Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 2.---VOL. 16.

THE FARM.

THE LAND BILL.

Austin, April 27, 1895. Editor Journal:

Replying to yours of April 24, addressed to the Attorney-General, can say: The original land bill contained the emergency clause, but was not signed by his excellency, nor did it receive a sufficient vote to make the emergency clause operative. amendment, however, was signed and also received the necessary two-thirds vote which gave it immediate effect. ALLISON MAYFIELD,

Secretary of State. The above letter is in response to a query made by the Journal relative to the assertion made by a considerable weight of legal talent to the effect that the original bill will become a law at the expiration of ninety days from the time it should have been signed or vetoed by the governor. Representative Sebastian is authority

for the statement that the original bill was withdrawn and amended, and with the amendments added is now the law. Here again, men who claim to have studied the law in the matter say that a bill cannot be withdrawn after having been passed on by both houses and committed to the chief executive. Be that as it may, the law under which the state's lands will be handled for the present, at least, is the amendded bill, a synopsis of which is given below, as prepared by the Amarillo News:

Sec. 1. Introductory. Sec. 2. Empowers the land commissioner to adopt all rules and regulations for 'sales

Sec. 3 and 4. Provides for the classification of lands hitherto unclassified. Sec. 5. Provides for the sale to actual settlers only of forty acres and multiples thereof, not exceeding 640 acres of agricultural land-and not exceeding four sections of grazing land, to one settler.

Sec. 6. Requires the land commission-er to notify the clerk of each county court of the valuation placed upon each section, to keep for public inspection a record of same.

Sec. 7. Fixes prices of grazing, ag-ricultural and timbered lands at \$1, \$2

and \$5 per acre respectively. Sec. 8. Gives the actual settler, for ninety days after passage of this act, the prior right to purchase his land, to be appraised irrespective of improve-ments, and permits him, after pur-chasing one agricultural section, to purchase three grazing sections.

Sec. 9 a. Provides that purchasers must occupy the land purchased as a home for three consecutive years and prove up" within two years thereafter.

b. That in event of a purchaser sell-ing part or all of his purchase the vendee may compute the time of oc-cupancy of the vendor as part of his own occupancy and in event of the vendor neglecting or refusing to prove up his occupancy the vendee may do

c. For the manner in which application for land shall/be made—same as under the old law—and fixes the rate of interest at 3 per cent. d. Gives actual settlers now in ar-

rears for non-payment of interest, 90 days prior right to purchase, without the condition of occupancy, provided the three years have lived out. If less

purchase their leased lands subject to limitations already prescribed. Sec. 23 and 24. Declare the fencing, occupying, appropriating or line rid-ing of any of the state public lands

unlawful unless leased and prescribe penalties therefor. Sec. 25. Empowers the land com-missioner to withhold agricultural lands from lease if in demand for settlement. Sec. 26. Repeals all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act.

THE COMING DALLAS FAIR.

Recognizing the great interest taken in the fair last season by the swine breeders of the state, and appreciating the assurances that are made in behalf of this department for the com-ing 'fair, President Trezevant an-nounces that an additional class, viz., "Duroc-Jerseys," has been added to the department, and that the premiums for this breed will be the same as for other breeds.

"No industry in the state is attract-ing more attention," says Mr. Treze-vant, "than that of swine breeding, and evidences of this fact were sufficiently demonstrated at the large and en-thusiastic meeting held at Fort Worth

a short time ago. This industry is growing at a wonderful pace, and in a few years Texas in swine breeding; with cattle and several other indus-tries, will take the lead of other states, and the fair management deems it but proper to render its share of encourgement to the upbuilding and develop-ment of this interest, which means so much to the benefit of the people of Texas.

Speaking of the horticultural depart-ment of the state fair J. M. Howell, director in charge, says: "The classifi-cation and premium list for this de-part most hoor computing required partment has been carefully revised and arranged. Some additional prem-iums have been added to the list, notably that of fruit display by horticul-tural societies of te state, and also for chrysanthemuna displays. It is pro-posed to have a special day for the exhibit of chrysanthemums, and Novem-ber 2 has been designated in the catalogue as the day on which the show will take place. It will be made a fea-ture of the horticultural department, and I am satisfied it will be the largest and most attractive show of the kind ever held in the state. The interest in horticulture continues to grow throughout the state, and with the fine fruit prospects we have before us there is no question that the exhibits this year at the fair in the horticultural department will be more complete and finer than ever. The secretary of the asso-ciation will be glad to mail catalogues and premium lists to any one desiring them.

Remarking further about the chrysanthemum show, Mr. Howell said: "I wish to emphasize the fact that it is the intention of the state fair to make 'chrysanthemum day' a special occas-ion and that everything will be done to make the display the largest, the inest and most attractively arranged flower show Texas has ever seen. Both professional and amateur florists ought to take notice of this proposed show and arrange to participate in it. A lit-tle later on full announcement will be given of the plans connected with this exhibition.

PITTING ENSILAGE.

The farmers of Texas are devoting more attention to silos and ensilage than at any former time, and numerle as to the best

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

courses of boards. A single course of

narrow tounged-and-grooved boards, however, gives good results. It should be tarred on both sides. It is necessary that the cilic content of the cilic content of the cilic

be tarred on both sides. It is necessary that the silo on the inside should be perfectly smooth in order that the si-lage may settle rapidly and solidly. It spoils mostly at the corners of square silos, and one of the advantages of the round silo is that it has no corners. This objection is obviated in the square silo by pailing a booth period.

square silo by nailing a board vertically

in the corner, with beveled edges, so as to cut off the corners. The door should be continuous from the floor to

the top, and should occupy the space between two studs or two spaces. It

between two studs or two spaces. It may consist of sections of a double course of boards cut out of this space with the tar paper between them. In

method coming much in favor is an arrangement whereby the studding are

run round the structure horizontally, and then the lining is put on them ver-

tically. This arrangement is thought to secure better and more solid settling of the silage, and this is a point of the highest importance in its preservation.

The quicker the silage settles the more

solid it will be and the better it will be preserved and the sweeter the silage

will be. The chief points in silo build-ing are that it must be well built, and

sufficiently strong, with 'tight walls,

impervious to both air and moisture,

and it should be of ample depth. The silage should be cut and well packed, and must settle quickly and be pro-tected from the atmosphere on top.

These are, in brief, some of the sug-gestions in relation to silo building,

although it is manifestly impossible to cover the whole subject here.

As to whether a hole sunk in the earth of suitable size and depth would

answer in Western Nebraska and Kan-sas, we are not prepared to say. In the

first efforts at putting up silage, it was done by means of pit or trenches in the

ground, and by this means large amounts of what are called "sour hay"

was made. It proved to be unsatisfac-tory, however, and was abandoned, the

silo above the ground, or mainly above the ground, taking its place. Informa-

tion as to just how these pits worked, what the results were, and what the

objection to them, is not now obtain-able with any definiteness. If our cor-respondent was to attempt to pit silage in this way now, he would be obliged to proceed experimentation

proceed experimentally and feel his way, because the method not being practiced, there are no sufficient data

in hand upon which instructions could be based. We think that the silo will

probably afford a way out for a great many localities, including portions of

Kansas and Nebraska, and it is the abnormal years that usually encourage

silo building. It is noted as a matter of interest in the history of the silo that the severe drouth of 1870 was the thing which most brought about the general interesting of the

general introduction of the system in France, while in England the system was introduced and diffused largely be-

cause a succession of wet weather had

rendered hay-making almost an impos-sibility in many localities. The feed conditions of last season will, we think,

of the use of ensilage.

one prolific cause for the extension

The seventeenth annual convention of

the Texas Beekeepers Convention met at the residence of W. R. Graham, Greenville, on April 3d, with the fol-members present: Dr. W. K.

connection we might say that a

this

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

the first irrigation less water is needed it an application than at first. Winter killing seems to be effectually prevented by watering in the fall.

