

THE FARM.

VALUE OF ENSILAGE. Mr. Gilbert's method of raising corn may not be adapted to every farmer since he has a light and gravelly soil.

He prepares the ground the same for a crop of grain and plants in drills with a two-horse seeder. About three feet apart, and uses about three pecks of seed to the acre. The manure is plowed under as deep as possible and the ground rolled after planting.

As soon as the corn is about three inches high he goes over the field with a smoothing harrow and again when the corn is five or six inches high.

After that he starts the cultivator and keeps it going until the corn is too high to work it. If the cultivator leaves any weeds in the field, he goes through the field with a hoe. He allows the corn to stand as long as it will and avoid frost or until there are plenty of ears large enough to fill.

When the corn is not started over eight or ten feet high he cuts it with a reaper, but when it is larger than that he cuts it by hand. As fast as the corn is cut in the field it is drawn to the silo, where it is cut up in lengths of three-eighths of an inch and packed.

While cutting he uses a man in the silo to keep the corn level and well packed at the sides. The silo is full of it is covered with plank and weighted with stone and barrels of sand, about two hundred pounds weight to the square foot. The ensilage is ready to feed in about three weeks.

The first year's experience with ensilage Mr. Gilbert put enough in the silo, from sixteen acres, to winter twenty-four cows. He commenced feeding the last of December to forty-seven head of cattle, young and old, and had ensilage enough to last until the first of April. During the time he was feeding the ensilage, the thrifty growth of the stock was a marvel to him.

As soon as they were changed to hay he had to more than double the grain rations to keep them in the same condition. The subsequent season he put the product of forty acres of corn in the silo and had enough to winter fifty-eight head in fine condition, though he was disappointed in the yield of corn, part of the field not producing enough to pay for harvesting by reason of the drought. He found that season that where the manure was ploughed under double the crop of corn was produced to that where the manure was placed over the surface.

He also observed that the manure from the silo barn was the best. Through the winter he made considerable butter, all of which was marketed at a fancy price. He was then certain from his own experience that corn ensilage for feed would produce the best quality of butter if properly made.

His third season he ploughed the silo to be invaluable for his section. He had thirty acres of corn planted for grain and about thirty-five acres for ensilage. Both fields looked fine, and the former promised an early yield of corn. An early frost killed the corn, and but for the silo it would have been an almost total loss. He cut both fields as quickly as possible and from that time made the best ensilage he had ever seen up to that time.

The following season he planted twenty-two acres of corn, which produced ensilage enough to winter seventy cows. He commenced planting on the 8th of May and cutting the 24th of September. The corn was so large that about one-third of the field had to be cut by hand. The expense of harvesting and putting in the silo was \$115.52. The ensilage was nearly sweet. That season he put eighty loads of clover in the silo, being the first grass cut on the farm in four years. The clover obtained a large growth, and during a wet time. Part of it came out in fine condition, and part appeared to be nearly ruined.

things and the woodpile out of the door-yard and have a neat lawn instead. Surely the good wife deserves a tidy lawn about the house, and how much more pleasant home would be. Farmers do you think it is right to clutter up the yard with wagons, wood-piles and other articles too numerous to mention? I do not. The door-yard is no place for such things. Well-to-do city folks usually have a green lawn about their homes. Then why should our farmers have beautiful home surroundings? There is land enough.—Exchange.

J. H. Cotten tells us that last year he planted thirty acres of land to cotton of which he realized \$48 after a hard year's work. He also planted fourteen acres to sorghum, of which he saved eleven acres. Eight acres of the eleven were sown after corn had proven a failure and between the corn rows which would further reduce the actual crop of sorghum to about ten acres, off of which he sold \$95.70 worth. He had at least one-third more to feed than any previous year, to say nothing of fifty gallons of fine molasses he made off of the said ten acres of sorghum. If this is not fine showing of the character of the crop, would he feed some one to point out the reasons why. And in the face of all this Mr. Cotten says he will plant some cotton this year.—Exchange.

HEREDITY IN SHEEP BREEDING. In saying that "like produces like," is simply to call attention to a principle of live stock breeding with which all are more or less familiar, yet our observation would lead us to believe that many sheep farmers fail to realize the great importance of the law of heredity; for we see here and there stock sheep kept, which, if they produced their like, we should think it desirable to discourage and sicken the average man.

We could not well treat this subject without a few words about thoroughbred and pedigree animals. One who really sees that it is because of the law of heredity that our various breeds of sheep are possible, that they have been built up, and that they can now be perpetuated. While it is sometimes hard to reconcile ourselves to believe, when we look at the progeny of some crosses, that all the character of both parents are present in them, yet it is no doubt an established principle of breeding. We do not wish to be understood by this that, taking for example the half-bred Shropshire-Merino lamb, that it will necessarily have as good a mutton carcass as the sire or shear as heavy a fleece of wool as the dam. Yet the mutton producing tendency is transferred to the offspring in the one case, and the wool producing tendency in the other. These characters, too, may not be noticeable, but make the animal in a dormant state, waiting for favorable conditions to make it possible for these characters to assert themselves.

This may be a good time to explain why it is important to use a thoroughbred sire. Suppose you are breeding for mutton. Now, a pure bred ram of any of the mutton breeds will have for its ancestors typical mutton sheep. That is, they have been bred to and for a mutton type for years. Then the hereditary mutton producing tendency in a pure bred ram is a mutton producing tendency should be very potent; that is, they should, and usually do, transmit to their get a strong mutton producing tendency, while on the other hand take a crossed or grade ram, he has other tendencies mixed in. When you cross two distinct types or breeds of sheep together, you induce variation, and while certain desirable characters may seem to be blotted out, yet they are apt to assert themselves at any time.

But justice to say, and it is along the lines of experience, that at times a rather inferior looking ram may get good stock. This is due to one of two reasons—either the sire has been insufficiently nourished, or its ancestors have been very potent as well as animals of individual merit. This is why blood tests, and other registered animals are worth more than grades.

It is well to remember that the uneducated quality of a sire is rarely transmitted as are the desirable ones. We can see the necessity in choosing stock sheep to get as few with undesirable characters as possible. The law of heredity is a very potent one, and the sire selects toward a desired type and expects, with reasonable certainty, typical animals of full use. The following methods.—Herbert W. Mumford in American Sheen Breeder.

HORSE EXPORTS. The American horse export trade is developing rapidly, and the outlook is decidedly encouraging. But our breeders should take note of the fact that although only the best horses are shipped, there being no money in exporting common animals, yet they only take second place abroad, the best European product always outranking them.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF A FIRST-CLASS AND A SECOND-CLASS ANIMAL IS PRACTICALLY THE SAME, while the selling price is very different. If there is some money in supplying Europeans with inferior horses, they are not to be sent them the highest grade, for which the demand is greater than the supply. To do this we must use only the best sires and raise our standard rule level. This the European should have no difficulty in this now that we have all learned the difference between a horse and a scrub, and realize the expense of breeding and feeding a useless animal for which there is no market.

STOCK FEEDING. Skillful stock feeding demands thought and close observation in order to utilize all of the elements of these foods available. To do this requires a knowledge of the elements of these foods so as to compound a ration containing the desirable proportion of each. Palatability must be also kept in view, as this is an important feature in procuring the desired gain.

Observation is necessary to give that individual attention which conduces to the general health and prosperity of the herd. Animals cannot be fed by rule, but a little common sense makes a halt. Animals differ like human beings. The quality of food that may satisfy the demands of one may be quite insufficient for another, or the appetite may vary with or without apparent cause. If too much is fed the surplus will be wasted; if too little, possible gain is lost. Here is where the value of observation comes in. The main reason why many farmers do not have sufficient working capital and proper tools with which to profitably conduct their business, is that they do not take proper care of their farm machinery. By going a short distance from our door, we can see a disc harrow and plow standing in the field where last used. Carriages also can be seen out of doors, while on many farms the wagons stand in the door-yard the year round when not in use. This isn't business farming. Why cannot farmers learn to keep such

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION EXPERTS. Secretaries Morton and Hoke Smith, says Washington special, have combined the best talent of their departments upon some important and scientific work on the irrigation question. They have formed a national board of irrigation experts to study the best methods of promoting irrigation and developing the great resources of the now arid West. This board, which consists of five members from each of the departments mentioned, has elected as officers Prof. James H. Ringling of the weather bureau, chairman, and Prof. F. H. Newell of the geological survey, secretary. The irrigation problem involves practically all of the land now being attempted for agricultural purposes outside of Alaska. The new board creates no new offices or new positions, but simply concentrates the efforts of those already engaged so as to make their work more advantageous.

IRRIGATION PROGRESS. No more encouraging sign of the rapid progress of the agricultural interests of Texas can be found than the widespread interest that has been aroused by the irrigation question. It is a conservative estimate to say over \$1,000,000 will be spent this year in Southwest Texas in putting water upon large and small tracts of land, and two years from now it will be possible for the prospective irrigators to find examples of all systems of irrigation in operation within one hundred miles of San Antonio. In the Northwest the water is already being put upon the fall of the streams and the peculiarly adaptable configuration of the country. Water is either near the level of the country or the fall is so great that it is possible to carry the water a comparatively short distance of the point of divergence from the stream.

In Southwest Texas the land is more level, the fall of the streams is in some cases so slight that the water in the river beds are sunk deep below the level of the arable land. This necessitates a direct lift, ranging from 20 to 75 feet, a serious obstacle to the man without machinery. Where the conditions are such as prevail in the Northwest, water can be put upon the land by the simple expenditure of labor; in Texas machinery must be used to make direct lift. This requires money, and it is evident that the irrigation of land in this section must be brought about by combinations of land owners, wealthy individuals, irrigation corporations. This is the reason why the irrigation law was so necessary and why the agricultural communities dependent upon such money supply should oppose all anti-capital legislation. It takes more money to produce a bushel of cotton on lines and irrigate the adjacent lands in large bodies than can be raised locally, and the progress of the country will be hindered in just the degree that the water right is discouraged.—San Antonio Express.

BROWNWOOD MOVEMENT. The largest mass meeting of business farmers that has assembled here in a long time met at the courthouse Monday evening last for the purpose of organizing a plan for general irrigation in Pecan valley. Mr. Henry Ford was called to the chair for this occasion and Messrs. E. G. Sweet and T. C. Yantis were elected secretary and treasurer. Mr. H. Jenkins, by request of the chair, was called up to state the object of the proposed plan offered by the Brown County irrigation and improvement company. Judge Jenkins stated that the object of this meeting was to furnish the farmers of the Pecan valley ample irrigation facilities for all general purposes, and to improve the land and raise in this valley on the largest possible scale at the least possible outlay of cost to the farmers and truck raisers. That this company had capitalized \$100,000 paid up, and that if the farmers of this valley would now come up and contract for water on 40,000 acres of land for a term of twelve years, this company would issue and float its bonds in London, England, for sufficient money to put in this irrigation plant in ample time for use in next year's crop. It was also stated that if the farmers would contribute in the next forty thousand acres as proposed by the terms and rates offered by this company, irrigation would be utterly impossible until it was done in this way. These early birds are the ones that develop into the fall and continue throughout the winter. Cockle hatched in March are better for breeding than those hatched later on.

The eggs used in hatching out chicks should be from hens that are active and vigorous. This will give the stock the necessary hardiness to fight the battle of life and overcome any unfavorable conditions to which they may be subjected. Too many eggs are not given to the hen. A large hatch can be easily managed later on, but the early spring weather is too cold, and the hen may give protection by her feathers to an unlimited number of chicks, and some will get chilled. A chilled chick is doomed. If it does not die its growth is effectually stunted, and it will never repay the care necessary to nurse it back to health.

Considerable disappointment in hatches is often experienced owing to the eggs. This is due to lack of exercise and the owner is to be blamed. Animals, like people, do best when they have to work for a living; hence the fowls should be kept scratching. Spring eggs usually hatch well, but they are tested if it is possible to calculate closely the number of chicks to be looked for. This will reduce the number of setters or enable the breeder to set some of the hens anew, thereby insuring not only waste of eggs but of time, which is particularly precious at this season.

Early hatched chicks grow and thrive better than those which are hatched later. This seems unnatural, as in the early summer the conditions are more favorable, but the explanation is—less which are then most abundant. For this reason many prefer to use brooders in the summer. But for the early birds there is nothing like the mother hen. The instinct displayed in the care and feeding of her brood is something wonderful, and the would-be chicken-raiser would do well to study her methods carefully. C. D. BELL.

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 advertisement elsewhere, send \$1.50 to Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, and get a watch free by return mail. We throw in a chain and charm.

which are said to be entirely practicable. The practice is to make the inner wall of the collar in the form of a cushion resting under the horse's hame. This air cushion distributes the pressure of the hame evenly upon the neck and shoulders as are best adapted for sustaining the pressure, and so as to avoid, completely, the circulation of the blood. It is expected this improvement will entirely avoid the galling of the horse, and thereby add not only to the comfort of the driver, but to the peace of mind of his beast. It is equally applicable both to harness for driving horses and draft horses. There seems to be no doubt that the improvement will come into general use as soon as the attention of horse-owners is directed to the humane character and the practicability of the invention, which, it is understood, is public property as to all the more essential features, the patents being held by a few minor improvements, which may or may not be adopted, at the discretion of the manufacturer.

POULTRY.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

We hear so much about the food being wasted and eaten away from the chickens. The following is the way always adopted, and had no trouble to feed all ages in the same yard. Take common fencing, make a frame 4 feet square, and cover with fat or old rags, or any other material that will reach their heads through. Make two or three of them. No. 1 raise just high enough from the ground to allow the least chicks to get in; No. 2 raise just high enough to keep the No. 1 in. When feeding time comes, go to frame No. 1 and call. This lot gets all the extras in the shape of table scraps, or is all that are not good enough to squeeze in, feed these regardless of age. Those that can't get in will follow you to the next pen, where food consists of corn, cracked corn, vegetable parings mixed with bran and corn meal. The frame for the oldest ones has wheat, cracked corn, etc., all the time in it, and from the other food the same as for No. 2, but by having them separate, the smaller ones are sure to get enough, and can also get the extra when they want it.

It is a hard matter to raise chickens and pigs on the same farm, unless you protect the former from the latter. Some pigs will not touch a chicken, but such exceptions are rare. Build your yards with an entry and have your feed troughs on the inside of the pen, so that you need not go into the yard part. Make the yard of foot-wide boards, one inch thick, and let the top be four or five feet high. Over the top lay two-inch boards, and nail them. This will positively keep out the chicks, and you can rest easy while the chicks are roaming about.

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Some years ago a gentleman residing near Cincinnati created a sensation by what he regarded a new method of keeping peach trees healthy. All that he did was to pile up earth about the trees, the mound reaching up to the roots. This is very desirable, and the earth to make those mounds, and the little orchard had the appearance of bushes growing out of the top of the cone of earth. Every one used to look on with surprise at the method of burying the trunk of a tree in order to make it healthy; but there were the trees and undoubtedly models of health. Those who saw simply stated their belief that it was only a coincidence, and that the trees would probably have been as healthy without the mound of earth as with it. Since it has come to be well recognized that the decay of diseased plants, not merely of the peach tree, but of other trees, are caused by the mycelium of a minute fungus attacking the roots, it is not at all unlikely that this mound of earth operated beneficially by preventing the growth of the fungus which preys on the roots of trees. It is now well understood that all plants of a low order of vegetation, which we know as fungi, will only grow under a certain combination of circumstances. Among other things they must be near the surface of the earth, and if buried to the depth they would be under a mound, it is unlikely that fungi would find a satisfactory home.

