of Granbury, president of the State Farmers' congress,

Jno. H. Wood of Chicago, accompanied by his beautiful daughter, Miss Hazel, was here.

Mrs. M. J. Riggs of Midland, who owns quite a large herd of cattle in that country, and is a member of the

Doak Good of Roswell, N. M., one of the best known cowmen in the country, was a popular guest. S. D. Felt of Kansas City, and M. N. Baker of Hamilton, Tex., both mem-bers of the Lone Star Commission com-

pany, were mixing with the cattlemen. L. Hearn and Sam Cutbirth of Baird registered, and quite a number of other Cutbirths and Hearns had their names entered. All fine looking men, and all cattlemen.

and all cattlemen.

J. A. Bailey and T. J. Lemmon, two
jolly Haskell county cow punchers, the
former being an old-time friend and
acquaintance of the writer's. Lemmon looked very closely after Bailey,

the latter not being married, required pretty vigilant observance.
C. A. Lankford, W. M. Arnold, J. R. Ingram, Jno. Ellis, Y. O. McAdams and M. M. Arnold, was a Greenville delegation that came in together. Col. W.H. Stearns of Yankton, S. D., a wealthy and experienced cattleman, was here seeing what the chance would to get some good Texas cattle for

ds northern range. C. W. Merchant, W. H. Merchant and L. E. Merchant, all of Abilene, were listed at one time, though they did not ome up together. T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls was

here, but devoted more time to business than to the workings of the association. Sid Webb of Bellvue was looking for a trade and hardly went to the

convention hall.

Sam Davidson and W. B Worsham of Henrietta, both magna'es, were doing the convention in company.
L. N. Williams of Cheyenne, O. T., was among the large number of territory cattlemen who attended.

Oliver S. Green was one of the able and clever delegates that represented Chicago.

R. B. Masterson, a well-known and wealthy cattleman of Mobeetie helped swell the crowd.

W. W. Harrington was one of the big delegation that came in from Mid-W. A. Janes of Aberdeen, J. O. Janes and J. N. Janes of Childress, all got badges at the same time.

W. J. Gault, A. E. Brooks, H. O. Dutton, Jno. Moore and E. Duprec of Mount Vernon, ably represented that section of the country.
E. R. Neison, W. F. Wilson, J. O. Justiss and Wm. Allison were here

from Mount Pleasant. M. F. Knight, E. M. Skinner, E. B. Fraser, J. D. Blosser, Ples C. Thompson, J. C. Dirlekson, W. P. Farley and J. C. Barrett, all of Vinta, I. T., made that part of the vineyard loom up, as they were a fine looking crowd of

J. T. Dickson of Quincy, Ill., live stock agent of the Wabash, was shaking hands with old friends.
G.R. Greathouse, N. B. Fields, E. B.

Forgason, Dock Hardin and H. H. Halsell, were here from Decatur. P. Z. Littlefield of Sulphur Springs brought up the ranks of East Sulphur Springs sent a big delegation to the meeting of stockmen, among whom W. R. Patrick, J. D. DeBord, Reb Phillips, A. E. Beall, E. L. Knouse, E. G. Brashear, J. H. Spence and a host of others.

wm. Hittson, an old-time cowman, mingled with his friends and acquaint-Joe White and Ira Havens were here

from Pecos City. W. J. Good, Jno. R. Good and another of the same name were in from

A. J. Brocton, with ther stockmen, represented Breckenridge.
Col. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, ex-president of the Texas Live Stock association, was an interesting vis-

S. H. Merchant, J. D. Merchant and J. H. Merchant, but a small installment of the Merchant family, were in from Waggoner, I. T.
Al Powell, J. A. Hake and L. E.

Roberts were three representative men from South Omaha. J. D. Shuford was here from Denver telling of the advantages that point offered as a market for Texas cattle.

Eli Titus of Kansas City, the popular and wide-awake general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, was a personage

at the meeting.

W. E. Powell, Jim Holland and Jno.
Hollicut of Amarillo, were a few of the big crowd that were here from that

J. T. Everett was here from Marfa. C. T. Shropshire and I. T. Pryor of Columbus, were two of South Texas' prominent citizens who honored the convention with their presence. J. J. Evans of Emporia, Kan., was a close observer of everything that took

place during the convention.