Alfalfa will attain its best state in hree or four years, and its condition after that will depend on its treatment. We put stock on it generally after the first and second crop is cut, and the only rest the land receives is when it is being irrigated and is growing, which takes about three days after the water has been drained off. After hay has been cut for several years and pastured, in spots where it is needed you can re-seed by harrowing it in in the spring. It is more difficult to get a stand than to get rid of it, as plowing two or three times will kill it. Without irrigation it is not very profitable except in certain localities. By flooding the land you drown out the gophers which in some places are very destructive. On heavy adole soil it will not live and thrive as long as on loamy soil, and on sandy light soil it will be of short duration without judi-

For hay the first crop is moderately ipe, say in full bloom; the second crop and any later ones are cut when the bloom first shows, otherwise the leaves will fall off. The first crop is preferred for seed, provided the butterflies or other insects have not injured the bloom, as they sometimes do. If the second crop is used for seed it should ripen longer than the first. The crop for seed is mowed windrowed as soon as possible, allowed to dry, gathered with a hand-fork, loaded on hay wagons and put into the stack as gently as possible. The best crops of seed are seldom procured from this vicinity. Further south is a better seed-produc-ing country than this. The hay should never be put in barns, but stacked in ong, narrow ricks in the field, always using a derrick to stack with, endeavor-ing to get it stacked as dry as possible,

gathering it up and handling in the forenoon to avoid the leaves falling off. If one has his own men and press, it can be baled for \$1 per ton. The weight of the bale depends on the kind of press used, usually from 150 to 175 pounds. used, usually from 150 to 175 pounds. Like all rank growths, alfalfa will produce doubly under irrigation. For horses there is no better pasture than alfalfa; for sheep and young cattle it sometimes bloats them, which is caused by eating too much, especially in the morning, when the dew is on it. When a man has a few hundred he can keep them in the corral at night and turn them out after the dew has dried off. Thin and young cattle are more sub-ject to bloat. Cattle in high condition and more especially cows suckling calves and also cows heavy with calf do not bloat to speak of. For hogs it is an excellent pasture. The capacity per an excellent pasture. The capacity per

cre depends on the nature of the soil. The gain in weight depends on the breed and the comfort they receive. We can raise hogs on alfalfa, and by feeding them on barley, wheat or Egyptian corn they will average 200 pounds at one year old. Stock raising is profitat one year old. Stock raising is profit-able to the extent that feed can be cheaply grown for them on your place. This applies especially to hogs. The danger in this industry is in allowing your porkers to increase beyond the limits of the cheap, good supply. By raising alfalfa that is one great stride in the right direction. in the right direction.

All of my experience with alfalfa has been here in the San Joaquin valley, where it is quite warm in summer. We have considerable frost and ice in winter, but no snow. My opinion is that it will grow in any warm climate where it has sufficient water... I am told it does well in Colorado, and there it gets very cold in the winter. Irrigation is destined to be not only a great but a very serious question. am glad to see that Texas is getting very much interested in the question. In my next letter I will try to tell you how cattle are raised and fattened on alfalfa in this part. Yours respect-fully, J. F. WARREN.

HORSES AND MULES.

VETERINARY.

In connection wit.. this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has se-cured the services of Dr. F. M. Hop-kins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any in-formation in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating color and sex of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating 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 & inclosed be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

PECULIAR SWELLING.

Pugh, Tex., April 23, 1855. Veterinary Editor Journal.

Please let me know through your ex-cellent paper the trouble with my horse. He was taken two weeks ago with swelling of the throat, which extended to his belly on left side. It is now a long pone, and is getting longer. He is quite pert and eats heartily. He is

is quite pert and eas heartily. He is 15 years old. D. G. HALL. Your horse is in all probability suffer-ing from some lymphatic trouble which is due to the waste materials of the body not being carried away by their proper channel. Try the following three times daily, given in the feed: Take pulverized nitrate of potash 4 ounces, and pulverized red cinchoina bark 1-2 ounce. Make the same into nine powders and give three days in soft feed.

KEEP OFF THE FLIES.

During the summer and autumn months when files are most numerous, the work horses, unless thoroughly protected, expend nearly as much strength in fighting the files as they do in act-ual farm labor. Of course some horses are more selsitive to files than others, and many serious accidents to both man and beast have resulted from horses becoming entangled in the harness in their frantic endeavors to rid themselves of the liftle black pests. The best protection is fly sheets, made of some below the traces on each side when plowing, and should be made in two parts, the first extending from the col-lar backward, while the second should cover the neck, being secured with strings at the throat and near the collar

To guard against the bot fly, tie a tassel of cord to the center of the throat strap under the neck, and secure several strings of leather or twine to the martingale, letting them extend down to the knees between the fore legs. The constant swinging movement of the tassel and string prevent the fly from stinging or depositing eggs. While in the same road a coarse net of leather or cord will be sufficient, especially if the horse moves on a trot. If the legs of horses be washed in water in which tansey leaves have been bolled, flies will avoid all such portions for several days thereafter. The large

black and green horse flies alight on the abdomen of horses, and this part is protected easily by a tansy wash, which

IRRIGATION.

EARTHEN RESERVOIRS.

Having received numerous inquiries

of late as to the method of construc-

ting a reservoir for the storage of wa-

ter for irrigation and other purposes, I

take this opportunity to inform the

public of a system that is being gener-

ally employed in counties where irriga-tion is carried on by the pumping of

water into storage basins or reservoirs. To construct a reservoir large enough

to irrigate ten acres of ground, meas-ure off a plot of ground 75x125 feet, longest east and west, take one and

said plot with which to form the em-

bankments, which will give sufficient dirt to make them four feet in height

on inside, base of embankment twelve feet wide and top about two to two

and one-half feet wide; this done plow up about three inches of additional

soll on inside of reservoir and harrow same until soil is thoroughly pulveriz-

ed. Then turn your pump or pumps and thoroughly soak up or saturate with water the fine soil or bottom of

revervoir as deep as it was plowed after which turn your pumps off and

let it stand for a day or two until it is dry enough so by admitting a horse

or horses they would not mire, or, in fact, penetrate the soil with their hoofs

fact, penetrate the soil with their hoors any deeper than the last plowing, con-tinuing the tramping process until horses' feet will make no impression on the soil so packed. This will insure a good, solid bed through which water cannot escape by percolation. The in-side of the reservoir ought to be sodded with a will make and which will hold

with a stiff gumbo sod, which will hold the lose dirt in place and keeps the

water from washing out the embank-ments, which embankments ought to have a slope of say, forty-five degrees,

and sodded to the top. Good boxes or gates ought to be made and put in position before embankment is made and ought to be put on a level with

ground surrounding outside reservoir, or land_to be irrigated, which boxes ought to be thoroughly packed with soil underneath boxes, as also on sides

and over the top so as to prevent the water from cutting through the em-

bankment at any point surrounding the box. Too much care cannot be given this part of the work. When

a bed of sand is encountered at bot-tom of reservoir several inches of black

loam or clay must be spread over the bottom before water is admitted or the packing process is begun. This system closely followed will insure you a good reservoir and the saving of

much water by leakage or percolation, and insures you an abundance of water

for fish culture, ice harvest, as well as

for irrigating purposes whenever you

raise the water in your pond to the height of the discharge point below which you will always have eighteen inches of water, as you cannot rob yourself or your fish in the pond, or

let it dry up so as to necessitate re-puddling or tramping.-D. M. Frost

LET THE BOOM GO BY.