Some will say right here that they thought burying up the trunks of trees and covering the surface roots with earth was destructive of health; but the burying by itself is not the reason trees die when earth is piled over to a considerable depth, but from the fact that the young, growing roots do not get air. These young growing roots are almost all at the extremities and the mound of earth around the trunk would not in the slightest degree injure these outer roots. Whenever a valued tree is somewhat buried, it is customary to leave a space around the trunk, perhaps building a dry wall, in order to keep the earth from getting near the trunk; but this is not that the earth is injurious, but to give a chance for water to flow freely down into the soil, and the flow of water always leads to a flow of air following the water. These remarks are suggested by an article in an agricultural paper, stating that the apple borer and the peach borer have been kept out of the trunks of trees by making a mound of earth around the trunks.—Meehan's Monthly.

TEST YOUR COWS. A cheap and convenient tester may be made as follows: Take as many tumblers of jelly glasses as you have cows, fill each to the brim with cream milk from one cow, and let them stand for twelve hours, and you will have a fair idea of the cream or butter producing capacity of your cows. We do not recommend this to take the place of the Babcock test or even the churn; but any sort of a test is better than none at all, in that once a dairyman gets started in testing his cows with a

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

In the experiments with potatoes at the Maryland station it was found that the net profits were larger in favor of the plot planted with whole small potatoes. In the test of early varieties the Columbus gave the largest crop. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture increased the yield by twenty-five to bushels to the acre. Early spraying gave similar results over late spraying. Narrow rows were found to yield better than wide ones, and ridge culture was found to be the best. Early and late cultivation gave equal returns.

ROOT CROPS.

Root crops were introduced into England at a time when ordinary farming and stock breeding had become unprofitable. The effect was remarkable; the sheep and cattle industry took on new life, the breeds were improved and the country greatly benefited. Today roots form a very large portion of the food fed by the English farmers to all classes of live stock, and none will dispute the excellence of the animals or their skill in feeding.

Every farmer who largely supplies the places of roots in this country, yet the value of the latter in supplying green food in winter and in giving that appetizing variety so essential to good feeding can hardly be overestimated. They can be cheaply raised, but a good place for storage is essential, as satisfactory results cannot be expected from roots in bad condition. To be of real utility they must be crisp, fresh and free from dirt.

MAINTAINING A SUCCESSION.

Nowadays nearly every farmer makes some attempt at a vegetable garden, but few recognize the healthfulness as well as the palatability of garden stuff. Unfortunately, he is apt to neglect to provide for a succession, so that after a great superabundance for a few days each crop of vegetables is over and gone for the season. This is a mismanagement, for with a little care and thought in planting a little at a time, peas, beans, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, beets, tomatoes, etc., might be had throughout the summer and the garden bed made to serve five months instead of two.

Of course it is not necessary to plant every vegetable. The excess of the family should be consulted. Nor should there be too many varieties. Find out the kinds best adapted to your soil and climate, and from them select the varieties which will all year require the least care. Remember that while garden stuff is acceptable at all times, early vegetables are peculiarly desirable, for at this season the system craves and needs require something in the nature of green food to change from the heavy winter diet. To get early vegetables they must be planted early.

If a warm spot is selected, some peas, beets, lettuce, onions, parsnips and radishes may be planted out as soon as the ground can be made available. Every farm should have a good bed each of asparagus and rhubarb, some mustard and spinach should also be sown for greens, beans, melons, squashes, cucumbers, etc., not being so hardy, are not planted until later on. But a succession of all may be maintained if successive sowings of each are made at intervals of two or three weeks.

Another way of getting a succession is by planting early and late varieties at the same time. It matters little which method is adopted so that the desired results are obtained. No other work should be allowed to interfere with the preparation of the land. The plowing should be done early and the seeds put into the ground. If it is necessary to sacrifice anything, let the crops wait. Early vegetables are more necessary for the family than early cuts for the stock. With provisions made for earliness and continuance of green food, the farmer will be in better condition to do his work and to fight the latitude commonly termed spring fever.

DISEASES OF PEACH TREES.

Some years ago a gentleman residing near Cincinnati created a sensation by what he regarded a new method of keeping peach trees healthy. All that he did was to pile up earth about the trees, the mound reaching up to the roots. This is very desirable, and the earth to make those mounds, and the little orchard had the appearance of bushes growing out of the top of the cone of earth. Every one used to look on with surprise at the method of burying the trunk of a tree in order to make it healthy; but there were the trees and undoubtedly models of health. Those who saw simply stated their belief that it was only a coincidence, and that the trees would probably have been as healthy without the mound of earth as with it. Since it has come to be well recognized that the decay of diseased plants, not merely of the peach tree, but of other trees, are caused by the mycelium of a minute fungus attacking the roots, it is not at all unlikely that this mound of earth operated beneficially by preventing the growth of the fungus which preys on the roots of trees. It is now well understood that all plants of a low order of vegetation, which we know as fungi, will only grow under a certain combination of circumstances. Among other things they must be near the surface of the earth, and if buried to the depth they would be under a mound, it is unlikely that fungi would find a satisfactory home.

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HOME-MADE TESTER, he is not satisfied until he uses the churn test or the Babcock test.

There is probably no dairyman who hires a new hand but for the first few months keeps watch over him to find out what kind of a man he is; but many dairymen are there who know how many pounds of butter each cow will make? There came to our knowledge recently an incident where a farmer was milking two cows, one of which was just fresh, and the other was due to calve in a few weeks. He was making over six pounds of butter a week besides what cream his family used. As the milk from the cow due to calve became bitter, it was given to the chickens, and to the farmer's great surprise the yield of butter fell off about half. He was always of the opinion that his cows were equally good, but a test revealed the fact that one cow made as much butter as the other made in a few weeks after. It was really very little trouble to save one cow's milk separately for seven milkings, and our word for it, it will pay you to do so. You will not keep a worthless hired man and pay him a good man's wages; why then should you keep a poor cow, and give her a good cow's attention and care? Use the milk in the dairy business for fun when you keep on in a haphazard manner; but if we are in it to make a living then we must follow it in the careful and painstaking manner of which we are capable.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas, sold since registration, for the week ending April 9, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 3 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemminger, secretary.

BULLS.

Dawnella Lawrence, 29,113—J. Macdonald to S. I. Newton, Seymour, Tex. Doushka's Frost Signal, 29,190—Mrs. V. G. Kidd to A. Gutz, New Berlin, Tex. Duke of Justin, 39,124—W. A. Ponder to T. H. B. Helm, Justin, Tex. Foster Pogs, 38,294—Mrs. F. H. Yarbrough to H. H. Boone, Navasota, Tex. Ideal's Rotor, 32,961—J. C. Menden to C. F. Adams, Marshall, Tex. Pawnee Bill, 28,893—Culwell Bros. to I. Fuller, Agnes, Tex. Pogs Senator, 39,809—R. L. Jennings to Mrs. B. A. Dinwiddie, Clarksville, Tex. Southern Duke, 35,777—M. Lothrop to S. W. Persohn, McKinney, Tex. Startle Stoke Pogs, 36,443—B. Eldridge to E. M. Stone, Brenham, Tex. Top Bud, 39,782—J. R. Irby to J. W. Irby, Paris, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Adorable Melrose of C. M., 103,561—W. S. May to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Tex. Adorable Princess of C. H., 103,560—W. S. May to M. Lothrop, Marshall, Tex. Belle Barry, 82,302—P. H. Eddins to L. G. Sims, Temple, Tex. Beasly's Hillybilly, 96,907—W. H. Barnes to R. L. McKnight, Temple, Tex. Florrie Pansy 20, 68,648—F. L. DeShong to E. M. Rafter, Bullard, Tex. Forney Gray, 103,822—B. M. Burgher to M. W. Adams, Honey Grove, Tex. Kathleen N., 81,706—G. H. Noonan to M. S. Rounds, Elmendorf, Tex. Laura Boylan, 78,147—F. Ferrell, Harris & Hardin to J. N. Welch, Independence, Tex. Leah Thompson, 90,652—B. M. Burgher to M. W. Fulcher, Honey Grove, Tex. Margaret Lee Pogs, 103,507—E. S. Perryman to S. P. Moore, Chico, Tex. Mayhew, 95,598—G. H. Noonan to M. S. Rounds, Elmendorf, Tex. Nelly Lovel, 92,716—W. Whittle to W. Jones, Georgetown, Tex. Nydia Pogs, 65,866—T. W. Erwin to J. A. Hardie, Sherman, Tex. Pink of Edinboro, 103,433—M. Tropper to D. P. Richardson, Henderson, Tex. Rhea Hampton, 68,531—G. H. Noonan to M. S. Rounds, Elmendorf, Tex. Virginia Valer, 92,716—G. H. Noonan to M. S. Rounds, Elmendorf, Tex. Silver of St. Lambert 24, 97,566—Parks, Randal & Parks to E. Stout, Ennis, Tex. Stella Pogs, 63,560—A. W. Terrell to Mrs. L. Hancock, Austin, Texas.

PREVENTING HORN GROWTH.

There is no doubt that the absence of horns from all except horned cattle is very desirable. Orange Judd Farmer says that from adult animals they can be removed by the use of the saw or some of the clippers made especially for that purpose. While these methods are not injurious it is not denied that they are very painful. Preventing their growth is the most humane method as well as the one most easily applied. When the calf is a few days old, clip off the hair over the horn button. Rub this button with a stick of caustic potash the end of which has been moistened with water.

Continue until the embryonic horn begins to appear inflamed. It will dry up in a few days and no scar be left. Do not allow a particle of the caustic to touch any other portion of the skin, as it burns intensely, but is not painful on the horn buttons, though it may cause the calf to be dumphy for a few days. Wrap paper about the stick of caustic to protect the fingers. A number of prepared applications are on the market, most of which are effective, but the caustic potash in sticks can be had at any drug store. The advisability of dehorning need not be argued. All who have tried it endorse the practice. Attend to it now when the calves are being dropped. This method of preventing horn growth has proven effective in thousands of cases.

"Hundreds of New England farmers," says a New York farm journal, "have gradually taken up cheese making and they have found it so profitable that they are now giving their entire attention to that business, most of their product being shipped direct to the South and West, the former, especially being entirely dependent upon this section for its cheese. If there is such a profit in making cheese in New England and shipping it South, there would be a much greater profit to the Southern cheese makers who have a market at their very doors, and the saving of transportation from New England here, can be divided between the manufacturer, the merchant and the consumer, and all will be benefited. Then, again, with shorter and milder winters, cattle can be kept here much cheaper than in New York or New Jersey, and that will give another advantage to the Southern manufacturers. Texas has plenty of cattle and every other facility for the business, and it is absurd that we should be compelled to be dependent on people fifteen hundred or two thousand miles away for our cheese. Farmers' associations, merchants' associations and everybody in general ought to agitate making cheese in Texas, and after awhile a foreign cheese will be as much out of place here as a Texas cheese would now be in New York.—Sandwich.

Armore, I. T., sustained a disastrous fire Friday, but will rebuild the burnt district with better structures.

CATTLE.

The first annual session of the Oklahoma Live Stock association was held at Woodward, O. T., April 12. Organization was perfected, round-up work arranged for, and the convention adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in October, 1936.

A large number of cattle buyers are reported to have crossed into Mexico to buy everything and they enliven into this country. Cattle from Mexico will help the canners supply, but it is preposterous to talk of turning Mexican dogs into dressed beef.

When asked about Mr. Morton's idea of the cause of cattle prices, Mr. Nelson Morris smiled and said: "I am probably the most extensive cattle grower in the country, having a vast number on several ranches in Texas and the West, besides 30,000 at the distilleries, and the talk about a combination between myself and others is simply preposterous."

The Oklahoma school land department has leased to D. Waggoner & Son, the big cattle dealers of Decatur, Texas, for five years, all the school land in Roger Mills, Bay and Woodward counties, of 52,800 acres. The sum of \$170,250 per annum is paid for the lease. The lease will bring \$85,000 to the Oklahoma school fund, and the tax levied on the cattle will bring the territory a profit of \$25,000.

A telegraph special from Wichita, Kan., says that information has been received here from Woodward, O. T., that cattlemen are arming their cowboys with Winchester to resist four counties from the territorial board by Dan Waggoner of Decatur, Tex., who leased all the school lands in three or four counties from the territorial government. Small cattlemen now occupy the territory and they claim the territorial board promised to lease them land, but failed to do so. There will be bloodshed when Mr. Waggoner goes to unload his cattle, as he said all cowboys are preparing for fight.

The price of fresh meat is gradually advancing, though for two or three weeks prices for live cattle have been on the decline. Buyers claim that they are unable to come out even on the present basis, but with these respective values going opposite directions it seems that the demand would be better. The trouble lies chiefly in the fact that when the butcher asks more for his steaks the customers will take something else, and so the market for dressed beef products is limited. Until there is a corresponding increase in the price of pork and mutton there is not likely to be much excitement in the cattle market.—Drovers Journal.

"The secretary of agriculture knows, or should know, what has caused the advance in dressed beef," said Mr. Armour. "It only requires a glance at the receipts of cattle at the great markets to show that cattle are scarce. It is a simple case of supply and demand, and that is all there is to it. The farmers who have marketable cattle are holding them for higher prices than have prevailed heretofore, and there is no supply to break the market. Everybody who knows anything about the cattle business knows that the supply of marketable range cattle has been growing steadily smaller for the past five years. The failure of the corn crop in the far West last year had the effect of forcing a greater number of cattle on the market last fall than would naturally have been marketed. There has not been a sufficient supply of feed to carry them through the winter."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

El Paso, Tex., April 19, 1935. Editor Journal:—An amusing incident happened two years ago near Engle, N. M. During the extreme drought two years ago, when the range grass was dry and very scarce, one of the largest ranch outfits in the country, located in a last resort, ship their cattle to Nevada, where the cattle had been frozen the year before. When the first train load arrived in California, where the principal owner lived, and about half of them died, the other half, which received the following telegram: "Ship no more cattle here; ship them to h— if you want to."

SUBSCRIBER.

MONTANA CATTLEMEN. The Northwestern Live Stock association met at Miles City, Mont., April 15, with about 600 delegates present, the largest meeting since 1885.

More interest than ever was manifested on account of good prices of beef, the good grass crop and the light losses last winter. The secretary reported every prospect of a continuance of the better outlook, and expected the business to boom again, as range stock has advanced rapidly. He also reported much inquiry for bulls and the business of breeding, which has been neglected since the last hard winter, is once more attracting attention. About 12,000 cattle have been bought to come North this season, mostly from Arizona, but few from Texas, which has a home market for all feeders.

From present indications and through census 12 per cent less cattle will go out of Montana, and over 10 per cent less cattle will be driven into the state this season. More than the usual number of spayed heifers will be forwarded to market. Much fewer cows and proportionately more young stock will be run.

ST. LOUIS RESOLUTIONS.

A telegraph special sent out Monday says: The St. Louis Live Stock Exchange took official action on the alleged beef combine and wired its resolutions to Secretary of Agriculture Morton. The preamble refers to the rumored combine among the packers based on the proposed action taken in the investigation by the agricultural department and says such action is harmful to live stock prices.

It was resolved: That this exchange invites a speedy and thorough investigation of the alleged beef combine with a view of settling the question in the most efficacious manner, thus permitting the live stock business to resume its normal condition; be it further

Resolved, that to the best of our information and belief, based upon fair opportunity for obtaining accurate information, there is a shortage in the visible supply of cattle to be marketed in 1936, which is sufficiently responsible for the advance in the price of cattle and that to our certain knowledge the benefits so far accrued from this condition have gone to the cattle raisers

and feeders, more than to any other parties interested. Another resolution was adopted asking the National Live Stock Exchange to call a meeting of its executive committee at the earliest possible day to take action looking to a speedy investigation of the alleged beef combine, so that the truth be known and published.