H. B. White, W. J. McFadden and J. Penson represented Meridian. county's capital.

Jule Gunter and H. C. Latimer of Gainesville were here and said that this convention took the shine off the big crowd that met in their city some

W. P. Harned represented Houston While the Journal would like to give every individual who by his presence aided in making this convention the aided in making this convention the big success it was, separate mention, space will not allow it, but here are the others who registered: F. G. Pay, Fort Worth; C. C. Pool, Colorado; Milas French, Fort Worth; Wm. T. Way, Fort Worth; J. W. Gibson, Sweetwater; W. K. Wyman, Kansas City; E. B. Carver, Henrietta; W. M. Hurst, Kansas City; E. L. Swasey, Kansas City; C. J. Wares, Chicago; R. P. Woodbury, Kansas City; Frank Siegel, Kansas City; G. W. McConnell, Arthur Johnson, Midland; Mrs. M. A. Sadler, W. M. Daly. City; Frank Siegel, Kansas City; G. W. McConnell, Arthur Johnson, Midland; Mrs. M. A. Sadler, W. M. Daly, Fort Worth; G. F. Putnam, E. S. W. Drought, J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City; Brooks Davis, Fort Worth; Horace Sims, Colorado; S. S. Brown, Kansas City; H. L. Newman, Kent; E. M. Clardenvine, J. Vallage, M. Clardenvine, J. Vallage, M. whole thing through.

Col. Jno. A. Nesbitt, the well known and popular live stock agent of the derson, T. J. Champion, Chicago; S. L.

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man; John N. Hewitt, San Angelo; N. A. Perry, Brownwood; T. J. Ellis, San Angelo; J. N. Doyle, Granbury; Alf Walters (col.), Granbury; F. S. Millard, J. W. Rose, Eden; T. H. Snaw, Bannager; Charles Martin, R. P. Barker, Cresson; G. A Mapes, Paint Rock; L. J. Good, Maverick; F. M. Bowen, Coleman; B. H. Dennis, Granbury; J. D. Dodson, Santa Anna; G. C. Scott, J. W. Rose, Eden; T. H. Shaw, Ballin-Dodson, Santa Anna; G. C. Scott, Tecumseh; L. Love, J. F. Taylor, L. F. Nall, W. Y. Price, Coleman; H. G. Caruthers, Trickham; T. L. Backwell, Rockwood; J. R. Bryson, Comanche; Dolph Cook, Blanket; C. V. Bryson, O. P. Scogin, Comanche; W. L. Townsend, G. H. Winn, Coleman; A. P. Bush, Colorado; J. A. Glass, Zephyr; Burke Burnett, B. T. Booze, Fort Worth; J. B. Henderson, Granbury; H. A. Thompson, Ballinger; T. W. Jenkins, Trick-ham; Maj. W. C. Lewis, San Antonio; H. Hurst, Brownwood; J. D. Hud-W. H. Hurst, Brownwood; J. D. Huddleston, Fort Worth; T. A. Whitmore, W. E. Young, Jack Roberts; R. E. Word, Brownwood; H. W. Kingsbury, W. O. Gann, J. S. Venable, Coleman; W. J. Wood, Rockwood; J. McGregor; Ballinger; J. C. Loving, Fort Worth;