The development of the irrigation

idea is making great progress. Twelve

It was rare

months ago very little was said in the

that a notice of an irrigation project

was even seen in any of the great East-

ern journals, but the construction of

in Irrigation Farmer.

East |about irrigation.

-half foot of soil from the inside of

than three years, then the settler can take credit for such time as he has lived on the land.

e. Requires when forfeiture is clared, and e-purchase made u under e preference right above stated, the d commissioner shall add the the land amount of interest in arrears to one-fortieth of the value of the land, total amount of which must be paid in cash at time of purchase. f. Provides lands held by a purchaser

or his vendee who has impro ved same as a home, and has temporarily abandoned same on account of drouth and who has in good faith re-occupied same as a home within six months after the passage of this act, shall not be subject to forfeiture, provided said occupier makes affidavit of above facts properly attested.

Timbered lands must be fully paid for at time of purchase.

Sec. 10. Purchasers may pay full amount of purchase money after three years and demand patent, may also sell the whole or any portion of their lands, and the vendee shall file his own notes with the land commissioner these notes are then to be substituted for those of the original purchaser, who is thereby released from his obligation to the state, so far as same is covered by notes of said vendee.

Sec. 11. Requires interest on pur-chases under this act to be paid an nually on November 1st, under penal,ty of forfeiture, and allows purchasers to absent themselves six months in each year for the purpose of earning wages or educating their children.

Sec.12. Allows purchasers of land, whose purchases have been annulled brough conflict in surveys, to repur-hase other similar lands without reoccupancy.

Section. 13. Provides for the patent ing of twenty acre tracts when within three miles of a county seat.

Sec. 14. Pprovides for the patenting of one to five acres, for school house, church or cemetery, on section or tract margins or sub-divisions.

Sec. 15. Refers to official duties of land commissioner and treasurer. Sec. 16. Provides modes of sale of timbered lands.

Sec. 17 a. For the lease of all lands at 3 cents per acre.

Agricultural and watered lands for five years or less.

Dry grazing lands for ten years and less, payment yearly in advance Other conditions, etc., as under the old law. etc., as to lease, same

Sec. 18 a. Allow any actual settler the right to purcase not exceeding three sections of grazing land, irrespective of any lease thereof, unless held by some other actual settler, the head family leasing not over three additional sections of grazing land.

b. Allows the actual settler and head of a family to lease within five miles of his home not exceeding three tions of land even if already leased by a larger non-resident, providing the larger leasehold is not thereby reduced to less than ten sections.

c. Allows the actual settler, not the head of a family, same preference rights as in preceeding clause, after having placed \$200 worth of improve eeding clause, after ments on his home section. d. Prescribes conditions for the pur-

chase or lease by actual settlers of grazing lands held by larger lease of holders, by exchange section for sec tion, also prescribes rules for fencing. This clause, however, applies only to settlers south of a line commencing at the southeast corner of Callahan county and running west to New Mexico. Sec. 19. Prescribes regulations for

leasing dry lands provided the neces-sary water can be obtained by boring or otherwise

Sec. 20 and 21. Provide for payment of rent on leased lands annually in advance, forfeiture after sixty days ar-rearage, and a state lien upon all of lessee's property on said lands. Sec. 22. Gives lessees the right to

method of building silos. The following letter by T. K. Hansberry of Blooming-ton, Neb., to the Western Farm Journal and the answer made, cover so many valuable points that the entire article is reproduced with pleasure

"I am wanting information regard-ing silos and ensilage. I have never had the opportunity of seeing anything of the kind or reading but little about them. I saw a statement recently of some Nebraska farmer who put up in 1893 more than he needed for winter, and it was fed last summer, and was as good as when first put up. Now what I wish to know is just how to make a silo. Will a hole sunk in the earth of suitable size and depth do for a silo, in earth that will not cave, as in Western Nebraska and Kansas, wells dug here lasting for ages without wall ing them. Now will such a silo as this answer the full purpose, as I am told by some, who I think know more about silos than I do, that it will? If such an earth silo (hole in the ground) will do and preserve ensilage, then I think I can see hope for Western Kansas and

Nebraska, for we will every now and then lose a crop, and usually part of a and if the farmers will make crop holes and store their crops, or enough to last them till drouths are past, then we can live in these parts, and not have to sacrifice our stock and beg aid for ourselves It will cost something to dig these holes, but they will be permanent improvements. Farmers can dig them at their leisure."

The instances where silage has been carried over until the next season ar ot frequent, and one of the marked advantages of this method of preserving forage is that if enough of it is put up it can be used to help out the bare pastures that so frequently come during the summer. When our correspondent says that he wants to know just how to make a silo, he cuts out a good deal of work for us. To furnish all the details in relation to silo construction would require a volume rather than an article. Wood, we think, is the cheapest, and on the whole the best material with which, to build a silo. The cheapest floor consists of pounded clay raised a few inches above the ground on the outside, and frequently a

coat of cement is applied to the floor, broken stone or grouting being put in before the cement is put on in order to exclude vermin. The foundation for the silo should be stone or brick, and should stand at least six inches above the sile floor and eight inches above the ground outside. On this the sills should be laid, and they should be anchored to it with iron rods, which have been built in the foundation. The rods can ex-tend through the sill, which may be drawn down tight by means of nuts. The sills may consist of two pieces built together, 2x8 or 2x10 inches, crossing at the corners, and they should be painted with coal tar and bedded in The studding should be 2x8 mortar. inches at least, and for deeper silos 2x10, or even 2x12 is not regarded as too large. With studding of this size they can be placed eighteen inches apart. They are nailed to the sills, and are held in place at the top by a strongly bult-up plate. No corner posts are necessary, but the two studs at the corner may be set about two inches apart and perpendicular to each other in such manner that every other horizontal lining plank may be nailed to the edge of one and then to the rower broad side of the other. In this man-ner the silo is securely tied together at the ends, from the top to the bottom. If a round silo is desired, 2x4 studding, one foot apart, is generally regarded as heavy enough. The usual linings of

the square silo consist of two thick-nesses of boards, protecting the edges with a coat of tar paper between the layers of boards. A coat of tar is also usually applied between the two

lowing members present: Dr. W. K. Marshall, president, Marshall, Texas W. R. Graham, vice president, Green-ville, Texas; I. H. Hightower, second vice-president, Kingston, Texas; J. C. Hunter, D. T. Willis, Daingerfield; J. F. Strickland, Greenville; H. L. Boiton, Alliance; W. H. White, Deport; J. G. Barnett, Deport; J. D. McMinnamy, Kingston: W. T. Boyd, Greenville: A. Jackson, Celeste; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carter, Kingston; Mrs. Maupin, Kingston; T. C. Carter, Alliance; J. M. Jeff-roat, Pike: J. F. Tub, Elmore; Fred

Rockwall, Leonard. After a very successful session the onvention adjourned to meet again at Greenville, August 21 and 22, 1895.

CORN FOR THE SILO.