A SPLENDID BULL.

Henrietta, Tex., April 21, 1935. Editor Journal: Will you please copy what Mr. Tom Clark of Buchu, Ill., says of the sale to W. S. & J. B. Ikard of the noted prize-winning bull Hedrin, No. 46139, was a herd of pure bred Hereford cattle. He arrived here March 9th, 1935, and is doing nicely; have bred him to several cows since his arrival. I believe he is the best bull of the breed in the state, and he stood fifth at the great World's Fair in 1933, and is not only one of the finest bred bulls in the country, but his record in the show ring certainly shows him to be a first-class individual animal as well as being fine bred. It takes both to make the kind of bull to breed from. His girls around here are all of the very nearly the same standard and bottom lines perfect, good at both ends, good back and loin, low down blocky bull, weight 2200 pounds in show condition, and if acclimated to it would be safe to take him to the fair this fall would expect him to keep up his record in the show ring. However can not afford to risk letting him down by exposure. Yours truly, W. S. IKARD.

CATTLEMEN AND RAILROADS.

Tuesday's Dallas News contained the following bit of information which was gathered by their correspondent at Fort Worth: It will be recalled that at the annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, held here in March last, strong resolutions were adopted censuring the railway lines for the discontinuance of courtesies previously extended in the shape of transporting their cattle free of charge. The resolution was a passage reciting that "the only way to secure favors from a railway company is to ship your cattle over the line." Constantly since the adjournment of the convention, questions have been the subject of much consideration among the railway men and the result is that the transportation committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas met here today. Those present were: President A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City; E. E. Denton, of Midland; E. T. Conner, of Sherman; S. B. Burnett, of Fort Worth, and Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, Col. While the deliberations of the committee were executive, it is known that the object was to look after the question of railway rates and transportation. The alleged discrimination of certain railway lines against cattle interests of Texas constituted the chief topic of discussion. The program today was for the purpose of effecting organization of the cattlemen of Texas to controvert an alleged attempt upon the part of the railways to combine against them. Also for the purpose of securing proper rates of transportation for the stockmen of the state. The president, A. P. Bush, speaking to the News reporter after adjournment, said: "We transported much business to our meeting this afternoon. The cattlemen of Texas now have an organization such as will secure to them equitable rates and this we are going to do. They have now taken matters into their own hands and are willing to meet the railroads upon just grounds. There are railway lines friendly to us and railway lines unfriendly to us. In fact, we propose to throw our business in bulk to the lines evidencing a desire to give us justice and in shipping to ignore the lines mistreating us in the past, unless a different course is pursued by these roads. Our organization is now perfect and we propose to adhere to the committee action of today, which in due time will be given to those interested. The lines discriminating against us in the past will yet be made to feel our influence, unless as said before, they rescind their position."

Further than this Mr. Bush declined to express himself. It is safe to state, however, that action was taken today of import, both to the cattlemen and the railways. Regarding the action of the general live stock agents of the various railways centering here said to the News reporter tonight: "The position taken by the transportation committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas is a very unjust one to the railroads. In the first place, their chief grievance arises from their inability to secure free passes. The most conservative among the cattlemen will be glad to admit when pressed for honest expressions of opinion that no more thoroughly abused measure ever existed than that of the free transportation allowed up to December 31, 1934. Cattlemen were then and are now clearly entitled to the courtesy of the free pass, but the great majority of those who were furnished with them really did not ship enough to recompense the railways for the short-ages in passenger receipts. It is a well-known fact to all interested that many of the men have been riding on free passes for years, when it taken into regard to the amount of freight money paid the lines so favoring them, they would acknowledge candidly that they are not legitimately entitled to it. Of course the general managers when this state of affairs became fully known to them, naturally felt that a most serious injustice was being done them, and the only remedy in their mind was to crase everybody from the free list. This alternative of course caught many very deserving patrons of all lines out of the state, but no other means could be devised. The question of freight rates is not in the balance as it is well-known that cattlemen everywhere have reaped a golden harvest this year and their freight rates are no higher than they have been for the last four years. As the cowman is known, and has justly earned the reputation of being the most liberally disposed individual engaged in the struggle for business existence, it will not for a moment be supposed that now in the full success of his undertaking he is going to lodge a complaint because his profit should be greater to the detriment of the railroads, without whose aid he could only enjoy the prosperity of his present enviable position. There is a move on foot, originating, it is said, with some of the most influential cattlemen in the state, to pool their business, giving their united strength to one trunk line in the hope of breaking the pass agreement. They propose to sign an agreement to favor the one line selected with their individual and collective shipments, making a heavy forfeit the penalty for diverting any particular shipment to any other line. If this measure is followed and adopted it will certainly result in the disruption

of the association of cattle raisers as all railway lines in the state have strong friends who are members of the association and thus grave differences of opinion will surely arise and if such be the case the life of the association will certainly be hazarded. The outcome will be watched with interest.

MORE LIVE STOCK RESOLUTIONS.

The Omaha live stock exchange presented Secretary of Agriculture Morton working to the great detriment of the cattle interests of the country in creating a wrong impression as to the relative cost of cattle and the cost of shipping them out on account of his investigation this resolution was adopted: Resolved, that we, the members of the South Omaha live stock exchange, call the attention of the honorable secretary of agriculture and the press attention to the fact that during the first three months of the present year cattle receipts at Chicago, with a full corn crop in Illinois, Indiana and adjacent territory, fell 100,000 head, or 13 per cent, notwithstanding a big increase in Texas shipments, and Omaha, in the very heart of the drought-stricken country, fell off 32 per cent; prices advanced from \$1 to \$2 per 100 as compared with a year ago, and the higher prices for beef naturally followed. With the higher prices for beef and the consequent fall off in this subject consumption fell off and cattle values declined in consequence. We regard this present depression in cattle values, however, as only temporary, as the indications are that buyers in the leading markets and the diversified interests represented by them.

WILL CONTINUE SHIPMENTS.

The Advertiser predicts that this will be the last season that cattle will be shipped from Texas to Northern ranges, and many would not be shipped at all only that they have been contracted for.—Sturgis Advertiser.

The price of Southern steers has gone up again to a head since last year, but the range growers who are fully conversant with the advantages of running steer herds will continue to buy steers and ship them up here just as long as there is a comfortable margin. At the present prices on Southern steers there is profit of about \$15 to \$20 per head in the business, carrying them on the range from 15 to 20 months. Then there is another feature of the case. While the range growers of this section have paid from \$1 to \$3 a head more for their steers this year, the same shortage which has operated to cause this increase in price will bring up the price of the steer side of the ledger to pay a little more for his steers if he markets them when fat at an advance of from 50 to 75 cents per hundred weight. A great many Texas, New Mexico and Arizona cattlemen are giving particular attention to breeding herds, and while there is no doubt of a shortage at present the chances are our Dakota, Wyoming and Montana cattle raisers can continue to buy their stock down South for many years to come at a figure which will leave them a fair margin of profit.—South Dakota Stockman.

INVESTIGATION COURTED.

At a meeting of the members of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange Saturday afternoon the action of Secretary Morton in regard to the recent advance in prices was up for discussion. At its conclusion Secretary R. P. Woodbury was directed to send Secretary Morton the following telegram: "Kansas City, Mo., April 18.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.: We, the members of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange, have noticed with profound regret the recent newspaper agitation about increased cost of live stock and the unwarranted and untrue statements made. A serious investigation with you of a proposed investigation have been the basis for a series of newspaper articles which have had the effect of causing the market for live stock to be unwarrantably agitated. We are attributing the recent and consequent serious loss as the direct result of reports alleged to originate from your department concerning investigations you propose to make. Prices of live stock have been depressed accordingly with the consumption of beef, and we therefore respectfully protest against the wide-spread agitation for which your department seems responsible and respectfully suggest that investigation be made quickly and without further harmful agitation. We court a full and thorough investigation of all interests connected with the live stock market. "R. P. WOODBURY, Secretary."

A MATTER OF SENTIMENT.

Kansas City, Mo., April 19, 1935. Dear Sir: The live stock industry is discussing the violent declines and the causes that led to them. We think that the cause of the great loss in values is directly attributable to high-priced beef reducing the consumption to a degree far beyond expectations. Secretary Morton's action in issuing the bulletin to ascertain the extent of the shortage in the supply of cattle was the outgrowth of a sentiment which has been placed on the advanced price of beef in line with the prices of cattle on the hoof. It must be borne in mind that none of the cattle has been placed on the market in the form of beef for which the packers had paid extreme high prices and from the day that the advance in the price of beef began the consumption to decrease and the packers to decrease in proportion as prices advanced, until even the short supply of cattle is more than adequate to supply the demand. It is a fact that a reduction in the price of beef on the

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block must follow in order that the slaughtering industry may be able to maintain current prices for their grades of cattle. There is no apparent indication of a material change in the conditions which affect the export trade. The hog market is about as badly unsettled as the cattle market. Shipping orders are few and small, and the packers are not slow to take advantage of this fact. Consumers have recently taken fresh meats and are neglecting the cured products, which makes the provision market weak, and to add to the weakness, packers are sellers on every advance. Yours cordially, ZEE F. CRIDER, Comm. Co.

SAN ANTONIO OBJECTS.

The Business Men's club at San Antonio held a meeting Tuesday at which the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, we recognize the fact that the business prosperity of this community is largely dependent upon the stock-growing industry, and believing that the advance in the value of cattle which has recently occurred is due entirely to legitimate causes, chief of which is the scarcity of beef cattle in the country; and Whereas, we have heretofore been under the impression that the peculiar province of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department of the government was to foster and advance the best interests of the producers of live stock, therefore be it Resolved, that we view with surprise and claim the persistent efforts of the department of agriculture to depress the price of cattle; that while we concede to that department the justice and propriety of its investigation as to whether or not there are unlawful combinations in existence, we note with regret that it has used every means at its command to depreciate live stock notwithstanding it has failed to discover the existence of any such combinations. The resolution was unanimously adopted and copies forwarded to the secretary of agriculture and other officials.

WARREN REITERATES.

That There Are no Ticks in His Vicinity—Alfalfa Growing. Firebaugh, Cal., April 18. Editor Journal: In regard to Mr. Hill's letter which appeared in the Journal I am glad to hear that there are no ticks in the San Joaquin valley. I have lived in this valley now for seven years, have been in the cattle business continually, have herded a great many cattle, bought and sold a good many, have been over the valley from the Sierra Madre to the coast range, and never yet have I seen any ticks. I have inquired of old timers here, and they tell me there never were any ticks in this valley. I am told, however, that there are ticks in the vicinity of San Francisco where there is timber. Ticks may be plentiful in Southern California, as that is more of a timbered country, I am not informed as to that country. I see in the Journal that a great many of my readers are interested in raising alfalfa. I have had considerable experience in fattening beef cattle on alfalfa, and there are several thousand acres of that great forage plant on this ranch under a complete system of irrigation. I do not do the farming on this ranch, that being the business of another man and I run the stock, though I was raised on a farm and know considerable about the business. To raise alfalfa successfully in this or any other country, one must have water to irrigate the land. That is the first thing to look after. The next thing is to put your land in good condition before you start to grow alfalfa. If there is no alkali, if well prepared and watered well food5eSotr- ayk M MFF watered will grow alfalfa, of course the richer the land the more it will produce.

On good bottom land alfalfa will do well without irrigation, only care must be taken to get it started during the wet season. After it once gets started it is all right, and if not pastured will continue to grow for years. Where it is pastured the stock will tramp it out to a certain extent, and the ground must be re-seeded every few years. Alfalfa is an excellent pasture for any kind of stock; cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and it is also fine for fowls of any description, especially turkeys. I do not know of anything better than alfalfa to grow for pasture, and I would advise every small farmer, as well as large one, to sow alfalfa where they can get water or where they have moist land. Some might say it everybody sows alfalfa, there would soon be an over production. That is very true, but every farmer can't grow alfalfa because he hasn't the water or the suitable land. I write you more on alfalfa raising in California. I do not remember Mr. Poole, but he knows me. He is correct; I met a good many people and can not remember them all. Yours truly, J. F. WARREN.

TIRE D WOMEN.

The Housewife, the Farmer and the Toller of All Vications. Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is a fertile source of blood impurities. That tired feeling, which is the natural result of the depressing result of warm weather immediately after the invigorating cold of winter, quickly disappears when Pe-ru-na is taken. Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit. General lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feeling, with irregular appetite and sometimes loss of sleep, Pe-ru-na meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Pe-ru-na invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and procures regular sleep. This tired-out feeling is especially true of the housewife in springtime—dressed up, fagged out, faded and ready. There are thousands of them everywhere. A few bottles of Pe-ru-na would do them untold benefit. As a tonic and nerve invigorator it has no equal. It builds up the nervous system, strength to the circulation and at once restores the appetite and digestion. No feeble woman should be without Pe-ru-na. A finely illustrated pamphlet on Spring Medicines sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

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SWINE.

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

With the approach of spring most animals suffer from violent changes in both food and weather, and young growing stock are less able to endure this than the fully matured ones. Many young spring pigs are lost during April and May through lack of proper care. The farrowing time of these young animals should be looked forward to, and instead of letting them run loose right up to the time in any sort of wet, muddy pens, they should be provided with clean, dry, sweet quarters a month before the critical period. In this way they get accustomed to their new surroundings. They can be turned out in the yard or fields in the day time, but at night they should be shut up by themselves away from the rest of the stock. Otherwise some fine morning a fine litter of pigs will be found half dead in the wet litter and straw. If kept in a good pen the sow will gather together the dry straw, and make her bed.

At this time she should have plenty of fresh water, and oats, and young bran should be given to her daily as her chief food. If she is very constipated and feverish she will be cross and irritable and in this condition she will be apt to eat her little ones when they arrive. This feverish condition can often be avoided by feeding the sow loosening food for weeks before the farrowing time, and no corn. If, however, she is constipated, give her a good-sized piece of pork, very salty and this will satisfy the craving. After the litter is here the pigs should be stirred out, for it is only in this way that they can be made to take exercise. Their warm bed in this way is cooled off, and made fresher. At two weeks the young ought to begin to eat and drink, and in a month they need plenty of milk so that they will not exhaust the mother by draining her dry. Drive the sow at this time into the pasture during the middle of the day, and let the pigs get the milk out of the trough. Later they will enjoy a run in the fields with the old one. For five months feed the young ones on lean meat, and then fatten them for four months, and bring them up to two hundred and fifty pounds.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

"The first thing is to select brood sows; our aim is to select those of good constitution as far as we can tell from outward signs, as this is one of the most essential points; and to get them as near perfection as we can in all points," said A. S. Gilmer before an Indiana Swine Breeders' meeting. "She ought to have good length and depth of body, well sprung ribs and well filled behind shoulders, with strong limbs and standing up well on feet; we generally breed a litter from eight to twelve months old. The next thing is the selection of a boar. This is more important than the selection of sows; great care should be taken to have him as near perfection as possible, as his impress would be stamped on the offspring of the entire herd; he ought to be lively, vigorous hog with good action and fine style with strong bone and standing up well. The proper care and feeding of the animals of a great importance as the selection; we found in our experience it is of greater importance to feed regularly at the same hour each day, never varying the time; a variety of feed ought to be used in order to always keep them in a healthy condition; our base of feeding is corn, but through the course of the year we use a great deal of other feed, mill-feed, oats, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, etc. always giving our stock free access to clover and blue grass pastures; we prefer blue grass for sows and young pigs especially in the spring of the year. We always have comfortable houses for all the stock we keep; our hog houses are built with shed roofs facing the south, rooms are from six to eight; and eight to ten feet square, buildings all floored, with feeders around each room from eight to ten inches from the floor for the protection of young pigs, the most of our buildings have doors on the south side so they can all be thrown open in good weather or closed in severe, stormy weather. We bed our houses during the winter months twice a week in bad weather, and once a week in good weather, we never allow our hogs to lie in manure heaps nor to lie around straw stacks, use coal oil or crude oil for disinfectants, the old adage is a

destroy more than they will eat. I prefer the early Amber variety.