G. W. Holstein, Albany; T. J. Christian, Newburg; Miss Hazel Wood, John H. Wood, Chicago; Dick Sellman, Roch-elle; Frank Baker, San Saba; J. R. Beasley, Milburn; F. M. Richardson, Brady; W. H. H. Larimer, Kansas City; R. H. Harris, San Angelo; J. E. Crites, Granbury: W. H. Featherstone and wife, Henrietta; H. O. Booth, E. C. Brown, C. W. Thompson, E. A. Atwater, Chicago; J. F. Bustin, R. W. Haskins, San Angelo; D. E. Sims, Paint Rock; C. A. Pugsley, Kansas City; Wm. Rock; C. A. Fugsiey, Kansas City, Win.
Childress, San Angelo; F. M. Weaver,
Fort Worth; F. M. Faulkner, Tulia; T.
M. Waddell, Midland; W. N. Waddell,
Colorado; B. P. Wade, San Angelo; J.
C. Dunn, Coleman; H. R. Martin,
Comanche; A. C. Erkel, R. A. King,
Brady; W. C. Parker, Comanche; J. L. Doggett, Dublin; M. B. Fleming, W. H. Montgomery, F. E. Wilson, G. A. Beeman, Comanche; R M. Tracy, Kansas City; J. D. Jeffries, Clarendon; J. B. Brown, Trickham; W. L. McAulay, Mayerick; J. E. Thompson, Brady; J. S. McCall, Colorado; J. H. Martin, Chicago; C. O. Hassard, John Hassard, Coleman; J. S. Townsend, Denver; H. S. McEwen, Fort Worth; C. A. Campbell, Kansas City; Charles O. Robinon, Chicago; George S. Fulton, Greg-ory; M. McKenzle, Trinidad; Col.; E. T. Comer, Sherwood; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; R. J. Kleburg, Corpus Christi; A. S. Belcher, Belcherville; E. D. Harrington, Midland; B. A. Bates, Sabinal; H. G. Bedford, Benjamin; M. C. Fraser, Claremore, I. T.; M. Halff,

Pat Stevens, San Antonio; Tom Hoben, R. J. Cato; John Inman, Nocona; Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Antonio; J. D. Gil-more, Duncan, I. T.; Ed De Kay, Fort Worth; Horace Wilson, Estelline; T. H. Smith, El Paso; J. W. Quinn and wife, W. H. Fusch, Midland; W. C. Wright, Coleman; W. G. Urton, Roswell, N. M. H. W. McKay, Oskosh, Wis.; B. F. Denison, Kansas City; S. Cutbirth, Jr., L. Hearn, Jr., Baird; A. F. Jones, D. H. McNairy, Colorado; Price McFarland, Inola, I. T.; J. B. Seay, John Laird, T. J. Wise, Baird; H. Stewart, R. B. Moore, Dublin; A. B. Allen, Roswell N. M.; Lupe Cutbirth, Baird; Cal Huffman, Devil's Line; J. M. Hecock, Cresson; Joe Box, Cleveland, O. T.; S. K. Kendall, Toyah; C. C. Hinds, Richardson, Baird; A. E. Green, Comanche; Mode Hearn, Baird; Thos, D. Casey, J. B. Cutbirth, Baird; L. W. Holt, McMillan, N. M.; A. S. Connellee, Eastland; E. W. McKenzle, Midland; V.W. Allen, Colorado; Sam Rouse, Fort Worth; Mrs. Crowley, Miss Mary

Crowley, Lewisville; W. H. Meyers, F. P. Neville, Blue Grove; J. T. Gibbons, Joe Driedelbus, North Fort Werth; L. M. Murphy, S. H. Purcell. Midland; J. H. S. H. Purcell. Midland; J. H. Paramore, D. H. Middleton, G. L. Mid dleton, Abilene; T. A. Dysart, Milland; B. M. Dickson, Haskell; W. H. Gibbs, Goree; J. J. Weatherby, Tom Adams, Benjamin; C. R. Allen, Throckmorton; A. E. Miller, Granbury; M. M. Gossett, W. F. McDaniel, Haskell; W. K. Bell, Palo Pinto; J. N. Olds, Mangum; L. M. Webb, Bellvue; W. K. Richards, Paducah; W. G. Backus, Bowie; Jno. Millsap, Fisher; L. D. Miller, Miami; N. W. Shelly and daughter, Abilene; W. F. Scarborough, T. M. Pyle, Mem-W. F. Scarborough, T. M. Pyle, Memphis; J. E. Robertson, Aberdeen; E. W. Bromley, A. F. Swofford, Wellington; H. M. Clark, Memphis; C. M. Douglass, Dallas; R. E. Hinton, Arlington; C. E. Deahl, Arile; C. A. Gilliand, Mangum; G. B. Tinnin, J. S. Johnson, Aledo; G. A. Yantis, Becton! W. D. Cowan, Pecos; J. G. Ussery, Toyrab, A. A. Coy, J. F. Coy, Pecos; M. Toyah; A. A. Cox, J. E. Cox, Pecos; M. F. Maloney, Denver; G. S. Williams, Santo; W. D. Miller, Granbury; W. L. R. Dickson, P. S. Roberts, Childress; Gedrge Martin, Guthrie; T. Laurel, Raynor; H. L. Gaskins, Vernon; J. D. Raynor; H. L. Gaskins, Vernon; J. D.
Powell, Sam P. Wilson, Archer City;
W. S. Andrain, Prairie City, I. T.;
Frank Anderson, Fairland, I. T.; N.
Skinner, Vinita, I. T.; C. N. Drake,
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Banumont, Kan.; C. W. Pool, Chelsea,