In planting corn put in the larges corn you can raise. Cultivate it frequently. It can be hurried along twelve or fifteen days by frequent cultivation. Up to twenty-one days cultivate deep, but always after that cultivate shallow. The best crop is produced by putting the seed five or six kernels in a hill. Let the corn get nearly rire, just about to glaze, then cut it and cart it to convenient point where there is a small tank or barrel into which the stalks after being cut into half-inch lengths should be shoveled. Then a sprinkles should be arranged over this so that it may be properly dampened. From here let it be shoveled into the silo and tramped down along the outside edges. A speaker said that he had been able to keep by means of the silo on twenty acres of land twenty-two head of horn

ed cattle and three borses with an expenditure of only \$280 for grain and \$80 for hay. A farmer can begin to feed at once if necessary, but it is better at the end of the month when new The prejudice against silage feed has all died out, and the very best butter and milk we now get is from silage-fed When the silage is filled, cove cows. if with straw or sawdust to a sufficient depth to keep out the air. It will get hot in forty-eight hours and keep warm all the way through the winter. In the summer it is cheaper to soil than it is to feed from the silo.

THE SILO.

The best flow of milk, as all know, is in June, when the air is warm and the grass juices abundant and sweet. The The nearer to which we can produce these natural conditions artificially the better results we shall have in getting a good flow of milk. This comprises the philosophy of the silo, which enables us to get near these conditions. If you are going to feed green food from the silo however, you must protect the animals from the air and not let the temperature rise above 50, or fall much below that.

The silo is nothing but a big cistern, and about the best that can be made is a big tank similar to big pickle tanks, made of 2-inch hemlock plank, and costs \$43 to build one to hold seventy tons. It should be made, however, of a size so that the cattle will eat off two or three inches every day. Fifteen tons of corn can be raised per acre, and this will keep one cow two years, with a little hay fed at the middle the day, and a little grain. One cubic foot, weighing forty pounds, with three pounds of hay and three or four pounds of oil meal and bran will be sufficient to feed a good milch cow.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA.

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

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

re the formation of large land companies controlling water and owning land which they sell to small holders has interested capital. It opens fruitful fields for speculation. Men have become suddently rich by bonding ditch systems and selling the land to colonies These profits first brought the subject of irrigation to the attention of the speculator and the investor and all the energy inherent in Western people has been suddenly thrown into irrigation agitation.

All kinds of schemes and projects are being contemplated. Millions will be invested within the next year and therd will be great movements of masses of population to the West. This will largely pass over the great plains into the mountains because it will be controlled by the ditch company and the land corporation. Land under ditch will be sold in forty acre tracts for from \$15 to \$30 per acre. This will include the water right. The water rental will have to be paid each year in addition. These people who go to the West will pass over millions of acres of land that can be bought at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, as fertile as any soil in the world, with no better climate on this continent, and with a perpetual water right free and independent of any corporation or company. * * * We think the West has been bonded too much; we think that irrigation projects in the mountains will be bonded too much; that money will be made and lost as it always is in booms and speculative projects but the man who tries to build a home on forty, eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of land upon the great plains who can get within two hundred feet of the surface has an opportunity to make as good a home as can be had in any agricultural community. There will be a thousand projects and schemes and devices that glitter in the sunlight of Western enthusiasm but our advice to every farmer living upon the plains is to take the old-fashioned way and remember that it is by the sweat of the brow that we shall earn our bread, and in time your labors will be re-warded. Irrigate a few acres of the land you now have .- Irrigation Farmer.

MORE ABOUT ALFALFA.

Mr. Warren Writes Another Interesting Letter on Alfalfa Growing-Believes in Irrigation.

Firebaugh, Cal., Columbia Ranch, April 24, 1895. Editor Journal.

In preparing land for alfalfa one should plow deep and if necessary cross oolw so as to have land well pulverized. The depth of planting should be from two to three inches. From fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre should be planted; and if land is rough from twenty to twenty-five pounds. We sow the seed with barley and the first crop is almost all barley hay, as the barley grows much faster than the alfalfa We cut from two to three crops after the first year two tons per acre at each cutting being considered a good yield. During the first season the weeds should be mowed if necessary, regard-less of the returns of alfalfa, and after they are subdued it is well to let the first croj. To to seed and allow it to be trampled into the soil by young stock, sheep preferred. But if there is a good stand.

tand, that is not necessary. We irrigate from canals from the San Joaquin river. applying water after the first crop (which is mostly fox-tail grass) is fed off by the The grass comes up earlier than stock. the alfalfa. Then the second crop will be cut for hay, and as soon as cut is ready to be irrigated again. Drainage is very necesary, especially when irrigating is done in warm weather. After

FARM SANITATION.

It is as necessary for the farmers to look after the sanitary conditions of their homes as the residents of cities. A correspondent of the Beaumont En terprise sums the question up as folows: It is a severe reflection on our boasted

civilization that the towns and cities have a lower mortality than the rural districts. Of course I do not mean the large and crowded tenements of our large cities, where the death rate of infants during the months of Jun July and August is something fright-

As a general rule our farmers take all the best fults of the farm to town viz: The best and freshest fruits, all the nice fresh eggs, fat chickens, golden rolls of butter, all the best veget and luscious strawberries, and etables the home folks have to be content with fat pork, corn bread and black coffee, and, further, live in close and stuffy rooms with poor ventilation; houses built close to the ground; very little drainage not even a drain to run off the water and slops thrown out dally. If our farm homesteads were built from mod-ern designs with good ventilation and handsome shade trees, houses 2-stories high and instead of all the good things being sold off the farm and enoug was reserved for home use we should see less of the sallow faces, round shoulders, and hear less of the uni-versal complaint that one hears daily: 'I do not feel well this morn 'My wife is not very smart today, rning 'that Tommy has the fever toda' Maggie had a chill yesterday." One health the great sources of poor amongst our rural population is found in the well that the family draw their

daily supply of water from. As eral rule it is close to the hou probably not far from the barn yard or closet and receives the seepage from me or both. I say beware of the crys tal water that is drawn from such a source as there is death luking there. Many a medical man has given offense by suggesting that the cause of some malignant case of typhold fever was traceable to the water drawn from crystal depths.

SCHOOL LAND LAW

Land Commissioner Baker says that the people are greatly in danger of losing their school land by forfeiture under a very grave misapprehension of the effects of the new land bill rethe attention of the public to the fact that no persons will be permitted un-der the new law to buy their forfeited purchases except by the payment in cash of all interest which may be due on the old purchase, computed up to the date of application under the new law. This is the new law, and will be enforced to the letter. The commissioner felt that this was a great hardship on the poor people all over drouth stricken sections of the state, where the people had not been able to make a living for three years past, and did all he could to prevent the insertion of this provision in the bill knowing as he did that it would amount to the confiscation of the lands of the poorest and most distressed people of our population in that section of the state.

is very readily applied.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Owing to the work they have to do verk that often compels abstinence from water and food for some hours in all kinds of weather-and often they are irregularly fed as well as wateredmakes the horses more subject to colla than any other stock on the farm. Exposure to cold or wet drinking freely of cold water or eating ravenously of coarse food often causes an attack of

colic. The symptoms are easily recognized. The pain is due to a spasmodic contraction of the muscular tissues of the intestines and is usually acute. The horse shows his suffering by violent movements, such as rolling on the ground, kicking at the belly, whisking the tail, looking round at the flank or moving quickly from side to side in the stall. The pulse is full and quick during the continnance of the pain which ceases from time to time, but constantly recurs. This is a peculiar feature of the disease that can always be noted. The eye is bright, while the countenance shows excitement.

As soon as the horse shows signs of distress the treatment should begin for if neglected there is risk of its proving fatal. One of the best remedies in equal parts of sweet spirits of nitre and laudanum, giving three tablespoon-fuls in a pint of water at a dose. This is most valuable when the colle is caused by drinking too much water. If caused by eating too much, it will be best to give the nitre and laudanum in a pint of linseed oil. Fomenting in water as hot as the hands can bear will help to relieve the pain. Generally a second dose should be given within an hour unless the horse shows good indications of relief. Anything that is heating to the system will relieve to some extent. In severe cases, or when the trouble has not been noticed at the start, it will be necessary to give an injection of linseed oil.-Republic.