Later on, after the peanuts mature, and are housed, let the hogs in to run over the ground and gather the remaining nuts. The Spanish or Red Georgia ripens early, and are easily gathered. Then, after the potatoes are dug, let the hogs in and they will grub out every root. After this those intended for pork are ready for the sea field and the fallen corn, and then feed a few weeks on corn alone to finish. The sow and pigs may run on the artichoke patch all winter and keep in good condition, allowing them an ear of corn at night for each pig.

Throughbred hogs of some established breed are the best for foundation stock, but a registered boar crossed on the best native sows will be likely to give the most satisfactory results if one does not intend to go into the raising of fancy stock for breeders. In this case, it is advisable to get the best registered stock, and as near home as can be procured, so there will be no loss in acclimating. When brought from the North to our warm climate, disappointment, if not actual loss may be expected. I speak from both observation and experience. Learn the exact conditions under which the hogs have been kept in their native land and adhere to them or change very gradually when taking them to a new climate. Carefully examine lots and shelters should be provided for their comfort. The improved hog cannot rough it like the razor-back. Our native hogs are at best only a mongrel race, late maturing and hard to fatten; but selecting the best of these and using a registered male the improvement would be great. And where the object is to raise pork alone this is far the better plan.

There is no reason why the South should not produce every pound of pork and lard consumed within her borders; and there will be no more prosperous times until greater efforts are put forth in this direction. Pork packeries are being established and a demand created for the surplus hogs. The next decade will see thousands of acres of fine cotton-producing land turned into hog pastures.

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

A WORTHY FIRM.

Ingenity, coupled with enterprise has made the firm of James Milne & Son, patentees and manufacturers of grub and stump machines, now at Monmouth, Ill., the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

They have made it possible for farmers to clear their land rapidly and with trivial expense.

Messrs. Milne & Son have just removed from Scotch Grove, Iowa, into an enlarged plant at Monmouth, Ill. where they are able to promptly fill the rapidly increasing number of orders.

Milne Bros. have also removed their immense Shetland Pony business, which includes a large number of the finest of these little animals, to the latter city.

We recommend that our readers write Messrs. Milne & Son for their interesting catalogue which fully describes their grub and stump machines.

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

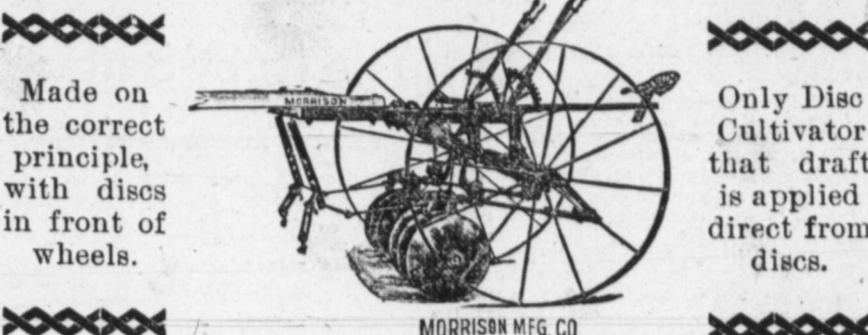
SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA.
The Queen and Crescent Route offers its patrons a rare chance to secure at a low price that handsome publication. It is a compilation of new recipes never before published. A book of 256 pages, containing a careful selection of practical cookery suggestions to every housewife in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

Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in this collection by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Walter G. Gresham, Mrs. Gen. Crook, Mrs. W. A. Dudley and other housekeepers of equal note. The retail price is \$2.50, but we will



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Or else buy from agents, who sell our line in nearly every town and city in Texas. Patronize reliable home dealers who know, and especially look out for newspaper frauds North who have no authorized agents and try to sell to families direct, for all is not gold that glitters. Never buy on open account of companies who do not take notes; you may lose receipts and have to pay twice thereby. Always give notes when you buy for each payment and save trouble. Write for our book of information for customers.

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In writing please mention the Journal.

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

For \$5.00 we send you enough Germania, the Great Blood Purifier, to cure almost any case of
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We furnish written guarantee, and will refund the money in case of dissatisfaction. This is a home remedy that has never made a failure. Give us a trial, if you are looking for a cure, and save the one hundred dollars you are fixing to give some one to do no more good than the risk of \$2.00.

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We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2.50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies \$3.00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies \$3.50 per gallon.

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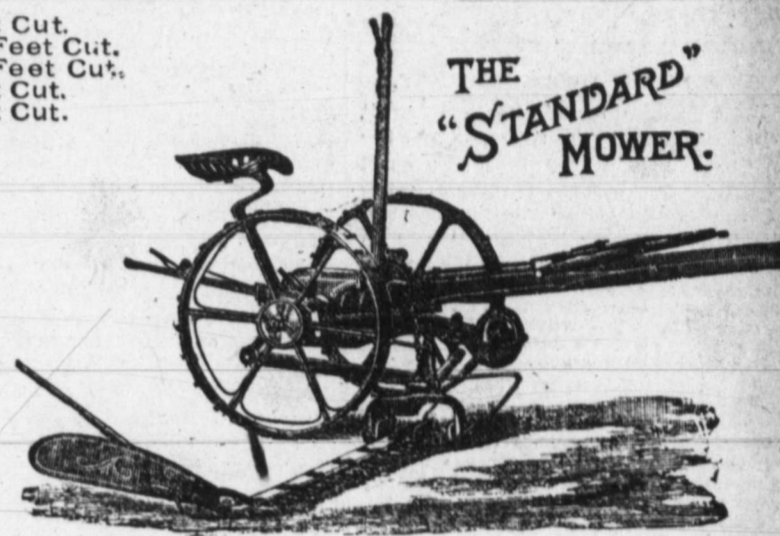
Do You Like to MAKE HAY At More Cost THAN IS NECESSARY?

IF NOT

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

4 Feet Cut.
4 1-2 Feet Cut.
5 Feet Cut.
6 Feet Cut.

Furnished with Patent Sickle Edge Guard Plates.



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

HOW IT IS DONE.

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

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

WHAT WE CLAIM:

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

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

Second.—We save time grinding knives. (2 knives.)

Third.—We save time oiling up—one Mower instead of two.

Fourth.—Assuming our Mower chokes at all (which it does not) we save time in unchoking.

If valuable time is lost on two Mowers by reason of any of the causes named, half that only is lost on one Mower.

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

One Standard 6 foot Mower costs say \$80.00, one man and team to run it, say \$3.00 per day.

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

OUR PROPOSITION IS

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

We submit in this connection a few testimonials from Texas people who are using Standard Mowers.

Should be glad to send anyone interested a descriptive catalogue.

Very Respectfully,

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

J. M. WENDELKEN, Manager.

Testimonials:

Daugherty, Dallas Co., Texas, May 24, 1894.
Gentlemen—I am running three 6-foot Standard Mowers. Like others I was skeptical as to the claims you made for this machine. I can and do cut more than an average of 15 acres per day with each machine, or about 50 acres with the three Mowers. I cut as much in one day with these three machines as I can with five 4 1-2 feet machines, and cut equally close and clean. My Standard Mowers have no side draft and an ordinary span of 15 1-2 hand mules will pull one of your 6-foot Mowers in good grass for five months and remain in good fix. I know for I have tested it thoroughly. I cut one summer in 60 days running weather with one 6-foot mower 1500 tons actual weight of hay when baled. Repairs were only \$7.00. I consider the Standard Mower the best in use. Respectfully,
R. R. DAUGHERTY.

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

T. W. LAKE,

Successor to T. L. BURNETT.

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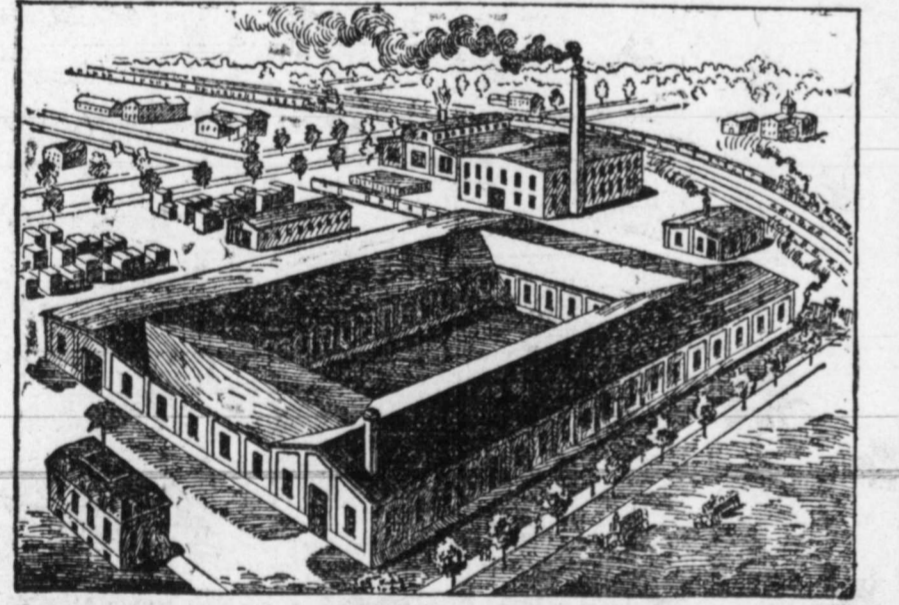
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THE WORKS OF JAMES MILNE & SON, MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS.

true one, "that an ounce of preventive is worth more than a pound of cure."

HOGS FOR THE SOUTH.

Under the above caption a writer to the Home and Farm of Louisville, Ky., has this to say:

"Ever since the price of cotton has been going down steadily, we have been turning our attention to other farm products. Among other things, the raising of improved hogs is receiving more attention than ever before. The time is past when farmers could raise hogs in the woods at any profit; they must have pastures with plenty of grass and water and mixed rations to produce the best results. We think it a better policy to prepare to raise plenty of bacon for home consumption than to raise 4-cent cotton to buy it with.

"With a good grass pasture for hogs, and there is no better grass for this purpose than Bermuda grass, and a few acres planted in peanuts, pumpkins, kershaws, potatoes, squashes, melons and artichokes, they will require very little corn to eat. Have all the patches conveniently near the pasture so as to feed with as little labor as possible.

"Squashes come in first, and the quantity that may be raised on one-fourth acre is astonishing. I planted a half dozen varieties, but mainly the yellow bunch, as it bears so early. If no fruit is allowed to mature, the vines will sometimes bear till frost. Great basketsful of squashes should be poured in the feeding pens every afternoon, as also the surplus fruit, water-melons and cucumbers. I begin to cut the sorghum for them as soon as the seed is in the dough. I do not advocate turning hogs in the sorghum patch as some do, for they will pull down and

send it to any address postpaid on receipt of 75 cents. Don't miss the opportunity.

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

EXTRA COTTON BELT ATTRACTIONS

For the Summer of 1895.

Special low round trip rates will be made with liberal limits and superior accommodations for persons attending Southern Baptist convention, Washington, D. C., May 10th.

General assembly Cumberland Presbyterian church, Meridian, Miss., May 16th.

International convention Epworth League, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27th.

Memphis Grand Inter-State Drill, Memphis, Tenn., May 11th to 21st.

International convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass., July 10th.

Triennial Conclave of Knights Templars, Boston, Mass., August 26th.

Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th to December 21st.

Baptist Young People's Union, Baltimore, Md., July 15th.

These rates are open to the general public besides the usual Summer Tourists' Rates to the health and pleasure resorts of the North and East.

Call on or write to the nearest Cotton Belt ticket agent for dates of sale, rates and limits. Correspondence solicited.

S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

Respectfully,
S. G. WARNER, G. P. A.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY... The Stock Journal Publishing Co., 107 Main St., Opposite Delaware Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

Subscribers, Attention! Look at the address label on the Journal sent to you. The small squares opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for.

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

FREE PASS DISAGREEMENT.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the railroads and the cattlemen are in something of a snarl. It will be remembered that by a ruling of the Southwestern Traffic Association, the system of giving passes to the cattlemen was abolished the first of the year.

It was hoped by a number of the big shippers that this ruling would be abrogated in their favor, but as considerable time has elapsed and no evidence of any intention to that end is shown by the railroads, the cattle men have grown impatient.

There is a cause for grievance on both sides of this question. The cattle business is different from any other freight handled by the railroads, and entails on the shipper an endless amount of traveling from point to point, including change of pastures, visits to the commission firm whose money he is using, trips to different parts of the country to buy up herds of cattle, and many peripatations not necessary in any other business from which traffic to the railroads result.

In consideration of these peculiarities, the railroads for a long time provided the cattlemen free transportation, and it is but simple justice to say that the roads were taken advantage of in many ways, until the transportation issued on account of cattle business amounted to nearly as much as the freight from that source.

As a result of this persistent misuse of what was largely a courtesy, the roads, unable to make a discrimination short of a complete withdrawal of all free transportation, chose the latter course, since which time there has been a great amount of dissatisfaction among cattle shippers, big and little.

Accustomed so long as they have been to free transportation, it comes rather hard for the cattlemen to have to pay fare, especially those whose shipments amount to hundreds of car loads annually, and it is likely that at some time the railroads will so arrange that these big shippers and even others will be furnished transportation in keeping with the amount of freight given by them to the roads.

Another form of abuse to which the railroads have been subjected is the trading in contracts made with shippers wherein provisions are made for one man to accompany every shipment of two cars of cattle. The manner in which this is done is for a shipper to bill his cattle under different names, and sell the contracts. There is more of this done than might be supposed, but so far the railroads have not protested, and while the railroads, according to the expression of several general managers, are willing to grant any reasonable concessions, the Journal questions the advisability and wisdom of attempting a discriminating combination, not because of the effect it will have on the railroads, but because of its impracticability, and the element of reactionary danger with which such a movement is fraught.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal does not want to be understood as siding with the railroads in any discrimination they might make against the cattlemen, but in the present instance it seems that an unwarranted action has been taken, as the matter considered is one that will have to be settled by arbitration if at all.

INJUDICIOUS AGITATION.

While there has been no authoritative report made by the committee appointed to investigate the workings of the alleged beef trust, the conclusion has about been reached that the whole agitation, coming at a time when the country was stepping out into a brighter day of prosperity, was to say the least injudicious. Did Mr. Morton live in Texas, he would be reviled as a communist and of the order of politicians who are opposed to development that fields any return to a corporation, and from his stand in the present case it appears that our distinguished secretary of agriculture is not proof against the wily financiers who keep silent as long as it is to their interests to do so, but when they get in a pinch implore government aid to deliver them from the tentacles of a trust.

slaughterers have taken advantage of every single opportunity which would yield additional profit on the immense investments they have in their pet industry, and it is likely these gentlemen long ago discovered that their interests were in a measure co-incident and shaped their operations accordingly.