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. Considering the time of year and the Considering the time of year and the base of supplies, the run of hogs at this market has been surprisingly food. The class of hogs has been above the average, and good stiff prices mave prevailed. At the close of this report good fat hogs, weighing from 250 pounds up were bringing \$4.25, the market having gone off a nickel, with the demand strong at the decline. The supply of cattle for the week

The supply of cattle for the week past has not been equal to the demand, an advance of 10 cents having been recorded at time of closing this report The following sales representative of the weeks' market are taken from a report furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., commission dealers at the yards:

	HC				
No.	Average.	Dec	k.	Pri	ci
73	211	40		\$3 9	0
140	207	160		3 7	0
13			Later French	3 0	
31	132			2 5	
14	285			3. 7	
62	330	40		3 8	
67	236		1	3 9	
5	134			3 5	
11	180	40		3 4	
125	257	40		4 0	
72	206	40		4 0	
8	226	230 010	10	3 5	
51	255			4 0	
7	220			3 6	
109	242			3 9	
63	287	80		4 0	
59	281	80		4 0	
65	236	00			
36	224				
62	225	**	4		
8.	145			4 0	
16	259	120		3 2	
8	207	120		3 7	
36	150	Market St.		3 6	
72	237			3 0	
10	201	100 A		4 1	55.

CATTLE. Average. Price 1 Bull.. 1100 Cow 1140 1220

SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS. W. B. Durkee, J. C. Smith, E. D. Farmer and J. D. Williams drove in cattle. M. W. Minn, Eastland, Tex., and G. W. Pool of Nevada, Tex., were among the cattle shippers.

Among the cattle snippers.

Among those who drove in hogs during the weak past were: C. Hasfelt,
J. H. Simmons, J. W. Berry, T. W.
Blewett, Ed Gardner, L. M. Burke, S.
A. Lawson, R. L. Cruse, W. H. Reynolds, W. L. Linn, N. D. Cambern, J. C.
Baker, L. Maler, J. Giles and Ed
Hovenkamp. Baker, L. Hovenkamp.

Hovenkamp:
Among the hog shippers were: B. Hackett, Salto; Josiah Stone, Wylle; M. Sanson, Alvarado; E. Timms, Mansfield; J. M. Gray, Milano; W. D. Campbell, Sulphur Springs; Robert Rice, Gause; G. P. Cheney, Sulphur Springs; S. B. Stone, Itasca; L. F. Wilson, Halladay; M. R. Birdwell, Mineral Wells; B. H. Starr, Grapevine; M. W. Minn, Eastland; G. W. Pool, Nevada; Taylor Bros., Talpa.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, March 16. The market continues to rule active nd steady for all classes of fair to good cattle, and fat stock is in demand The receipts are mostly from Mississippi and Alabama, and consists of poor to medium stock. There are very few cattle coming to this market from

Hogs quiet and weak. No inquiry for sheep.
On hand at close of sales: Beef cat-62; calves and yearlings, 91; hogs, 436; sheep, nore

Good smooth fat fed beeves, per pound gross, 3 1-2@4c. Fair fat fed beeves, per pound gross, 2 3-4@3 1-4c. grass beeves, per pound

gross, 2 1-4@2 1-2c. Thin and rough old beeves, per pound gross, 1 3-4@2 1-4. Good fat cows and helfers, per pound gross, 2@3 1-4c. fat cows, per pound gross.