WIRE FENCE TELEPHONES

Barbed wire on fences will success-fully bear the electric current for telephones, it is said, and on account of the expiration of cortain patents and a recent decision of the supreme court adverse to the monopoly, telephones and necessary apparatus can be bought outright at reasonable prices. This, it is thought, will greatly increase the demand for telephone outfits, and make their use common in the country. Such lines would generally fol-low the road and would be interrupted at gateways and cross-roads; but they could easily be connected by a wire carried over on poles or insulated and laid under ground. And where other than a barb fence intervenes a plain wire could be attached to said fence to make necessary connections. This would cost but little; and it suggests

than if poles, the main cost of a line, can be dispensed with and fences used instead, a wire can be quickly strung along any fence, carried over or under breaks and crossings, and thus a very cheap telephone line could be laid any-where in the country. If fence wires will do the business they will un-doubtedly be used for such purpose, even if they have to be insulated at on with posts .- Farm Implement News.

Black Time, No. 11,651, is gaining ground daily in the estimation of low ers of the perfect horse. Breeders are ers of the perfect horse. Breeders ard cordially invited to visit him at Colong Maddox's race course, two and a hall miles east of the city. Captain Bose tick, his manager, is always glad to present this magnificent stallion for the inspection of visitors. All critics of the horse are especially asked to see and pass indernet on him see and pass judgment on him

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CATTLE.

WIND-JAMMING.

A special dispatch from Washington

to the Kansas City Journal says: "Secretary Morton says he has infor-mation that 8000 head of cattle will leave Mexico for the Kansas City market within two days. He also says that advices indicate that very soon cattle advices indicate that very soon caute will commence to come in by the thou-sands from that country. He has in-formation indicating that in the east-ern part of the Indian Territory cattle in fairly good condition, but that in the western part and in Oklahoma cattle are scarce, owing to natu-ral causes. This information corres-ponds with that from many other sections of the country and he says that an increase in the price of cattle might be expected by reason of the scarcity, and he is reasonably certain that there is no combination of cattle raisers and large ranchmen. At the same time, however, he believes that many of the ranchmen and cattle owners are holding back their cattle from the market, believing that the market will go high-This he looks upon as an individual matter, and has no reason to in-terfere with it."

The secretary is small enough to be lieve, or feign to believe, that the cat-tle that come from Mexico will be in sufficient numbers to benefit the con-That is what he evidently sumer. wants the consumer to believe, and there are millions of people not conversant with stock matters who will be duped by the secretary into believing that just as soon as Mexican cattle ar-rived the price of beef will suddenly The probabilites are that there will be few more cattle sent to market from Mexico than have been coming for several months, and the price of beef has not been affected by the mar-ketings in the past. The only effect the presence of Mexican cattle will have on the market is to lessen competition on the canner grades of States cattle on the days they are here.

The secretary talks in a joyous mood about 8000 cattle coming to market from Mexico in two days. Eight thousand canner cows and steers on any market in two or three days out of season would be a disaster, but the secretary doesn't apparently care what the effect on the market is, if he can succeed in convincing the dear people that canner cattle from Mexico will bring down porterhouse and loin steaks in this country. This is rot.

DEHORNING.

The practice of dehorning cattle has come to stay, and the sentimentalist may make up his mind to it. I am not quite sure whether it would be too radical to advocate making it compulsory for every cattle man to dehorn. When the cattle have horns it takes more shed room, a larger trough or tank for them to drink from, and larger feeding troughs and racks, and an old 'boss'' cow can occupy more space than any four dehorned ones. An accident in the family caused the writer to dehorn long before it became popular in the vicinity of his farm, and the neighbors threatened him very seriously for such cruelty (?) to his cattle. Some of those who were the loudest in their threats are now the strongest advocates of dehorning. I have concluded that the fall of the year is the best time to perform this operation, although some persist in doing it in the spring. There is greater danger of trouble with flies in the spring than in the fall. I once had a mint of trouble when horns were fashionable, by one cow, through some means, getting free from her stanchion in the night and making life a terror for the others that did not, but since they have been deprived of these useless weapons they can do little damage should one happen to get loose during the night. Instead of it being cruel to take the horns off. I have become edu-

there is a prospect of a profit on a certain commodity, Secretary Morton nips the farmer's hope in the bud by removing the restriction against outside cattle. If the quarantine was what it purpoted to be, a regulation to keep out diseased cattle, the jump in beet out diseased cattle, the jump in beet prices is no excuse for its removal. High price of beef in Chicago will not lessen the liability of Mexican cattle to pleuro-pneumonia or lumpy jaw. And if the quarantine was not what it purported to be, but was merely a stage-property wall erected for the farmers to look at, Secretary Morton has doubly wronged those cattle raisers who have invested in herds under the delusion that they were to have a fair and square chance under existing eco-

nomic conditions. The Mexican quarantine regulation was established on the ground of safety from disease. It cannot now be suddenly removed on an entirely diff-erent ground without rank injustice and betrayal of trust. The farmers of the West have every reason to denounce Secretary Morton, both for his deceit in originally establishing the quarantine and for his betrayal of them by its sudden removal .- Chicago Journal

Every day shows clearer that Sec-retary Morton's action in the beef matter was ill-timed and uncalled for. The New York Retail Butchers' Pro-tective association held a meeting one day this week, at which it was expect-ed that some of the retailers were dis-gruntled at the big cattle dealers and were going to denounce them because were going to denounce them because of the recent rise in the price of beef. If such a course was contemplated nothing came of it. The butchers discussed the situation generally and agreed that the increase was due enagreed that the increase was due en-tirely to the demand exceeding the the supply. They declare that con-sumers need look for no relief until next fall, and even then there may be no appreciable decrease in the present high rates.

TICKS DON'T COUNT.

An Eagle Pass (Texas) special says: "Mr. Dan McCunningham, United "Mr. Dan McCunningham, United States live stock agent for the state of Texas, who has been in our city for several days inspecting cattle, wired the following to Mr. Albert Dean, United States live stock agent, bureau animal industry, stationed at Kansas City, and having charge of the terri-tory west of the Mississippi river: "Mexican cattle for importation have

ticks. If considered I cannot pass them.

Mr. Dean replied: "Ticks not to be considered in inspection of cattle going into that portion of Texas south and east of the quarantine line for slaughter and grazing." The prevailing idea among importers that the ticks found on cattle will be considered sufficient by he United States inspector to class them as unhealthy, will welcome this correction.

SAVING SORGHUM SEED. College Station, Tex., April 29, 1895. Editor Journal:

I inclose you an interesting letter from a party in Kansas who is well acquainted with the best methods of saving sorghum seed for sale crop or for seeding on farm. I especially would like to call attention to that part of his letter stating how the seed are topped or separated form the cane. Since sorghum is a growing favorite in the state, I hope that the suggestions here contained will prove of value to your farmer readers. Truly yours J. H. CONNELL, Director.