But that the recent sharp advance in beef was due to any combined effort on the part of four or even twenty big slaughterers is improbable, and well nigh impossible. Time and again have all the people been told that beef is scarce, and that the rise could be expected, and for the first time in ten years the cattle producer began to see a margin of profit in his business, when like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came Mr. Morton's manifesto, and as a consequence prices have gone off nearly a dollar on the hundred pounds.

It has been urged by a few of those who attribute most of the evils that befall them to a bloodless corporation, that a good evidence of the existence of a combination lies in the decline in prices since the investigation was mentioned. In this they are mistaken, and a parallel instance can be found in the way the people fought shy of American securities while the credit of the nation was being tampered with by the tyros in governmental finance who constituted the recent congress.

Opening the doors between this country and Mexico, letting cattle from the sister republic have practically free access to our markets, has helped to cause the decline. While it is true that neither in number nor class will these cattle from Mexico make any appreciable difference in the supply, there are few outside of Texas who know this, and Mr. Morton's statement to the effect that he has let Mexican cattle in to make up for the shortage now existing has had more effect on the market than all the showing that could be made by receipts at market in months.

Thus it is that a position such as Mr. Morton occupies can be used to the detriment of the producing classes, and the question occurs: Why was not an investigation held when within the past few years the producers have been forced to take less than the cost of raising for their cattle from the same alleged combination, said now to be using their power to put beef out of the reach of all but the wealthy? If Secretary Morton will devote as much of his effort to fostering and developing the agricultural industries of this country as he does to commercial relations, he will be more in keeping with the intention and provision of the creation of the department of agriculture.

VOLUME SIXTEEN.

With this issue the Texas Stock and Farm Journal begins its sixteenth year. Fifteen years ago, when under a slightly dissimilar name, the first number was given to the public, less matter than is now contained on a single page, constituted its whole make-up, and the entire issue could have been carried to the postoffice in a gunny sack.

It would be useless to recount the steps by which, from such a beginning, the paper has reached its present position, where as the leading publication of its class in the Southwest, it can look back with a degree of pleasure to days of vicissitudes and tribulations. Suffice it to say, Texas Stock and Farm Journal, the pioneer paper of its class in this state, has kept step with the industries it represents, and as theirs has been a course of progress, so has the Journal grown.

Beginning its sixteenth year under the most auspicious surroundings, the Journal promises its readers to strive harder in the matter of excellence, and with the experience of the past years as a guide, will continue to be the leading exponent of the live stock and farming industries of Texas.

There is little of a boom nature in the irrigation movement now going on in the semi-arid districts of Texas, but rather a slow and sure development. It is creditably reported that in the country contiguous to Abilene forty or more irrigation plants will be in operation in time for next year's crop. In other parts of the state the same thing is being done, and since the legislature passed a liberal irrigation law, numerous corporations are being formed, to put vast areas under the influence of water. This is an industry that is bound to go forward, and it means more for the ultimate future of Texas than any development now under way.

It is settled that the farmers of Texas cannot expect anything from the men they have put in office, at least not yet awhile, but they can console themselves with the thought that they can get along without assistance, perhaps better than any other of the farming states. A properly conducted board of agriculture, with working farmers' institutes, would be a mighty help, but we haven't got them, and the next best thing that can be done is to organize without state aid or direction.

Texas offers at this time the most inviting field for the breeder to dispose of his fine stock. Within the past six months more thoroughbred bulls and hogs have been sold in Texas than in any previous year. This is a strong assertion, but when it is known that two breeders sold \$50,000 worth of a certain breed of fine cattle in that time, it does not look unreasonable. An era in the development of Texas can be dated from this time.

As compared with April of last year, the cattle shortage at the four leading Western markets is estimated at 100,000 head. With this shortage in view, the recent much-advertised investigation partakes very largely of the nature of a farce.

it usually does the proper thing, and the crops are insured. Within the week a telegraph special was sent out that Texas was beginning to suffer from a drouth, but it had no more than got well circulated when a splendid, good rain, extending all over the state, made glad the hearts of the farmer and stockman.

Without much to do Texas has developed coal mines until now the question of fuel need not be taken into consideration when manufacturing enterprises are seeking location. About the only lead Texas now has to carry is her politicians, who keep everything stirred up to such an extent that a natural adjustment of industrial development is impossible.

Now that good rains have insured the hay crop, prepare to cut and save enough to rough feed every animal you own through next winter. A big hay stack or a barn full of baled hay is a valuable adjunct to a farm, and there is nothing to prevent every stockman and farmer from having as much as he needs.

The catalogue and premium list of the Texas State Fair will soon be ready for distribution. Comparison will show that the premiums offered this year are more liberal than ever, and cover a larger variety of exhibits. If the outcome can be judged by the beginning the coming fair will be a dandy.

The vast number of silos being built in Texas this year is one of the best evidences that the farmers of the state are waking up to the possibilities that have lain dormant so long a time. With plenty of ensilage, full cribs and good stock to feed, it makes but little difference as to what's the price of cotton.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Ferris, Texas, is putting in an ice factory.

The boom in prices of kerosene oil has gone down.

The State Firemen's association will meet at Houston May 8.

The Texas legislature promises to adjourn by the last of the month.

The Grand Army of the Republic, Texas division, met at Waco, Monday.

The roof of the Moody tabernacle at Fort Worth fell in Sunday night, injuring seven people.

Sunday was San Jacinto day, the anniversary of the decisive battle of Texas independence.

Five negroes were lynched near Greenville, Ala., Saturday night for having killed and burned a young farmer in that vicinity.

Moody and Sankey, the celebrated evangelists, held a very successful meeting in Fort Worth during the week passed.

C. P. Huntington, the railway magnate, has been arrested for an alleged violation of the interstate commerce law by giving an interstate pass.

The department of agriculture is investigating as to what went with the sugar machinery for which the government spent \$250,000. Most of the machinery is in the possession of private parties, and trouble is expected in the effort to reclaim.

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Journal: My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.

MORPHINE, Opium and Whiskey Habits Cured at home. Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobacco Cure, the Tobacco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. WILSON Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

ALWAYS OPEN.

GEO. L. GAUSE, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Full line of Undertaker's Goods on hand. Prompt attention given telegraph and telephone orders. 314 W. Weatherford St., near Court-house, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone No. 157.

MONEY TO LOAN. On City or Country Real Estate. Vendor's Lien Notes Extended. Apply direct to WESTERN SECURITIES CO., Cor. 4th and Rusk Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

HUGH H. LEWIS, Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, Queensware and Glassware.

Tin roofing and spouting, stoves, nails and galvanized iron flues, and everything else kept in a first-class hardware store, cheaper than you ever bought hardware for before. Remember location—only two blocks from the public square. Cor. 13th and Main.

To Cattlemen: We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale" BOTTLE BEER For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.

THE STAR COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLE. THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO. Decatur, Ill.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies.

Of German origin and famous for their remarkable cures. Will positively cure all chronic debilitating and degenerating diseases to which the human body is heir.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO. Office, Walker building, corner Houston and Sixth streets. (Up stairs.) The above remedies are put up for self cure and fully guaranteed. Send for particulars and information.

The Ruby Saloon, Formerly Triangle.

PETE STROMSTAD, Manager. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 1000 and 1002 Houston Street, corner Ninth, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Our specialties: Fort Worth Beer, All Brands of Bottle Beer, Sherwood Rye, ten years old; Canadian Club and Kentucky Comfort.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hibbs and intermediate points. Bill all shipments of this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

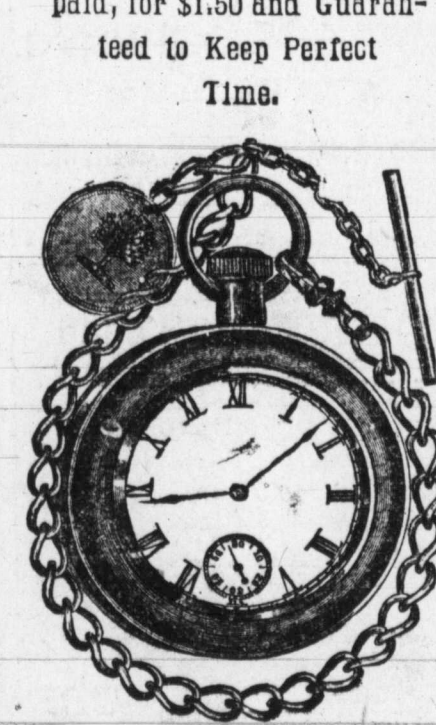
JOHN N. WHITE, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago. FRED D. LEEBES, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Dallas Stock Yards, Ill.

Avenue Wagon Yard, COLTER & FLANAGAN, Props.

215 West Thirteenth St., bet. Jennings and Throckmorton Sts., FORT WORTH.

The largest and best equipped yards in Texas. Good comfortable stalls and shed for wagons. Restaurant in connection.

NOT A HUMBUG An American Watch Sent Post paid, for \$1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE. Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of \$1.50, is most prominent.

About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. For Sale or Trade. A highly bred, two year old trotting bred stallion. Can show a fast mile for this season of the year. For further particulars address R. H. WILSON, At Brewery, Fort Worth, Texas.

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 crotched, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, \$0 per acre; deep, rich, black, big soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$3 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas. 700 HEAD One, two and three-year-old steers for sale. Address DUPREE BROS. & LOLLAR, Mt. Vernon, Texas.

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

FOR SALE. I have 30 head of grade Holstein and Jersey cows all dehorned, one cream separator and a 2-horse power cow are a fine lot, and everything is in good shape. Good reasons for selling. A. M. SOMERS, Lawrence, Tex.

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

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

ATTENTION STOCKMEN. For Sale or Lease. Sterling county school lands, situated in Lamb county, Seventeen Thousand and Seven Hundred and Twelve Acres in a solid body (square); good grass, soil, turf, good water 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.

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

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

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

BUFFALO GRASS RANGE LANDS FOR LEASE. The Union Pacific Railway company have upwards of 2,000,000 acres fine range in Kansas and Colorado to lease on favorable terms. Address C. J. COLBY, General Agent, 918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

USE FUMA CARBON TAYLOR'S BISULPHIDE For killing Prairie Dogs, Gophers and Rats, insects in Grain, Seeds, etc. Shipped in 50-lb. cans by the manufacturer. EDWARD R. TAYLOR, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

OAKLAND HERD Has 60 bulls, cows and heifers for sale, single or car lots, by the noted Short-horn bulls Crown King, 111,418 and British Jubilee, 96,493; Light Brahmas and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. P. Rocks. 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-winner, Tritonia Mercedes, Prince No. 3544, H. H. B., and North Ridge Breeding 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 one or all. Address W. D. Davis, Sherman, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. Cape Jasmine Stock and Poultry Farm. J. W. SMITH, Kilgore, Tex. Herd of registered Poland-China swine headed by Royal Wilkes, one of Guy Wilkes, 2d, out of Waxanna, one of Mr. Debout's best sows. Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns and White P. Rocks of most noted strains and good individuals. Eggs \$3 per 13; discount in large orders. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited. If fair dealing and No. 1 blood at low figures will please you, we can do it.

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

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

Registered and Grade PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS All from imported pure winners. ALSO MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE BY W. S. KAARD, Henrietta, Texas.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm. J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

BOOK QUARRY HERD. N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breeders of Poland China Hogs, Hereford Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Langshans, and Bk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

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

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM. D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props. GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Percherons and French Coach Stallions. A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

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

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

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

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee Kas. PIGS. For the next 30 days I will sell Poland China and Duroc Jersey Swine and Holstein Friesian 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.

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

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

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

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

Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas. Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2 1/2 to 3 months old, \$10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathans, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-China Bears. Glts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 2719 O., and out of Graceful F., 32408 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

Poultrymen! Green Out Bone is the best and by far the cheapest food known. For growing little chicks it has no equal. It is made of the best material and contains the only article that the young chick needs for the first year. Send for Green Out Bone. W. S. KENNEDY, Cassmott, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

SCATTER SEEDS OF KINDNESS.

If you see the hot tears falling From a brother's weeping eyes, Share them. And by kindly sharing Own your kinship with the skies. Why should any one be glad When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling Through the sunshine on his face, Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying— For both grief and joy a place. There's health and goodness in the mirth In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy By a friendly helping hand, Say so. Speak out brave and truly, Ere the darkness veils the land. Should a brother workman dear Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness, All enriching as you go— Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver, He will make each seed to grow. So, until his happy end, Your life shall never lack a friend.

We have had the great good fortune to have the renowned Messrs. Moody and Sankey with us the last week. One evening this week Mr. Moody preached most earnestly from this text: "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." He proved the truth of the text. Who that has lived long can doubt it? The farmer knows exactly what harvest to expect from the seeds he has sown. So it is in life beyond a doubt. Taking the Bible out of the question altogether, then experience teaches certainly "as ye sow ye shall reap." It is wiser than to scatter only seeds of kindness.

SOME WISE SAYINGS.

It is the blindest of ingratitude to accept the best of any one's endeavors to please and repay it with indifference. Good breeding is benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in the daily occurrences of life.

If you desire a contented spirit you must measure your desires by your fortune and condition; not your fortune by your desires.

Nobody talks much who does not say unwise things. Things that he did not mean to say; as no person plays much without striking a false note sometimes.

It is astonishing how soon the whole confidence begins to unravel in a single stitch drop; one single sin indulged in makes a hole you could put your head through.

When he begins to say it was his fault, and she begins to declare it was hers, walk softly out of the room. That is the kind of difference of opinion that leads to an agreement.

The amount of "conscience money" returned to the government is not half as much now as it used to be. This shows that there is less stealing than formerly, or less conscience.

Fear of danger is ten thousand times more terrifying than danger itself when apparent to the eyes, and we find the burden of anxiety greater by much than the evil which we are anxious about.

To insure a girl's happiness, never allow her from her childhood to be idle, and whatever she does, let her do it thoroughly and well, whether it be work or play. Encourage her to have a hobby of some sort. Let her choose her hobby as a boy chooses his profession or trade, and bring her up with the idea that she is to find her happiness in doing something and doing it well.

HELPFUL HINTS.

If you want a soft, beautiful complexion, squeeze a little lemon juice on a wet rag and rub lightly over the face several times between retiring at night.

If you have corns, slice a small piece of a lemon, insert the "corny" toe in it, wrap up the toe and go to bed. Next morning take a blunt knife and lift the corn out. Try it.

It ought to be more generally known that wheat flour is the best article to throw over a fire caused by the spilling and lighting of kerosene.

Put some fresh ground coffee and a lump of gum camphor in a saucer placed in the center of a sick room that needs disinfection, and light with a match. The odor is very pleasant and healthful.

If you have any broken china you want to mend, take a very thick solution of Arabic and stir it into plaster of Paris until the mixture is of proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the chinaware and stick them together. In a few days it will be impossible to break the article in the place where it was mended.

If you have white fur or beaver hats that you want to clean, take equal parts of common salt and Indian meal, place in a tin pan and heat until it is as hot as the hand can bear it. Lay the article to be cleaned on a clean cloth and rub gently with the salt and meal until the dirt is removed, then brush thoroughly.

HOW TO MAKE STARCH.

Dear Mrs. B.—I am "just as happy as a big sunflower," not because I have read "Tribly," oh, no! I haven't had time, but I have read that "Tribly" had a foot whose big toe stood a little away from the others, and that's me. As a child I often had to go through the humiliating experience of removing my foot gear to show off said toe.