2 1-4@2 3-4c. Thin and rough old cows, each \$6.00@

Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2@2 1-2c. Good fat calves each, \$8.50@9.50. Fair fat calves each, \$7.00@7.50. Thin calves each, \$4.50@5.00 Good fat yearlings each, \$13.00@14.50. Fair fat yearlings, \$9.50@12.00. Thin yearlings, \$6.00@7.50. Good milch cows, \$25.00@35.00. Common to fair, \$15.00@20.00. Springers, \$15.00@25.00

HOGS. Good fat cornfed, per pound gross, 1 1-4@4 1-2c. Common to fair, per pound gross, B 1-2@4c. Ouachitas, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

SHEEP.
Good fat sheep, each, \$2.25@2.50.
Common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.00.
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

CHICAGO LETTER.

The upward progress of the cattle market during the past week has been more noticeable that ever. A very reduced offering and a good demand created an unusual amount of activity and values have reached the highest of the year, being 30@40c hiigher than the previous week, and \$1.50@1.75 higher than a year ago. All kinds of cattle have sold well, but naturally the best cattle have advanced the most. Prices water, and the lapid advance here has shat off a good deal of the export business. This will in turn tend to increase prices in London, but we do

not expect a large volume of export trading this spring. Local deilers are getting nervous ver the visible supply, and some predict that the shortage will be even



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 as a trial shipment and we will. is a trial shipment and we will enleavor to make you a permanent cuscomer. Write us.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION COMPANY. Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

more pronounced next year than this. During the week 5600 Texas cattle were received, against 6500 last week,

were received, against 6500 last week, and 5000 a year ago.

The demand for Texas cattle was good, and the desirable kinds have sold remarkably well. Prices for Texas cattle are so much better than a year ago that those who have anything to market are in a very happy frame of mind. The cuttork is also sold for the control of the control of the control of the cuttork is also sold for the cuttor is also sol mind. The outlook is also good for the summer months. There is not much chance for the market to be oversup-plied with common grassers, and what do arrive are likely to sell well. Sales this week include:

263 steers	4
9 steers	4
18 steers1142	4
48 grassers 872	2 '
25 grassers 894	3
213 steers 841	3 1
180 steers 974	3
126 steers	4 1
23 bulls	2
21 bulls 1095	2
24 bulls 994	2 :
120 cows 689	1
42 heifers 924	3
339 steers 942	3
134 steers	4
19 steers	5
162 stears 1104	4
163 steers	4
125 steers	
166 cows 692	2

The sheep trade has been dull and slow and not much change has characterized the market.

More good fed Wesfern sheep than usual are coming and exporters are taking them at about steady prices.

The demand for common sheep is not got d, and as the Texas season is about to open, we would advise shipers to keep inferior kinds at home if they can. Good sheep are likely to sell for good prices for some time. Natives sell at \$2.50@4.60; fed western, \$4.00@ GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, March 20.—The cattle market today was a hummer with offerings of scarcely 9000 head and all classes of buyers hunting for stock. Holders were easily in a position to make advance in prices. Some salesnen parted with their holdings at an advance of not more than 5c, while others claimed to have got an advance of

The average gain in the dressed beef and stipping soris was 15@20c and in other descriptions 10@15c.

It was a very uninviting bunch of steers that could not be turned over at better than \$4.75. There was any number of sales around \$6, and it is more than likely that a fancy article in the heavy-weight class would have crowded \$6.25. The buoyancy of the market was a consequence of recent, present nad prospective small supplies.

The hog market opened today at yester day's closing quotations and later in the norning was weak and unevenly lower, the latest sales showing a good big nickel off. There was one trade at \$4.80 and one or two at \$4.75, but to all intents and purposes \$4.70 was the top of the market. Packers, as on the day before, were bear ishly inclined, and as soon as shipping orders had been filled they forced prices down to the extent above insted.

Most of the 200 to 400 pound hogs changed hands at \$4.45@4.65, and \$4.35 took nearly all the lighter weights. Receipts of sheep and lambs continuing light and demand maintaining a good degree of activity, the market soon showed great firmness. Competition for the better grades was keen and the best prices of the year were paid.