Medicine Lodge, Kan., April 24, 1895. Mr. J. H. Connell, College Station, Texas: Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th in

reference to preparing sorgalin sted for market and addressed to Mr. T. J. Best, has been referred to me for re-

Here but little care is usually given to the saving of sorghum seed. climate is so dry that such seds keep without much trouble. in Louisiana, much more care is necessary than here to avoid rust, heat and weevil. I have received may parcels of sorghum seed from foreign countries, and with $f \in w$ exceptions, found seeds from damp, tropical countries injured, even though unusual pains were taken to avoid damp' and insects. Sorghum seed are very hardy in some ways, but easily injured in some ways. Seeds which are scattered here on the ground in the fall grow readily the ground in the fail grow reachy the next spring to such an extent that "volunteer" sorghum is a dreaded, weed in field crops, where sorghum was planted previously. But it sor-ghum seed are piled, in bulk, when only slightly damp, it goes through a fermentation, or heat, which destroys its germs. When dry, I have twice planted sorghum seed which was which was know to be ten years old, and found it to grow well, though seemingly not so vigorously at first. Here broom corn, which is a sor ghum, and sorghum canes are cut. thrown in piles, topped with a corn knife as the canes lie in piles. The canes are hauled to mill, the tops are allowed to dry as they lie upon the ground, then are thrown into piles, and then are stacked for convenience. in threshing. The threshing is usually done with machines, same as wheat, but as I wish to keep varieties strictly separate, I have threshed many hundred bushels of sorghum with the oldfashioned flail, which was made from a garden rake handle attached by a lace leather to a piece of iron gas pipe about two feet long. I have pounded out in this way 20 bushels of seed in a The seed were then cleaned in day. an ordinary fanning mill with the usual wheat screens. I think it necessary for good keeping, especially in warm climate, that the seed should have passed "through the sweat" and be dry when sacked. I have never had trouble with weevil in sirghum seed. except when seed were threshed when taken from the field, though apparently dry then, and I suppose that the seed heated or sweat after threshing and cleaning. suppose bi-sulphide of carbon upon seeds in a close receptacle is the best remedy for weevil. I prefer to cut canes intended for seeds and shock them at once. leaving the shocks until winter, topping and threshing. The The seeds are apt to be not so bright a color when weather beaten, but are benefitted by being exposed to air and



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SHEEP AND WOOL

FOUNDING A FLOCK.

establish a flock from common To ewes secure the help of a pure-bred attack young pigs early in life, and ram or any of the mutton breeds that have qualities suitable for your conditions. In a ram for this purpose mutton form is demanded. He should be ton form is demanded. He should be ad-heavy-headed, thick-necked, broad-chested, but nowhere coarse. Over the shoulder should be full and broad. The back should be straight and the loin wide and thick. The ribs should spring out strength from the center of the out strongly from the center of the body. Such a sheep is thriftier than one that is flat-sided. It is very desirable in a mutton ram to be deep and broad between the hind legs or twist so as to furnish a plump leg of mutton. The legs should be short, the bone clean and the hair upon them fine. A ram to get good tambs must have a strong constitution. The evidence of this, be-sides the points of form before mentioned, are activity, a pink-tinted skin, and a sound, lustrous fleece covering the belly as thickly as the back. The fleece should be dense and even, and made of fibers that have a good length, fineness and strength. The best ewe for mutton breeding is strong in frame and of fine quality. A ewe that has a distinct feminine appearance is kindest to her lambs and makes the best breeder. She should be close to the ground, with straight back, well-arched ribs, and broad loin and strong, squareshaped hind quarters. Uniformity in the ewes of a flock is desirable, for it is a profitable quality of lambs and wethers, as those that are uniform please the butcher best.

AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN BREED-ERS.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' association will be held in the secretary's office at Springfield, Ills., on Wednesday, May 29, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. At this meeting the regular annual election of officers, as well as other matters pertaining to the association, will receive attention. Your attendance is desired. If unable to attend, you are earnestly requested to present, in writing, any suggestions that you have to offer for the benefit of the association and its work in the Southdown interests. Your views as to fees for registry and transfer are particularly desired.

JNO. G. SPRINGER, Secretary.

CAUSE OF SHEEP ROT.

Mr. C. M. Burton inquires the cause of rot in sheep, the cure and preventive. Evidently he means "liver rot"distoma hepotecum. It is, says the New York Tribune, caused by worins in the liver, called "flukes." The disease is to be dreaded by flockmasters more than any other, because when well-es-tablished it is incurable. The fluke is a flat. oval-shaped animal and a mem-ber of a family of sucking worms. It has a mouth like a sucker, and where the thicker part joins the flatter hinder part, there is another sucker on the under side. The fluke possesses the power of self-impregnation. It propagates by means of eggs, which are pro-The duced in great numbers, and, which keep pass with the bile into the intestinal canal, whence they are voided with the dung of the sheep. The eggs need to be washed by rains into stagnant water to become developed. The embryo, then covered with ciliac or arms, leaves the shell and swims in the water. It is then believed to penetrate the bodies of snails or other amphibious molluses, and thus pass an existence. These soft-bodied molluses, either alive or dead and dry, being swallowed by the sheep which graze in low, moist places, along with the herbage; the parasites contained in them are introduced into the stomach, from which they pass by the gall ducts into the liver, and thus complete their round of existence. The structure of the liver becomes changed from the irritation and pressure, the gall ducts become enlarged into extensive cavities, which are filled with flukes and their eggs. The partial destruction of the liver and the stoppage of its functions causes diarrhoea, dropsy and disorganization of the blood, which constitutes the fatal rot. Flukes also afflict some other animals. Long worms (strongylus filarial) are propagated in something of the same manner, and are nearly as destructive. I am particular to give the history of the fluke to show those who do not know that it is very dangerous to graze sheep on low, moist land, or where there is stagnant water. In this case inquirer had better dispose of entire flock and get no other sheep for a year, to enable the elements to des-troy the vitality of any worm eggs or serms that may now be upon his prem-ises. It is believed that if salt, well flavored with spirits of turpentine, be kept where sheep can have access to it, it will destroy internal parasites as soon as hatched, before they can do any harm .- Pacific Rural Press.

PIG DISEASES. There are a number of diseases that more frequently early in the season than any other time. We will give our treatment for the most common of them The first in order is sore tails, caused

SWINE.

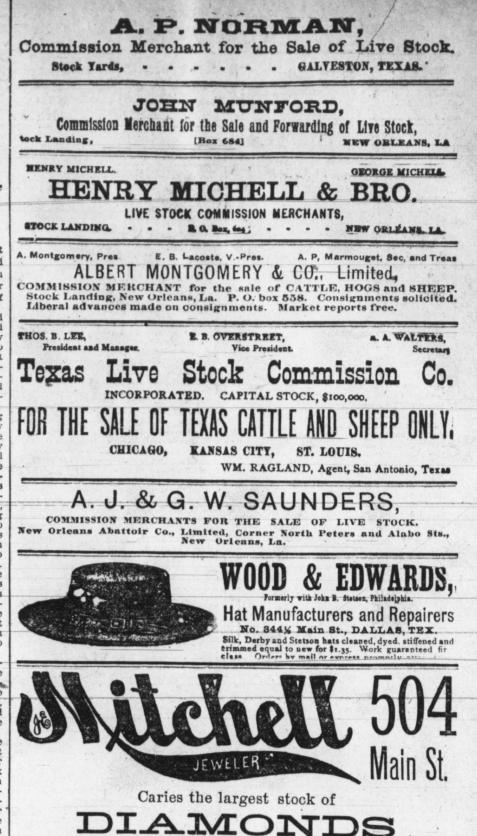
we believe, mainly from the sow's blood being out of order. We give the sow sulpnur, or epsom salts, and apply to the sore tails of the pigs an ointment made as follows: Coal oil, one teaspoonful; lard or tallow, one-half tea-cupful; twenty drops carbolic acid, and heaping teaspoonful of sulphur, mixed well. Thumps is another trouble attending

pig raising and it is the result of heavy feeding without sufficient exercise. The symptoms have been given so many times in these columns that we will not repeat them. The disease can be cured in the incipient stage by adminis-tering violent exercise and physic as follows: A very little physic, say one-half teaspoonful of castor oil to a pig, two to four weeks old; but exercise pig until outdone three times a day; also reduce the feed of the sow. If thumps become securely fastened on its victim the best remedy we have found is to end the life of the struggler at once. We are of the opinion that the disease is sometimes hereditary; that some pigs cured of thumps have been used as breeders—a use that should not be al-lowed, for they are likely or quite sure to transmit a feeble consitution, if not the disease itself. We use prevention in large doses, so there is little or no use for a cure.