Here is an excellent way to make starch: take two tablespoonfuls of Silver Gloss starch, moisten it with cold water, then stir enough boiling water into it to cook it; let it cook a little. While cooking stir into the starch a lump of sheep tallow about the size of a medium hickory nut; remove and stir until cool enough to hold the fingers in and count six by clock ticks. Now into the starch stir a spoonful of cold starch, mixed as for cooking. Dry the shirts, collars, etc., and thoroughly rub the starch into them; they will be stiff and pliable, and will iron easier than any other way; can be ironed in ten minutes after starching, or can lay over night. Don't let the starch stand to cool as it separates and the glue gathers on top. Polish with a moist cloth, a smooth bare board and the heel of the iron.

NEBRASKA GIRL.

ON VARIOUS THINGS. My Dear Mrs. B: I have been trying to find time to write you a letter ever since receiving your last urging frequent letters. I do hope you will come out to see us this spring while the country looks fresh and beautiful. A creek runs through the back of our farm, and the banks are thickly wooded, and these woods are so beautiful

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

1 Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

now, green, fresh and inviting, but we have been so busy I have had to hide myself in them and read and think as I would like. Am so much obliged for the list of books sent, I am enjoying Marcella so much. I get awfully out of patience with her sometimes, but I guess she will come out all right. I can't bear to read books that don't turn out all right. If I was a publisher I would not publish a novel that did not end well. Novels are to entertain and amuse us. Don't you think so?

I was much amused last week at "A Rural Admirer" wishing she would tell you where she lived, but inviting you to visit her. I am afraid the invitation was not a hearty one. But I would like to know your Rural Admirer, even if she does write a little inconsistently. She, too, seems to find pleasure in the "running stream," the "spring woods," and the country in general. I am sure you will be good friends. I have been so busy sewing. Am so glad shirt waists are so much worn, they save a lot of work. Every time I go to town I see dozens of them on the street and every time I admire them more and more. Such a sensible style. Do you think they would be pretty made of lawn? I know they would be comfortable. We are going to have a great many black berries—will send you some when they get ripe. Yours truly,

ISABELLA.

I had begun to think the time long between your letters. So you have been busy, have you? I am glad to hear it, for people are nearly always happy when busy. I believe in everybody being busy. That old saying about the idle brain and its devil's workshop is true. I thank you very much for the invitation to visit you. It would give me great pleasure to see myself a way to your rural paradise on a warm day. I am glad you are enjoying Marcella. It is the best thing in the crop of fiction of '94. Your literary taste is evidently good, but you make a mistake in wishing every day to end well. They would not be true to life—we know all lives do not end well—even those that have the brightest beginning, so why should all books end well? Perhaps my rural paradise revealed more of her whereabouts than was put in print. Yes, shirt waists are a most sensible style. I have seen beautiful ones made of lawn. If you try to be sure to like it, like the warmest weather. Don't get too busy to write again soon.

COUNTRY CLUBS IMPRACTICABLE.

Dear Mrs. B: We have been too long spirited in this part of the moral vineyard on account of the drouth to even think of the Journal, much less to write to it. We have just had a light rain, however, and while we pray for more, will drop you a line. Can't you induce Brothers Moody and Sankey to come up and pray for such a down-pour as I am told you had at Fort Worth. We will promise that Brother Sankey shall not be placed where he will get as badly frightened as he did when your tabernacle blew down.

Dear Mrs. B. I dislike to take issue with you, but I feel convinced that you have not lived much in the country. I know that your intentions are as good as can be, but I do not think "country clubs" scheme is too impracticable for anything.

Now if you can tell us some way by which we can get rid of bed bugs and stay rid of them up here in the timber, I am sure you will confer a lasting favor on suffering humanity. Your advice on "system and rest" is good too, but is much better for town women than country women. For instance, how can one tell when the stock are going to get into the garden, or when the hen you set upon turkey eggs is going to quit her nest and lay the turkey eggs you have spool? or make the milk turn in the right time to churn on cool days. Now I do hope that you will not think hard of me for writing you as I have, for physicians do not mean to be severe. We simply desire to be enlightened upon these common little things which are so aggravating at times. Yours truly,

MRS. J. E. W.

It is evident that the best thing I can recommend for your troubles with bed bugs is corrosive sublimate, and alcohol, but be sure to keep it out of reach of the children.

I shall ever insist that system is the oil that makes the household machinery run smoothly. If you will try it you will have more time to meet the unexpected annoyances you mention, with unruffled spirit.

So you too scoff at the idea of country clubs? The idea was given to me accepted or rejected as the readers chose. It seems it found favor in one part of our community. If it has given pleasure to any it was not written in vain.

BONE SPAVIN.

The experiment station of Mississippi after a series of experiments with bone spavin in horses publishes the results of their investigations in a recent bulletin. The following is a summary of the report:

The hock joint is probably more liable to disease than any other part of the hind leg and one of the most common diseases of this joint is bone spavin. It is usually located at the lower part of the inner side of the joint, but may involve any part of the hock.

In nature it is almost identical with other bony diseases, ring bone and splint.

Causes.—The malformation or shape of the hock joint plays an important part in its freedom from, or liability to, disease. As this conformation is due largely to inheritance, heredity is an important factor in the causation of bone spavin. A hock joint, the lower part of which is small, especially if it be cut out, as it were, is certainly predisposed to disease. In this faulty hock, as to conformation, any strain or direct injury is likely to result in spavin.

Symptoms.—When the bone tumor precedes the lameness the diagnosis is made more easy. The enlargement is most readily seen by the observer taking a position in front and a little to one side of the animal. By stepping from one side to the other and comparing two joints, even a very small enlargement may be detected. The precaution must be taken, however, to see that the animal stands squarely on both feet and that they are even with each other. It is a good practice to stand behind the animal and compare the two joints from that direction also.

While the eye will probably detect the enlargement more certainly than the sense of touch, yet both should be used. Of course there might be bone spavin and the horse be lame in some other parts also, but that is a possibility always to be considered in making a diagnosis. If no bone is present the diagnosis of spavin is still possible if the more or less characteristic ac-

My Baby

was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needed.

Mrs. KENYON WILLIAMS, May 21, 1894. Cave Springs, Ga. Similar letters from other mothers.

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

tion of spavin lameness is known. The peculiar action of spavin lameness is rather difficult to describe, but when once fully recognized is not readily mistaken. The best plan for any person who desires to become familiar with it is to watch closely some animal known to be lame with the disease. A very peculiar rise and fall of the croup will be noticed, and a very distinct "hitch" in the gait.

The lameness is apt to be intermittent, at first it will only appear at irregular intervals, or only when the animal is first started up after standing for some time. A few paces after a long drive or hard work the lameness will be much more severe. The horse is said to "drive out" of spavin lameness; that is, while quite lame when first started, if driven a distance the lameness disappears. Persistence on the enlargement may in some cases cause manifestation of pain, but this is by no means common. Increased heat in the part would be evidence of the location of lameness.

Treatment.—A rest for three months, and the treatment prescribed for ring-bone will probably not be found as effective as the firing and hence the latter is preferred for ring bone.

Black Time, 11.651, is being handled this season by Captain John Bostlek at Maddoxia Stock Farm, Fort Worth. He is a superiorly bred Irish horse, and one of the best individuals in the state. This horse has carried several blue ribbons in Kentucky, being almost perfect in conformation. He is making the record of \$25,000. Any further information will be gladly furnished by addressing Captain Bostlek, as above.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on the advice of a physician, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

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

Knights of Pythias and Epworth League at Houston, Round trip tickets will be on sale from points in Texas, April 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th, good to return to April 21st.

Grand Division G. A. R. Round trip tickets will be sold from coupon stations, San Antonio to Orange, April 21st and 22d, good to return April 26th.

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

Southern Baptist Convention at Washington, D. C., May 8th to 16th. General Assembly Presbyterian church at Meridian, Miss., May 16th to 24th.

For further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager.

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

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

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

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

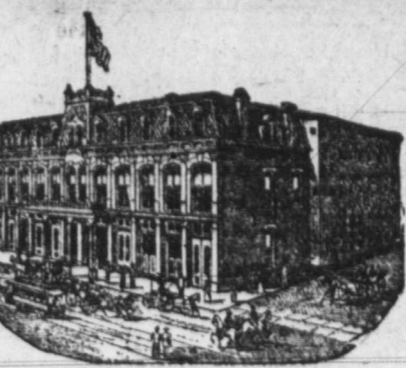
It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars. Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

EPWORTH LEAGUERS. Send stamp for official book "Historic Chattanooga," containing full particulars International Convention of Epworth Leagues at Chattanooga next June. The Queen and Crescent Route will make rate one fare for round trip. T. M. HUNT, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex.

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



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

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS,

The new night train on THE SANTA FE.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid vestibuled train between

Galveston and St. Louis, TRAVEL IN COMFORT

By Taking Advantage of the Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the



THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12-HOURS SAVED—12 Between

Texas and St. Louis and the East.

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

The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO.

ON ITS OWN RAILS



TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

Now Run Solid TO... St. Louis Chicago Kansas City

WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS AND FREE CHAIR CARS.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Port Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME, July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:55 p. m., passing through

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

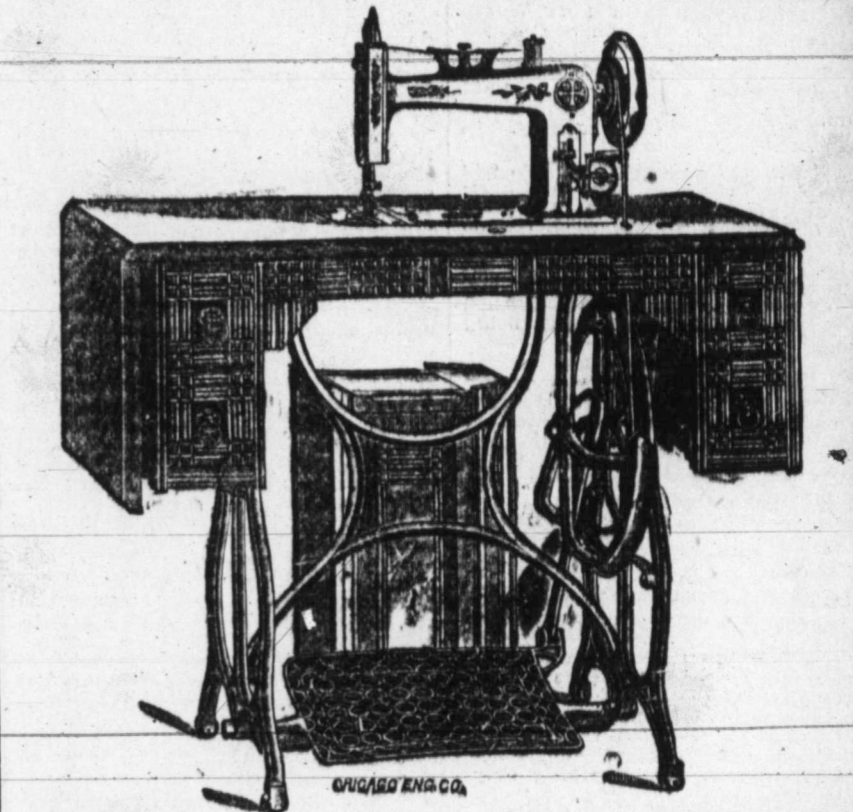
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

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

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WIND MILLS ARE THE Great Star and Eclipse Mills SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY T. M. BROWN & CO., DEALERS IN Wrought Iron Well Casting, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Pumps, full line Engineers' supplies, Hose, etc. Manufacturers of Louisiana Cypress Tanks. Orders promptly filled and work completed on time. No delays. We carry everything in this line and you do not have to wait. Corner Front and Rusk Sts., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SEEDS RARE FREE-BLOOMING FLOWERS. OUR GRAND TRIAL BOX FREE. The great satisfaction given by our Free Trial Boxes in past seasons induces us to make a still greater trial offer this season, to induce EVERYBODY to try our SUPERIOR FLOWERING SEEDS. This box contains 1 LOVELY TUBEROSE BULB, 1 MODERATELY PRICED BULB and One Packet each of: ASTER, Ger. McKinley, Over 50 grand colors. GERMAN MIXED SEEDS, 400 Choice Sorts. SWEET PEAS, Early Henderson, Best New variety. FOLIAGE PLANTS, 200 decorative foliage. FORGET-ME-NOT, New Striped, Lovely, Long flower. PINKS, Bell's Show Mixed. THESE ARE THE POPPY, Rhoditis Mixture, Grandest Out. VERBENA, Bell's Show Mixed. BEST MIXTURES IN THE WORLD. LINUM, Perpetual Flowering, Blooms All Summer. PETUNIA, Bell's Show Mixed. THESE ARE THE WONDERFUL MEXICAN PRIMROSE, Worth 25 cents. WHITE FLOWERS, 100 Sorts for White Bosquet. PANSY, Or. Belle, Gorgeously Beautiful. YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bosquet. DOOD ON SUMMER GARDENING, Free. Remember one packet of each of the above flowers and the two bulbs by mail, for only 75 cents, and in each box we put a 25 cent check which will count the same as 25 cents in cash on any \$1.00 order forwarded you. THESE FLOWERS will send us, so this trial is really most valuable. We have about 1,400 of these flowers. If you want any vegetables send 10 cts. for 5 sample boxes. J. J. BELL, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Quality First, Price Next



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

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene was here Sunday.

D. L. Knox, cattleman and financier of Jacksboro, was in the Texas live stock mart Monday.

J. D. Jeffries of the Tongue River ranch, accompanied by his family, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Capt. S. W. Easton of Jacksboro was in Fort Worth Tuesday and reported a fine rain in his section.

Al Popham, manager of the Amarillo Pastoral company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, where he closed a deal for the L. Hearn & Son's cattle near Roswell, N. M.

The Western Securities company, corner Fourth and Rusk streets, Fort Worth, advertise in the Journal that they have money to loan on real estate or vendors' lien notes.

Dupree Bros. & Lollar of Mt. Vernon, Texas, have an advertisement in the Journal offering for sale 700 head of one, two and three year old steers, and those in the market for cattle should write this firm for prices.

George L. Gause, the well known Fort Worth undertaker and embalmer, has an advertisement in the Journal, and whenever the services of a man in his line are required, no mistake can be made in telegraphing or in any way sending your order to Mr. Gause.

Col. Jno. A. Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route home from San Antonio. He thought that cattle prices would go forward before long, as there are not enough in the country to meet the demands.

Colonel A. Rawlins of Midland, proprietor of the Midland Gazette, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at the Journal office. He said that very little rain had fallen in that section, but we need a great deal more. It takes four or five good rains to do us. Live stock looking well.

C. P. Williamson of Canadian, Texas, manager for the well known Hansford Cattle company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route west on a business trip. He said that very little rain had fallen in and around Amarillo, the showers being mostly local. Said that a good heavy rain was badly needed all over the Panhandle country.

W. P. Harned of Blythe, Mo., one of the best known breeders of Short-horn cattle in the country was in Fort Worth Thursday last week on his way to Kent, Texas, accompanying a load of bulls, which he sold to the Gomez Cattle company, of which Mr. E. L. Newman is manager. Mr. Harned reported the inquiry for bulls as being strong.

The Lone Star Commission company of Kansas City have sent the Journal one of their handsome memoranda books, the finest of its kind sent out by any firm in the trade. It is made up in imitation alligator, and contains pockets for cards, etc., and altogether is as thorough and valuable as the Lone Star company is reliable and energetic.

The Fort Worth Iron Works company have an advertisement in the Journal. The gentlemen comprising this firm are too well known to need commendation from any source, and their celebrated Fort Worth well drilling machinery and pumping jacks are not surpassed by any in the market. Read their advertisement and write them when in need of anything they manufacture.