Sheep of choice to extra quality were quoted at \$4.50@5.00, and lambs sold as high as \$5.75. There were sales of culis at \$2.25@2.75. The bulk of trading was \$3.75. @4.50 for nambs at \$5.25@.60 for sheep.

Receipts—Catfle, \$500 head; calves, 700 head; hogs, 31.000 head; sheep, 8000 head. slipping sorts was 15@20c and in other descriptions 10@15c.

NEW YORK, March 20. Excitement in cotton throughout the en Excitement in cotion throughout the entire session today was at a white heat. As usual most of the traders had miscalculated the actions of Liverpool and an unexpected sharp rise in that market set the trade here in a ferment of excitement. From the strike of the gong at the opening this morning to the signal to close at 3 o'clock there was was not a dull moment. A rush at the start sent prices up 110/12 points and it looked as if the market was going to have ross, 2 1-4@2 1-2c. looked as if the market was going to have a record-breaking spurt, when suddenly selling orders began to fly around thick and Thin and rough old beeves per fast and it was rumored that New Orleans fast and it was rumored that New Orleans was belind them. This naturally cooled off the ardor of the local buyers for a time and led to considerable realizing, but in the afternoon the buying was resumed with redoubled vigor on reports of rains over a large quantity of the cotton belt with probabilities of frost and the market closed feverish at the best prices of the day. Total sales, 334,000 bales, the largest transactions for a single day in about two years. Spot cotton was 1-8c higher.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 20.—Cotton—Spot, excessive bidding; prices higher. American midding, 3 13-644; good midding, 3 1-2a; American midding, 3 1-32d; low midding, 3 7-32d; good ordinary, 3 3-32d; ordinary,

2 29-32d.

The sales of the day were 25.000 baies, of which 2000 were for speculation and export and included 23.700 bales American. Receipts, 29,000 bales, including 20.660

American.

Futures opened steady and higher, closed easy at the advance, American midding, L. M. C., March, 3 17-64@3 18-64d; March and April, 3 17-64@3 18-64d; April and May, 3 17-64@3 18-64d; May and June, 3 19-64d; June and July, 3 20-64d; July and August, 3 21-64d; August and September, 3 22-64@3 23-64d; September and October, 3 23-64d; November and December, 3 26-24@3 27-64d.

The tenders of today's deliveries were 400 bales new dockets.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES. New Orleans, March 20.—Cotton—Futures very stendy; sales, 135,500 bules. March, 5.96@5.99; April, 5.83@5.84; May, 5.90@5.91; June, 5.96@5.97; July, 6.01@6.02; August, 6.06@6.07; September, 6.09@9.10; October, 6.12@6.13; November, 6.15@6.17; December, 6.18@6.20.

NEW YORK FUTURES. New York, March 20.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; sales, 34,000 bales, January, 6.54; March, 6.27; April, 6.27; May, 6.31; June, 6.28; July, 6.31; August, 6.35; September, 6.38; October, 6.42; November, 6.46; December, 6.50.

NEW YORK SPOTS. New York, March 20.—Spot Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 61-4c; middling guit,

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, March 20,—Cattle—Reccipts, 1100 head; shipments, 400 head. The denjang largely exceeds the supply and prices are 15 to 20c higher. Good to choice shipping steers ranged from \$5 to 86; fair to mediam \$4.50\,\text{36},00; flight, \$3.25\text{44},25; feeders, \$3.90\text{48},350; stockers, \$2.50\text{40},300; cows, \$2.00\text{40},300; cows, \$2.00\text{40},300; cows, \$2.50\text{40},300; cows, \$3.75\text{40},250; cows, \$1.75\text{40},250; cows, \$1.75\text ted Texas steers, \$2.100,000, cons, 2.50.

Hogs-Recelpts, 4500 hond; shipments, 400 head; market 56,10c off. Heavy, \$4.4564.60; mixed, \$4.2064.50; hight, \$4.106,4.30.

Sheep-Recelpts, 900 head; shipments, none. Active and firm; good muttens wanted. Native mixed range, \$3.7564.50.