Scours or diarrhoea is the most common trouble with young pigs. It is the result of several causes, such as improper feeding of the sow, cold, damp eds, sudden changes in the weather, pigs are young and have not learned impure or unsound food, etc. If the to eat, we have our remedy through the food given to the sow. We locate the food given to the sow. We locate the cause and remove it, to the best of our ability, then feed dry corn or whole wheat, and sweet, scalded milk for a few days: If scours result from taking cold, we sometimes give the sul-phur in feed. We do not favor the con-tinued use of sulphur or any other medicine, and only give it in severe cases to hold the deranged action in check until nature makes repairs If check until nature makes repairs. If Of any house in the state. Quality guaranteed the best. the pigs are old enough to eat we give them scalled milk thickened with flour. dry corn or whole wheat; also keep them in a comfortable pen with clean keep them in a comfortable pen with crean, dry bedding, and they generally get all right again in a few days. A decoction of oak bark will check severe cases of scours.-J. H. Duxbury in American Swineherd.

THE VIGOR OF PIGS.

How much easier the hog of good form can be kept than the hog of scrub form could not be stated in figures. It would vary with the degree of approximation to the scrub form, or to the improved form. And just here there would seem to be a good field open to the experiment stations. If some of them were to take scrub hogs at birth, and improved nogs at birth and feed them until finished for the block, the lessons



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cated to look upon it as a most cruel thing to permit the horn's to remain. I have not used the alkali which is advertised to take horns off of calves but prefer to have this done every fall. when the flies are all gone, and while the cattle are yet young, and I have the first one to lose by the operation,

STILL RESOLUTING.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange adopted a set of resolutions setting forth that cattle receipts at the four principal Western markets so far have been 270,000 head less than for the same period of 1894, and as a result prices have advanced, causing a corresponding increase in wholesale prices of dressed beef. The resolutions feclare that exaggerated reports and false conas to the cause of the recent advance in prices, and such "unfounded reports have caused a decreased consumption of beef, resulting in a demorlization of the trade and consequently lower prices for cattle."

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange requests the public to withhold judgment until the department of agriculture shall have thoroughly investigated the matter. It further pronounces the present agitation "based upon the claims of conspiracy among large dealers unjust and injurious and that the state-ments set forth are substantially untrue and that the whole industry is de-pressed thereby and that the interests of the feeders and shippers of the whole country are placed in jeopardy.

It invites the press to investigate the controversy and give their conclusions the same publicity given to "reckless reports."

MILO MAIZE.

Two of the steers being fed on milo maize were again weighed yesterday, after peing on feed sixty days, showing the following result: Original

wight, 30 days, 60 days, Steer No. 1 1180 lbs, 1230 lbs, 1265 lbs Steer No. 2 1275 lbs, 1385 lbs, 1440 lbs This shows that the steers gained weight in sixty days 85 pounds and 165 pounds respectively. The experiment will be continued for at least another thirty days. This demonstrates that experiment is virtually a success. and the Standard would advise the people of west Texas to plant exten-sively of milo maize and Kaffir corn.-San Angelo Standard.

SECRETARY MORTON SCORED.

Injustice to the farmer and stock raiser is stamped upon the face of the order of Secretary Morton, admitting Mexican cattle across the line in order to counteract the advance in beef

The present rise in beef prices is the result of natural causes. It is seldom enough that such causes inure to the benefit of the farmer, and now, when

grow well here. If I have not fully answered your questions as you wished. I will be pleased to do so. Yours truly.

A. A. DENTON. P. S.-Where there is no great amount of seed tops to be threshed they may be put into a bag, tied, and by pounding the bag with a stick the seed are separated, and the seeds can be cleaned by pouring from one pan to another in a moderate wind.



CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

Sometimes Called Bright's Disease-Dr. Hartman's Latest Lecture.

In the course of a recent lecture at the Surgical Hotel, Dr. Hartman said: "Catarrh of the Kidneys is a very common discases, growing more and more common each year. The symptoms are pain in the back; scanty, high-colored arine, containing albumen and vari-ous sediments; nausea, and sometimes yomitimes; nuffiness of the face and feet:

vomiting; puffiness of the face and feet; dropsy of the legs; shortness of breath and general weakness; pallor and dryand general weakness; pallor and dry-ness of the skin, chilly feelings, alter-nating with fever and sleeplessness. "A tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na should be taken before each meal, between meals, and at bedtime, and enough Man-a-lin at night to produce one na-tural action of the bowels each day. When the discass is of low standing When the disease is of long standing heated Peru-na should be applied to the back in addition to the above treat-ment, and the diet consist principally of milk and dry toast. Avoid liquors

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

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thus furnished would surely be valuable. Such work would have infiniteness in it, but the trend of the results would furnish useful lessons and even would accomplish much good. The scrub form varies just as the im-

proved form varies, but there are es-sential elements in each which may be termed opposites or antagonistic. In the scrub form the head, and more especially the snout, the neck and the legs, are long, and in the improved form short, or measurably so. In the former the body is long and slim and the ribe for the ribs flat, and in the latter the body is short and broad, or measurably so, and the ribs are well sprung. And in the scrub the hair is coarse and harsh, while in the pure-bred it is soft and pliable. It may be supposed, at first thought, that if the essentials of form named in the improved animal are beneficial, it would be impossible to get them in too great a degree, but this is a mistake, as the extreme improved form leads in the direction of weak-ness which are to be avoided. These weaknesses include delicacy of constitution, loss of vigor and decreased productiveness.

The indicatiols of constitution and vigor are closely allied. They include the wide, deep chest, fullness of measure around the heart, a fair degree of compactness of form, and legs only sufficiently long to carry the body actively. The legs should also be possess-ed of an excellent quality of bone. It has been said that the legs are the most important essential in a useful horse but, is that not true also Let him break down in his legs and he need not be kept any longer. The extremely compact form, while it is easily kept, is apt to be associated it is easily kept, is apt to be associated with inability to get about readily. Hence, in growing pigs for the market, it would be well to be content with a little less of extremely chunky form, The pasturing of swine is receiving more and more attention, for the reason, first, that the food furnished by pastures is a cheap food, and for the reason, second, that the exercise is greatly helpful in maintaining stamina

in the pigs. It is greatly important, therefore, that they shall be furnished with good limbs to carry them actively over the pastures, and, as is well known to many, it is doubly important that the bone shall be good in corn-growing countries. In the winter sea-son, especially, oftentimes under fairly management it is not easy to good management, it is not easy to keep pigs on their feet, but it is clearly apparent that it will be much easier keep them thus when they are nat-ally possessed of much vigor. It urally would perhaps be quite correct to say that the greatest mistake of swine breeders today, and in fact of the breeders of all kinds of stock, is inattention to the maintenance of bodily wigor.-Thomas Shaw in Ohio Farfer.