C. G. Close is now the proprietor of Hotel Richelleu, at the corner of Main and Fifteenth streets, Fort Worth. Since taking possession Mr. Close has made numerous changes, and there is not a two-dollar-a-day house in Texas that is superior to the Richelleu. When in Fort Worth stop at this hotel and you will join the Journal in saying that it is first-class in every particular.

Albert Montgomery & Co., limited, is the style of the firm that has taken the place of Albert Montgomery, the well known live stock commission man at New Orleans. The change is merely one of name, as the personnel of the new firm is the same as the old. The long and active experience and thorough familiarity with the market is a guarantee that any business entrusted to this firm will receive the best attention possible.

That well known and often tried hotel, the Mansion, has an advertisement in the Journal, beginning this week. There are few stockmen in Texas who at some time have not stopped at the Mansion, and while there is little of the frill or furbelow in the service at this well known hotel, there is home comfort, wholesome, clean cooking, as well as large airy rooms, with good beds, a combination that is not found in all cases.

R. G. Dix, representing the well known wool commission firm of Silberman Bros. of Chicago, was a caller at the Journal office Monday. He said: "There is quite a good deal of wool in and around San Angelo, but it is being held at higher prices than is warranted by the market. I am thinking of making a trip up in the Panhandle, where I understand there are some sheep. The mutton market does not seem high enough, in view of the way beef is selling. I think, however, that the outlook for mutton going higher is very good."

Ed Carver was in from Henrietta Monday and reported a glorious rain having fallen on Sunday night. Said he: "The rain came in good time, and is worth lots of money to the whole country. Did you ever see such an uncalled for action as the recent investigation by the secretary of agriculture. I very heartily endorse the editorial in the last Journal on the beef situation, and believe that it will require some time for the market to recover from the blow that has been given it. The shortage is the sole and only cause of high prices."

George M. Lasater of Palo Pinto county, a stockman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, having come down to take in the Moody meeting and attend to some business he has at this point. He said: "We had a glorious rain which came just in time to help the farmers. The outlook for the farmers and cattlemen is good, and I think both classes will make money. I have been taking the

Journal a long time and think it the best paper published for my section of the country. If the cattlemen had long ago taken the Journal's advice about branding their stock they would be better off than they are now. It does not cost any more to keep a good animal and when selling time comes, it is hard to dispose of a scrub, while there is always a market for the grade or thoroughbred."

H. O. Skinner of San Antonio, representing Street's Stable Car company, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, having just returned from attending the cattle convention at Miles City, Mont. He said the convention was very successful, having been the largest ever held in that part of the country. Said that Montana is no such country as Texas.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, a wealthy cattleman, was in this city Wednesday, making arrangements to ship number of cattle to the Indian Territory. He said: "A splendid rain has fallen all the way up to the Denver, and it came just in time. There will be very little of a wheat crop, but the rain is a good yield of oats. But little sorghum has been planted, but now that the ground is in condition a great many acres of ground will be sown in that best of forage crops. It might be stated that Mr. Jones is a great believer in sorghum, and will plant enough to have feed for all his cattle the coming winter in case a drought does not cut off his crop."

S. W. Barber of Amarillo was in Fort Worth one day recently and in conversation with a Journal man he said that you ever get to think that the people who are always kicking up a row over the price of dressed beef, do not know what they are talking about. They know that the man who raises the cattle gets about 4 cents for his cattle, and that they have to pay anywhere from ten to twenty-five cents for what they eat at their homes, but they do not know the difference between gross and net, neither do they know that sixty-five per cent is a good proportion of saleable stuff from a beef animal. And if they knew that just about half of this 65 per cent is choice meat, the rest selling at a very low price. With beef at 4 or 5 cents per pound gross, the butcher or dressed beef man has to get a good price for his meat to make any profit."

E. T. Comer of Sherman, a well-to-do cattleman and member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association, was here Wednesday, having returned from Austin, where, in company with other influential men, he had been to work in the interest of the bill introduced by Hon. Thos. A. Andrews, providing for enlarging the scope of the state sanitary commission. He said: "While I have not read the bill closely, I know that its enactment would be a good thing for the cattle raiser. The law under which the commission is now working makes their actions more advisory than executive, and this bill seeks to arrange so that the ruling of the commission on a possession of the live stock interests will be capable of being enforced. For instance, under the present law if the quarantine regulations are violated there is little or no penalty attached, the result being that the injured party has to sue for damages. We were told that Mr. Andrews' bill was on the preferred list, and would likely be taken up and passed before adjournment."

G. A. Beeman of Comanche, of the firm of Martin & Beeman, was in this city Monday and was seen at the Delaware Hotel by a Journal man to whom he said: "We have fed 6000 head of cattle this season, and have about 2500 head of that number still on hand. I am sorry that we did not get all of the stock shipped out before the market went up, although I expect prices to improve in a few days. We will not have any cattle to go to the Territory this year, as we did not find anything that was cheap enough. I think that Secretary Morton has made a most serious mistake of his administration in stirring up the cattle market as he has. According to my way of thinking the department of agriculture was created to foster and develop the different industries that came under its supervision, but in this instance the secretary seems engaged in an effort to put the cattle business down. Beef is high because of its scarcity, and Mr. Morton should have known this, before he began his unwarranted unfortunate and ill-timed investigation."

John Hoony of Abilene, newspaper man, township promoter, real estate boomer, raconteur, irrigationist, a valuable man in any community, and one of the best known men in West Texas, was here Monday, and in talking to a few friends at the Delaware Hotel, said: "Since the passage of the new law there has been a wonderful impetus given to the irrigation industry, and companies are being formed all over Western Texas to put in plants. Congressman J. V. Cockerill is arranging to irrigate 1000 acres of land in the Clear Fork valley in Jones county, and in and around Abilene I know forty people who are making arrangements to get independent of the seasons. Within a few years we will have some of the grandest countries under the sun. Having a soil as good if not better than that of California and thirty-six hours nearer the principal markets, we have all the advantage. Brown county is taking hold of the irrigation movement with commendable energy, and the people who have been scoffing at the "cranks," as they term them, will see a new era of things in Western Texas within a few years."

Marion Sansom of Alvarado, one of the best informed men in the live stock business, was registered at the Delaware Hotel in this city Tuesday. A Journal man who questioned him he said: "In my opinion the action of Secretary Morton in ordering an investigation was an egregious blunder, and has unsettled business to the material loss of the cattle interests of the country, and especially to the producer. The immense shortage which, undeniably exists is the real and only cause of the high prices. The shortage has been caused by an unsettled condition, as a result of the investigation set on foot by the secretary of agriculture. It seems to me that he has gone beyond his province in this matter, his duties as I understand them being to foster and protect the industries coming under the head of agriculture. The admission of Mexican cattle will cut no actual figure, though the moral effect has been to further lower prices to the producer, the man who loses in every instance. There are very few cattle in Mexico, and those there are fit for nothing but corned beef. However, I look for the demand to reassert itself, and as the supply is limited prices will go back to where they were before the ill-timed interference of Mr. Morton."

W. E. Cobb, the Wichita Falls cattleman, was in Fort Worth one day recently, and in answer to questions propounded by a Journal man, he said: "Rain is badly needed in North-west Texas, and if it does not come before long the situation will become serious. The farmers are already suffering, and the cattlemen's turn will come next if the drought is not broken. You ask me what of the cattle supply of Mexico. I have lately returned from the market at Mexico and I am prepared to say that all of the cattle in that country would not replenish the ranges of Southwest Texas. Outside of the states of Chihuahua and Sonora there are very few cattle in Mexico, and I believe that what are there will

be brought over to this country. I do not know of a better opportunity to go into the cattle business than is afforded in many parts of Mexico, and if I were to make a new start that is where I would go. I believe that the effect of admitting Mexican cattle will be to send the price of our cattle down, not only in the slaughtering range states, but throughout the range states. The number of cattle that will come from Mexico will not cut any figure, but the uncertain quantity created by letting them in will have a bad tendency."

SITUATION WANTED. A woman who is willing to work, and understands her business, wants a position as housekeeper on a ranch. Address Mrs. M. A. P., care Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

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, cause of trouble, and a description of symptoms accurately, of 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 enclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

Mrs. Kidby—"Oh, John, dear, don't you hear? How delightfully the baby crows!" Kidby—"Crows? Hump! I'd crow myself if I were boss of the house!"—Harper's Bazar.

Rud's Pile suppository Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 60 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON, Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Cavalry and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth, Texas. References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Maxima Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

And now the modern business girl declares that all goes well, since you detect and meet more Their truthless stories tell.

For when he lays in honied phrase "The whole world at his feet," "Good sir," you say, "let me see your income tax receipt."

WE WANT CATTLE. We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any brown or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Tex.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars with this trade mark. All others are imitations of inferior quality.

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

Bobbed accidents are going out, but a good crop of drowning will soon be seasonable, and the snake-bite institutes are laying in large quantities of the sovereign remedy.—New York Recorder.

The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is put on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to handle them if the old name were used. In the Clear Fork valley in Jones county, and in and around Abilene I know forty people who are making arrangements to get independent of the seasons. Within a few years we will have some of the grandest countries under the sun. Having a soil as good if not better than that of California and thirty-six hours nearer the principal markets, we have all the advantage. Brown county is taking hold of the irrigation movement with commendable energy, and the people who have been scoffing at the "cranks," as they term them, will see a new era of things in Western Texas within a few years."

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is the best of its kind, it is. It is almost unequalled and there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk. See full description in another column.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us a club of subscribers and let us give you the machine, for we sell 32 yearly by agents at from \$20 to \$30 more than we ask for them.

Prospective tenant (to agent)—"You say this house is just a stone's throw from the depot. Well, all I have to say is I have great admiration for the man who threw the stone."—Life.

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

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

Wife—"Mrs. Alter has gone abroad to be treated by a Parisian physician." Husband—"So? She always had a predilection for French heels."—Boston Transcript.

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

"Don't you think the man who marries for money is a fool?" "He is, unless he gets it in advance."—Indianapolis Globe.

WE WANT CATTLE. We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any number or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Tex.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF DUKES MIXTURE for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or 2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢ FORT WORTH'S NEW HOTEL.

THE DELAWARE. Patented, Made and Sold by HARRY BROS., Dallas, Texas. HARRY BROS. GALVANIZED IRON CISTERN.

THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS. JOLIE STROUBIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL.

THE STRATTON-WHITE CO., FORT WORTH, TEX. Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Pulleys, Pipe Fittings, Etc.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY. Send for Special Introductory Offer. FREE PAID BY US. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD Manufacturing Co., Clinton, Iowa.

THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS. JOLIE STROUBIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL. Jobs and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Engines, Harness, etc. Prices lowest. Quality best.

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION, MINERAL WELLS, TEX. Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, it reaches only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Delicious humor."—Will Carlton. "It is an evan gel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Observer.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "So exorcisingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."—Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—Bishop Newman.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 each. But now we offer only to our readers this witty and most richly humorous book FREE. 1st. To every old subscriber who sends us

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "I shall have nothing to do with it." "There was a young English girl aboard in the same place we did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. But she was of the upper 10, and was as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder set his eyes on her as he had a good one to try his experiment with."

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D. G. BARROW & CO., Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles. SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS. Yard between Ninth and Eleventh, Rusk street, Fort Worth, Tex.

WIND & WATER. Use the One To Get the Other. 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 STRATTON-WHITE CO., FORT WORTH, TEX. Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Pulleys, Pipe Fittings, Etc. Write us for prices on Complete Gin Outfits.

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At 1/4 Price. The Battle Is Not To The Strong Alone. If it were, we would win it just as we do now, for we stand ready to guarantee our fence to be the strongest of all wire fences made.

WIND & WATER. Use the One To Get the Other. 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 STRATTON-WHITE CO., FORT WORTH, TEX. Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Pulleys, Pipe Fittings, Etc. Write us for prices on Complete Gin Outfits.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY. Send for Special Introductory Offer. FREE PAID BY US. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD Manufacturing Co., Clinton, Iowa.

THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS. JOLIE STROUBIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL. Jobs and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Engines, Harness, etc. Prices lowest. Quality best.

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION, MINERAL WELLS, TEX. Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, it reaches only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Delicious humor."—Will Carlton. "It is an evan gel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Observer.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "So exorcisingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."—Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—Bishop Newman.

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MARKETS.

PORT WORTH MARKET. The receipts of cattle and hogs fell off a little from last week, though hogs continue to come in surprisingly strong.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS. Market quotations reported by Union Stock Yards: Choice shipping steers, \$3.50@4.00. Common to fair shipping steers, \$3.00@3.50.

The Fort Worth packing house reports hogs steady, with supply less than the demand. The following quotations are for carload lots: Feby hogs, 250 pounds and over, \$4.60; hogs ranging from 200 to 250 pounds, \$4.25@4.50; light, 100 to 150 pounds, \$3.25@3.50.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, April 24, 1895. The past week has been full of disappointment to cattle shippers in spite of the small supply and the high price of meat, the market has not been satisfactory and values have declined.

Receipts of Texas cattle last week were 4700 head, against 5400 the previous week, and 2000 for the same week a year ago. The market declined about 25c during the week, and values are 50c@60c lower than they were at the high time a few weeks ago.

One can depend on the law of supply and demand, prospects are certainly favorable for a year, it is morally certain that receipts will be very light the balance of the year. We think, however, that there will be no great advance in prices for a time, we don't admit it. Still there ought not to be any further decline.

Table with 2 columns: Item (steers, hogs, etc.) and Price. Includes entries like '42 steers \$4.50', '72 steers \$4.40', '80 steers \$4.35', etc.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

KANSAS CITY LETTER. Kansas City, Kan., April 20, 1895. Receipts for the past week were 22,500 cattle, 50,000 hogs and 24,000 sheep. While the receipts of cattle were less than last week the market, contrary to all calculations and opinions, continued weak, dull, draggy and closed with a still further decline of 15c@20c.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. St. Louis, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts 1500; shipments 2100. Market for natives quiet, owing to light supply. Good to choice \$5.00@6.00; fair to medium \$4.00@4.75; light \$3.50@4.25; stockers \$3.25@3.75; feeders \$3.00@4.25; cows \$2.00@3.50. Texas cattle higher; steers \$3.75@4.00; grassers \$3.50@4.75; cows \$2.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE. St. Louis, April 24.—Flour steady, but quiet at advance. Wheat nervous and unsettled throughout the session. At the opening there was 5-8 advance in May and July went 3-4@7-8, but later declined 5-8@3-4. Late there was a strong spirit and closed buyers of July bid 1c above, May sold 1-1/2c higher. No. 2, red, 22 1-2c asked, May, 6c; July, 59 3-4c bid.

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that we expect a better demand and higher prices in the very near future. We have had quite a large run of sheep, most of them from Texas. Our market shows a decline of 25c@40c, and is in a far from satisfactory condition.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, La., April 20, 1895. Dear Sir: The run of real good fat cattle to this market continues light. Values are well maintained on the better grades, and there is a good demand for fat beef cattle and fat calves and yearlings. Good fat fed beves are selling for 4-4@1-2c, and good fat cows and heifers for 3-4@1-1c. Good light yearlings and fat calves, 31-40c p; pound. Heavy yearlings and 2-year-olds are slow sale. The receipts consist mostly of poor to medium and rough cattle of all classes.