Fed Mexicans sold, \$4.45; native lambs, \$4.50 46.50; Texas lambs, \$4.60.

(45.50; Texas lambs, \$4.60. KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. Kansas City, March 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3800 head; shipments, 2500 head. Market steady and strong to 15c higher. Texas steers, \$3.35@\$4.40; Texas, \$2.50@3.50; becf steers, \$5.75@6.00; native cows,\$1.00@4.35, stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.35; bulls, \$2.30 @4.35.

44.35.

Hogs-Receipts, 7000 head; shipments, 700 head; market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.304.45; heavies, \$4.404.52 1-2; packers, 4.304.52 1-2; mixed, \$4.204.30; lights, \$4.0504.30; yorkers, \$4.204.30; plgs, 3.7064.45; sheep-Receipts, 1100 head; shipments, 2300 head. Market strong to 10c higher.

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.

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

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thur, Neodesta Kan.; Chas. H. Flato, Shiner; O. E. Flato, LaGrange. A NEW COW MARKET. Mr. A. J. Gregory of Denver, Col.

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

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HORSES AND MULES.

VETERINARY.

In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any information 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, 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 formation in regard to sick or lame inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock, and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

The price of heavy draft horses must always be good, because they can only be raised by practical farmers and horsemen. The ranches cannot produce this class of horses, and many farmers will not produce them be-cause of their prejudice for smaller horses that are always met with overproduction, and breed as we may, until we get thoroughly stocked up with the pure bred big draft mares, we cannot raise all big horses. Even then we will get many small unsaleable horses, so that the big, heavy draft horses can never be produced in numbers and quality to meet the increasing demand of all the city markets for city street work where no other horse or no other motive power will do the work so well, -Exchange.

A writer on work horses in one of our exchanges says that horses should not be put in hard labor on full stomachs, that a man knows how he feels after a hearty meal, and yet he thoughtlessly thinks that the horse can at once as-sume full work. When starting upon severe labor, the driver thinks to fortify his beast by large feeds of grain and hay. How foolish. Food in the stom-ach does not give strength. This can only be effective after digestion and as-similation into the blood. Hence the large feeding should be done a day or two previous, and just before starting the horse should have little burden and oppress him in his stomach. It should be the aim of the feeder to give his horse at least an hour (better more) after each meal to partially digest his food. Colic is too apt to supervene upon active exercise on a full stomach or upon duly fast feeding after a long interval without any food.

That is true strength to the horse comes after good digestion. There is none in the feed lying in the stomach. none in the feed lying in the stomach. But digestion begins at once on eating, and the process goes on rapidly, and therefore the horse gains strength quickly from a good feed.

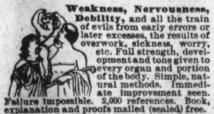
CARE IN FEEDING HORSES.

Horses are fed their grains ground In some localities almost entirely. There ls economy in that kind of feeding most horsemen believe. But a horse feeder says that ground feed sometimes oc-casions trouble if care is not taken and often a horse is made sick by changing his food abruptly from one kind of grain to another. Always use care about this, and change slowly. If oats are being fed, and it is thought best to change to corn, do so by degrees, adding a little corn at each feed, and di-minish the oats. I am of the opinion that oats and corn is the best feed for horses and causes less sickness, howhowever much ground feed is used, and will be used; and as a regulator, think wheat bran used plentifully is beneficial in keeping the bowels open Oil meal, or oil cakes as some call it, fed at each meal is splendid to mix about half a pint say twice a day with the feed. Salt should always be kept where a horse can reach it. It always is best to water a horse before feeding grain. Always shake the dust out of the hay. Do not feed ground feed or corn when too warm. A horse may be given a little water when he comes in warm, but not too much, say ten or fifteen swallows, if he is very warm, and more when he cools off. Hydrant or running water is best. Oats when properly fed, will seldom ever hurt a horse if ad when he is warm.

THE FUTURE /HORSE.

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

The driver and saddler require much more attention than the draft, as they must be trained and prepared for the market. It is a great mistake for men to sell their young driving horses with-out first getting them in proper shape. The driving horse should be taught obedience and promptness, and the saddle horse shauld be taught all the sad-dle gaits before he is offered for sale. But few are capable of training a sad-



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

dle horse, as this requires more skill than it does to prepare any other class for sale.

THE PACER.

George Vorhees, formerly of Socorro, N. M., now residing at Denver, under the non de plume of St. George, writes the Field and Farm, as following, on the subject of pacing:
"I have often inquired with myself

why a horse paces. A pacing horse has always been a puzzle to me, knowing that clumsy animals alone like the camel were natural and persistent pa-cers, and the only animals that pace in the wild state are the camel and There is no pacing among the fleet animals, such as the deer, ante-lope or wolf. Some dogs pace, like the St. Bernard and setter, and occasion-ally we see a grey hound pace, but it never does, except in a very slow gait. Man in his crude state first went upon all fours and in that condition he was certainly a trotter, for now we find that diagonal motion is our proper gait. Every man swings his right arm with his left leg, and vice versa. The only man I ever saw who was a pacer was an idiot, and he was a natural pacer, moving the right arm and right leg to-Pacing is the result of deform ity either in mind or body and in most cases both. It is not a natural condition of things in a horse. It is caused by some weakness. Look at young colts. A great many of them pace when first foaled—when they are weak and when older and stronger they trot. The camel, which is the most natural pacer of all animals, is the most de formed and clumsy of all animals. Did you ever try to swim as a pacer? If you ever did, you found it an almost impossibility. Pacing is an unnatural gait, one that carries neither strength or activity with it. I never saw a nat-ural and persistent pacer with activity. They are always clumsy and turn in a short space with great difficulty. Horses that pace are indeed deformed either in brain or body.'

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas, sold since registration, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York:

Berylla's Harry, 23,969—E. M. Knolle to J. Rinn, Industry, Tex.
Cleveland Landseer, 31,407—H. P. Webster to Burnham Land, Live Stock and Farming Co., Burnham, Tex. Koffee's Young Prince, 37,264—G. L. & A. C. Davis to Burr Oaks Jersey

Farm Co., Dallas, Tex. Wm. Schwicke, 39,244 G. A. Hall to W. Schwicke, New Ulm, Tex. COWS AN DHEIFERS.

Albert's Dairymaid, 54,129-C. F. Knolle to A. P. Knolle, Elinger, Tex. Aleria's Coomassie, 97,504—G. L. & A. Davis to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas, Tex. Czar's Dell of Burr Oaks, 101,233—

T. Carrigan to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas, Tex. Darlymora of Burr Oaks, 101,235—T. Carrigan to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Dallas, Tex.

Diana's Fancy, 78,920—J. W. White to M. S. Townsend, Halletsville, Tex. Dove's Doe of Burr Oaks, 101,236-T. Carrigan to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm

Co., Dallas, Tex. Dove's Fawn of Burr Oaks, 101,234—T Carrigan to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas, Tex. Eva Baltoi's Gillam, 50,456-J. I. Williamson to R. P. Wafford, Athens, Tex. Eve, "Ninety-Four," 95,548-J. W. White to M. S. Townsend, Halletts-

ville, Tex. Helen Tracy, 79,163—J. L. Williamson to S. B. Walker, Athens, Tex. Jess Signal, 94,345—J. E. Brocksen to

D. M. Bates, Bonham, Tex. Lilla T. Rector, 103,254—M. A. Hamilton to J. W. Colliar, Mason, Tex.

Phedora of Burr Oaks, 101,257—T. Carrigan to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas, Tex.

G. Davis to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas, Tex.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO LUCAS COUNTY, SS:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo. County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of NE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to FRANK J. CHENEY. scribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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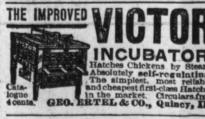


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Official Receipts for 1894	1,772.545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107.494
Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders		2,050,784 11,496	387,570 69,816		
Sold to Shippers			45,730 503,116		

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.;

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	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114;163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144.457	390,187	40.195	3,028
1887		1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888		1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889		1.206.695	159,053	7,595
1890		1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891		1.462.423	170.849	8,592
1892		1.705.687	185,457	14,269
1893		1,435,271	242,581	12,269
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