Good corn-fed hogs are steady. Sheep in full supply; dull and weak. The new Orleans Abattoir commenced business last Monday, the 15th inst., and is now in full operation. It will be an active rival of the Northern and Western establishments of similar character, who have been doing considerable business here for several years. The new abattoir company is doing a packing and general supply business. Their live stock buyer is here on this (the old stock landing) market daily.

CATTLE.

Good smooth fat fed beves, per pound gross, 4 @ 1-2. Fair fat fed beves per pound gross, 3-1-4@3-4. Good fat grass beves per pound gross, 3-1-2@3-4. Fair fat grass beves per pound gross, 2-3-4@3-1-4. Thin and rough old beves per pound gross, 3-4@2-3-4. Good fat cows and heifers per pound gross, 3-1-2@4. Fair fat cows per pound gross, 2-3-4@3-1-4. Thin and rough old cows per pound gross, 1-1-2@3. Good fat calves each, \$8.50@10.00. Fair fat calves each, 7.00@7.50. Thin calves each, 4.50@5.00. Good fat yearlings each, 5.50@6.00. Fair fat yearlings, 4.50@5.00. Thin yearlings, 3.00@3.50. Good milk cows, 25.00@35.00. Common to fair, 15.00@20.00. Springers, 15.00@25.00.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Chicago, April 24.—Sales of cattle today were even slower than on recent days; common to strictly choice native steers were higher, going for \$4.00@4.10 with trans actions largely at \$4. The cow trade was at \$2.10@4.70 sales being mostly at \$2.50@4.00; bulls unchanged; calves in usual demand, \$4.00@5.00 per 100 pounds. The stocker and feeder trade was for shipment. Grass cattle slow. About 1000 Texans offered.

Hogs about steady to lower, show a substantial gain on recent weeks. Business today was not very animated. Buyers are holding back for lower prices, but later on they succeeded in getting all they wanted at a further reduction of 5@10c per 100 pounds, and this resulted in active trade. For heavy hogs the selling prices were \$4.50@4.75; bulk \$4.80@4.85, while light weights sold \$4.60@4.85, largely at \$4.75@4.85.

Receipts for the first half of the week exceeded 45,000 head, a gain of about 4400 over the same time last week and prices are 5@10c per 100 lower for the common class of sheep. For good to choice, prices are 10c higher. Heavy sheep prices are low. Sales fair. After buyers got to work prices ranged from \$1.62 1-2@2.75 for very ordinary lots up to \$4.20@4.60 for good to choice sheep.

Lambs were numerous and averaged 10c per 100 pounds lower, sales ranging at \$2.50@3.57. Receipts—Cattle, 4500; calves, 350; hogs, 29,000; sheep, 16,000.

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expect that the improved conditions of the trade will sustain cotton upon this or even a higher basis and the commission houses generally are heavily long of cotton. The features of the market has been the strength it shows in face of the constant realizations which are under way.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 24.—Cotton—Spot, business done; prices higher. American middling fair, 4 9-32; good middling, 3 27-32; American middling, 3 11-32; low middling, 3 9-16; good ordinary, 3 7-16; ordinary, 3 1-4. Sales for the day, 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for shipment, and included 1400 American.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, April 24. The heavy demand for and sales of cash wheat at Chicago was the feature of the day's business, and the market closed at an advance. The advance was due to the dry weather in the winter wheat country and the strength of the Liverpool market in the face of yesterday's decline here.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, April 24.—Cotton—Middling, 6 3-8; low middling, 6; good ordinary, 5 11-16. Net receipts, 2671 bales; gross, 2823 bales; exports coastwise, 2430 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 275,546 bales.

GALVESTON COTTON.

Galveston, April 24.—Cotton—Firm; middling 6 3-8; sales 160; receipts 1112; exports none; stock 25,277.

A NEW COW MARKET.

Mr. A. J. Gregory of Denver, Col., was here attending the cattlemen's convention. He is manager of the live stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., at that point, and the prices are as high as at any other market. He also states that there is a good demand for feeding steers and that he can place a great many of them. Also a few thousand to put on the range. Parties interested please correspond with Mr. Gregory at Denver Stock Yards.

EXTRA COTTON BELT ATTRACTIVE.

Special low round trip rates will be made with the limits and superior accommodations for persons attending Southern Baptist convention, Washington, D. C., May 10th. General assembly Cumberland Presbyterian church, Meridian, Miss., May 16th.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, April 24.—Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; No. 2 red, 5s 1-2d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 4-12d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 4-12d; No. 1 California, 5s 1-2d; No. 2 mixed, 5s 1-2d; No. 2 mixed 28c; No. 2 white 32@32 1-2c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 55c. Flaxseed—\$1.50@1.60. Bran—Firm; 70c. Hay—Firm; timothy \$5.50@9.00; prairie \$5.00@9.00. Butter—Firm, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE.

New Orleans, April 24.—Hog Products—Dull. Pork \$13.00. Lard—Refined tierce 5 1-4c. Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders 5 3-8c; sides 6 5-8c. Bacon—Sides 7 1-8c. Rice—Steady; ordinary to good 3@3 1-8c. Coffee—Firm; Rio ordinary to fair 17 7-8@19 1-4c. Flour—Steady; extra fancy \$2.90.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 24.—Cotton spot quiet; middling uplands, 6 15-16c; middling gulf, 7 3-16c. Sales, 209 bales. Futures closed barely steady. Sales 243,000 bales. January, 7.01; April, 6.81; May, 6.82; June, 6.73; July, 6.77; August, 6.81; September, 6.83; October, 6.88; November, 6.91; December, 6.95.

HOTEL RICHELIEU

FIFTEENTH AND MAIN, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Centrally located. Rates \$2.00. Special rates to day boarders. Telegraphic service in office.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS CO.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Fort Worth Well Drilling Machinery and Pumping Jacks. Engines, Pumps, Boilers, Stacks, Tanks, Mining Machinery, Oil Mill Machinery, Well Machines, Pumping Jacks, Horse Powers, Engine and Car Castings in iron or brass, Journal Bearing, Trolley Wheels, Electric Work, and a General Foundry and Machine Business. Correspondence solicited.

"CURRIES"

Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Fort Worth Beer a Specialty. Domestic and Imported. Merchants' Lunch Daily from 11 to 1.

GALVESTON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

ABSOLUTELY THOROUGH. Others blow. We make business offers. You may attend a month on trial, then pay your expenses monthly at \$19 per month for board, lodging and tuition in all departments. Most delightful climate on earth. Send for superb catalogue free. J. F. SMITH, Founder, Galveston, Texas.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., Livestock Commission Agents. The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission house in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage.

Capital \$200,000. Surplus \$100,000. Successors to Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Co. and R. Strahorn & Co.

STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS COM. CO.

Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Co. and R. Strahorn & Co. Live Stock Agents. Capital, \$200,000. TEXAS DEPARTMENT—W. Hunter, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; W. T. Way, Geo. Bergs, Solicitors.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO.

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, UNION STOCK YARDS, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing. Represented at the U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, by the Standard Live Stock Commission Company.

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

THOS. TROWERS SONS

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards, Correspondence solicited. Rooms 242, 243 and 244, Live Stock Exchange.

Lone Star Commission Co.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. National Stockyards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago. A new firm of old stockmen the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS People.

J. F. BUTZ & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS, Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SHEEP, SHEEP, SHEEP—M. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE.

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



STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. Room 178, New Exchange Building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

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SLADE IN THE SOUTH.

Experience With an Irish Widow, and With the Woodpeckers and Jay Birds.

Port Lavaca, Tex., April 17.

"Och, Paddy, swan, Paddy, If I was your daddy, I'd kill ye with kisses entirely If I was yer mother, And likewise yer brother, I'd see that ye went to bed airly, Och, but fer a taste, Or yer arm on me waist, I'd laugh at the manest of weather."

"Certainly, I'm a lone widower among all the happy husbands and wives in this land, and I can't write while you sing such happy love songs."

"Och, its a widdy I'm after being megal for these years, but me old man is just as dead as he'll ever be, an' phwat's the use of worryin' all me life away, sure?"

"No; that's right. You ought to marry and make some one else happy."

"Well, I mane to marry meself, money or no money."

"Yes, yes, if I had my property all settled up and disposed of I'd marry you in a minute, but I just can't think of having a woman marry me just for my money."

"It's yer trim shape an' bright eyes most ladies would be after marryin' ye for, indeed it is me mane."

"She 'witted,' and that's the reason I leave a certain town south of Victoria out of my route in future travels."

LATER. Richmond, Tex., April 19.

"Pretty bird in my cup, what kind's yours?"

"These cabalistic words were spoken to me by a hungry, cadaverous individual wearing his pants in his boots, a white hat and peaked chin whiskers."

"A yaller-legged chicken," I said at random.

"'Taint a peckerwood, then?"

"No, indeed."

"'Mout be a jay bird, eh?"

"No; just a common old, every-day Shanghai."

"All right," and the stranger put his artillery back in his boot-leg and his four-foot blade in its place at the back of his neck.

The public will perhaps recall the fact that a few years ago they had an unpleasantness down here in Fort Bend county between factions known as "Woodpeckers" and "Jay Birds," and that the relations between these two classes became very much strained, as a result of the membership of the two factions.

One party charged that there was corruption in the management of the county government, and its members resented that system of political atmosphere, and during past scientific researches they had learned that there was nothing equal to gunpowder as a purifying agent.

The other side resented that system of reformation, and they knew enough about fighting fire to understand that the best plan was to fire against it, and as gunpowder was known to them to be a very combustible material they adopted its use, causing quite a boom in the price of that article, as well as giving quite an upward tendency to the coffin market.

Well, they went on purifying and resisting purification until the atmosphere smelt equally as strong of gunpowder as it formerly did of corruption, and after the census returns had been materially reduced the war ceased. New officials were installed from the simple fact that most of the old ones had become very much disfigured by reason of the free use of the disinfectant just alluded to, and now perhaps no county in the state has a government of such a healthy probity. The purification was perfect and permanent. If I were an officer in that county I'd lie awake at night studying how to be upright and honest.

Let me tell you something about cattle interests of this section, and on east of here on the Southern Pacific road. The cattle themselves are very much in the condition of the reformers and reformers of Fort Bend county. The great snow of February did for the former what gunpowder did for the latter. It thinned their ranks. Hundreds and hundreds of carcasses may be seen from the car windows along this line, and it will be years before the great pastures are restocked to anything like their former numbers. Next year north Texas and Indian Territory ranges will have to be stocked from some other country, and you can assure your readers of this fact.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, and the loss of vitality, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

to acquaint myself in a manner which would reflect credit upon the greatest live stock and farm paper in the state, the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and myself as its representative. The situation was this:

I was headed for the noted city; noted because of its historic traditions, crooked streets, and tamale factories, and of course patronized the great "Katy" system. (I will here remark, parenthetically, that when I have to pay money for traveling, I am choicer, and take the best). When we first left Fort Worth, I considered myself in good company with W. T. Way of the Strahorn-Norton-Evans commission company, Charley French of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, and Guy Pierce, the well-known Waxahachie cattle feeder. Arrived at Hillsboro, however, and French and Pierce, but could not regret such a losing, for we gained three car loads of delegates to the Epworth League meeting at Houston. They were mostly girls, and some one of them was pretty. A sprinkling of old people, of course, was among them, just to take care of them. Well, Way and myself got in one of their cars and helped them sing such songs as "Oh, Think of the Friends Over There," "Old-Time Religion," "Rock of Ages," etc. We decided that for good, wholesome traveling companions, Epworth Leaguers were hard to beat.

This morning Way got up at Lockhart, but before leaving the train he woke me and asked: "How is Brother Joe this morning?" He still thought he was among the Leaguers and pretty girls.

Its awful dry all over this country. I have not seen much of the country as yet, but everyone is complaining, and while crops and grass are coming right along now, still they've come about as much as they can, without some aid, and the aid required is a good old gully-washing, soaking downpour of the wetness of the clouds.

Its hot, too; much hotter than it is there. And being hot and dry, of course, the supply of dust far exceeds the demand.

There is considerable demand for cattle here, but everybody is "crazy wild" and when a fellow wants to handle any cattle, now, I'm told, he puts on gloves.

I met our old friend, R. R. Cloridge, today for the first time, and my admiration for him did not lessen by the meeting. He's a man with guts, brains and hustle, and I'm sorry I have not known him always.

Cattlemen are a little scarce here today, and there is nothing for me to write about.

Vonies P. Brown, of the Stockman, took charge of me for a while this morning, and I am under obligations to him for a nice time and several favors.

I leave here tomorrow for Alpine, 400 miles west of here on the Southern Pacific, and will try to find something to write you about by the time I get to El Paso. JOSEPHUS.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actuff headquarters for stockmen for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else now. There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking and good rooms, it certainly is the place to patronize.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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

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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. T. & P. A. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

SEND --IN-- YOUR --CATTLE.

Competitive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and Light hogs in demand.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER, President. General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The centre of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

Accommodating Capacity, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 6000 Horses.

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr. E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres. J. C. DENISON, Sec'y and Treas. JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

Table with 5 columns: Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cars. Rows include Official Receipts for 1894, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to Feeders, Sold to Shippers, Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894.

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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. E. EDGEMOND RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

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

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Table with 5 columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses. Rows for years 1885-1893.

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

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National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

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

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Double Daily Train Service

See list of through sleeper service.

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All Connecting with through sleepers from

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

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

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

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THE KATY MOVES.

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

Ex-Confederate Reunion.

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

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

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

NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

Table with 4 columns: No. 2, No. 4, No. 3, No. 1. Rows show departure and arrival times for various stations including Waco, Hillsboro, Corsicana, Tyler, Fort Worth, Plano, Sherman, Commerce, Mount Pleasant, Texarkana, Shreveport, Camden, Pine Bluff, Fair Oaks, and Memphis.

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

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

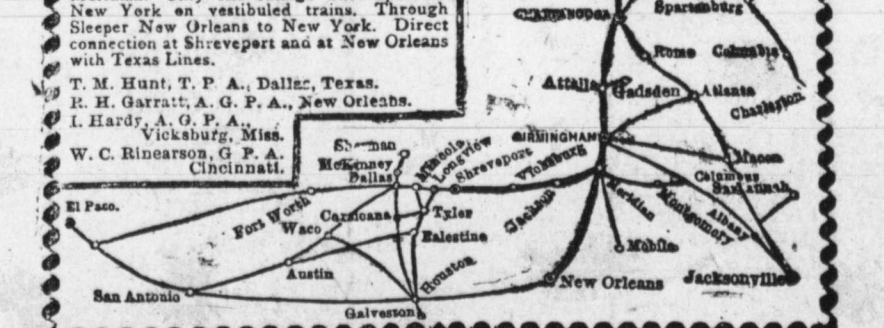
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Choice of routes via New Orleans or Shreveport to the North and East. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga & Cincinnati. Through Cars Shreveport to Chattanooga, and New Orleans to Washington and New York.

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THE ONE Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are keptly posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions with

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Think of making a fence and putting it up at the same time! That's the idea with the Star Woven Wire Fence Machine. Take it out in the field with a man to work it and a boy to spool the wire and you can make and put up from 40 to 60 rods per day. It makes a fence that is "horse high, bull strong and pig tight."

Heretofore Woven Wire Fencing has been a luxury, the price being so high

that only the wealthy could afford to buy it. This machine brings it within the reach of all--so low, indeed, that it will not pay to waste money on any other kind of a fence. The fence can be made light for yard or lawn, or if desired for a farm, can be made strong enough to stand a breaking strain of 40,000 pounds. It takes up but little room, and is fire proof and wind proof. It is the Coming Fence. Write for free circular to Kilselman Bros., Riceville, Ind.