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DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration for the two weeks ending April 23, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, Secretary. BULLS

Dixon Pogis 37181-J. C. Minden to M. Lathrop, Marshall. Fairview Harry 39906-S. C. Bell to Mrs. A. Henson, Fairview.

Kampmann's Harry 39905-S. C. Bell to H. D. Kampmann, San Antonio.

Lord Tracy 31764-H. M. Hale to J. W. Schwab, Hocheim.

Ona's Pilot 35843-Estate of J. E. Grace to W. T. Burford, Weimar. Roxerio 40098-J. P. Kinnard to O. F.

Bruster. Pendletonville. Masengale 39998-W. A. Clark to J.

M. Jones, Cameron. Prince of Shaano 39908-J. H. Vance

to J. Bacon, Shaano. olomon 39754-J. M. Abbott to J. Le-

Gette, Seguin. Gette, Seguin. Specialist 40005-R. DeJernett to W. R. DeJernett, Commerce, Taurus Neches 35959-J. B. Davis to F. Lansdale, Palestine.

Texas Rex 39823—S. Daugherty to W. Hagermann, Wade.

Baron de Bastrop 40149-R. J. Price to W. T. Higgins, Bastrop.

Captain Coxey 37622-J. H. Robinson to T. Shaw, Leonard.

Dixon Pogis 37181-M. Lathrop to L. C. Stewart, Wallisville. Glenelm 39964-O. W. Clark to J. C. Haweell, Oenaville.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Amy of Glenoir 47047-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Bernia 90245-J. D. Gray to P. Wip-

precht. Seguin. Bonnie Hamilton 87315-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Coreopsis Pet 2d 94467-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Corinne Meriwether 90657-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Corollason Pogis 95025–J. D. Gray to

Corollason Pogis 95025—J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Cozette W 101429—J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Emma Wright 76643—Platter & Foster to H. H. Aston, Farmersville. Fair Maude 71811—J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

- Fanchon Gray 98828-J. D. Gray to P.
- Wipprecht, Seguin.

Fancy Vic 94059-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Harry's Jewel 90272-J. D. Gray to P.

Wippricht, Seguin.

Harry's Little Torment 92290-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Hilda Noble 101431-J. D. Gray to P.

Wipprecht, Seguin.

Idasco,s Louise 97045-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Irene Lewis 85039-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin,

Jennie Whitcomb 90654-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Karanina Pogis 101863-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Landseer's Aida 90656-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin,

Leonette's Rose 101864-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Lettle R 85762-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Mansatella 95030-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

May Lou Pogis 101657-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Nina Brown 78850-J. D. Gray to P.

Wipprecht, Seguin. Nona P 49872-T. C. Foster to A. Cooper, Clifton.

Cooper, Chitton.
Pogis Lillie 40669—C. T. Bonner to
G. R. Philips, Tyler.
Princess of Austin 71399—B. B. Cannon to B. C. Henry, Weatherford.
Roma Pogis 103825—G. L. & A. C.
Davis to D. P. Richardson, Henderson.
Pendic Sumpling 02704 D. Crowy to

Rena's Sunshine 93794-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Rosa Parker 86377-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

is simply a physical impossibility that the cow should escape serious injury from, a wild chase homeward. Then there is another feature than the physical injury to which the cow is exposed. It is well known that the nervous system of most cows is easily affected by any exciting episode of this character, and that such irregularities are always indulged in at the expense of the better qualities of the cow. It is very proba-ble that oftentimes the question of profit or no profit hinges on the treat-ment given cows, whether it is easy and quiet, or wild and noisy, with a bang and a rush.

BRAN FOR FEEDING.

It is not a good plan, as a rule, for the farmer to buy any considerable quantity of feed, for the farm ought to supply nearly or quite all that is needed to grow and finish the stock for market. But with some kinds of stock, especially when there is planty of roughespecially when there is plenty of rough ness and not enough grain, bran and oil meal can often be purchased and fed to good advantage. In addition to being one of the very

best feeds for the growth and development of bone and muscle, it is usually an economical feed and will add nearly or quite its cost to the value of the ma-nure heap. It is easily digested and assimilated. Its small cost and the ease with which it can be combined with other materials make it one of the best materials that can be purchased.

But even with good pasturage of roughness, bran is not a good feed alone. To give the best results it needs to be fed in connection with something else. Oil meal and bran make one of the best rations that can be given to a milch cow. It makes also a good ration for sows that are suckling pigs and for the pigs themselves. With cut oats it makes one of the very best feeds that

can be supplied for the work teams and growing colts. If there is any one feed that can be given to milch cows to the best ad-yantage while they are on pasture dur-ing the growing season, it is wheat bran and oil meal or wheat bran and corn meal, giving a light ration night

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

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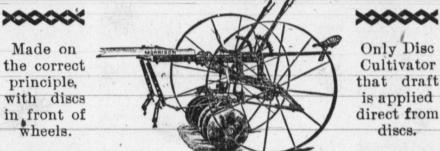
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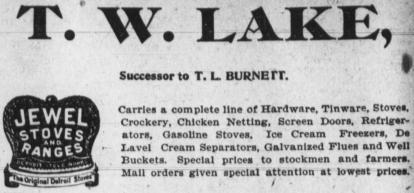
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Rosebud Bell 90427-J. D. Gray to P.

Wipprecht, Seguin. Sibyl Rex 86047-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Tormentor's Baby 90243-J. D. Gray to P. Wipprecht, Seguin. Torono's Maid 86643-J. D. Gray to P.

Wipprecht, Seguin. Tyler's Clover 93090-L. P. Bailey to

M. Bivens, Terrell. Valerie W 100735-J. D. Gray to P. C.

Wipprecht, Seguin. Watson's Fancy 50377-R. DeJernett

to W. B. DeJernett, Commerce. Aggle Waters 84748—E. C. Dickinson to J. C. Latta, Tyler. Aggle Waters 84748—J. C. Latta to

F. D. Halsey, Tyler. Angelo's Altha 54235-J. O. Jackson to

T. Stallcup, Jefferson. Bessie Pace 85416-W. A. Clark to B.

P. Hill, Lorena. Dot B of Oak Lawn 89698-Estate of

J. E. Grace to W. C. Munn, Weimar. Eliza Dixon 98357-J. H. Jones to Mrs. R. H. Laird, Kilgore. El Lirio 92588-S. A. Morriss to C. C.

Chandler, Brenham. Fannie Holmes 98358-J. H. Jones to

Mrs. R. H. Laird, Kilgore. Forever 4th 101678-G. W. Campbell

to Platter & Foster, Denison. Maury Pippin 101679-G. W. Campbell to Platter & Foster, Denison. Nydia Pogis 65866-J. A. Hardy to

Princess Coma 90430—Henderson & C.

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HOW COWS ARE RUINED.

Taken separately and alone, the cows the dogs and the boys go their several ways in peace, and al' is well. It is when the latter two undertake to have a hand in "fetching' the cows from the pasture that trouble begins. The boyish pastime of bringing home the cows from pasture had about slipped my mind, says a writer in Country Gentle-man, when I saw a farmer send after the cows one or two boys and a dog. Needless to say my sense of fitness in this day of advancement of all things pertaining to the dairy, and especially as to the care of fine milch cows, was somewhat rudely shocked when I beheld once more the old-time picture of the cows flying down the hill at breakneckspeed, the dogs at their heels, and the boys playing around the cows bring up the rear at a sharp canter. It is bad enough to drive any cow out

of a walk at any time, and under a well regulated order of doing things there will be no occasion for showing speed among the milch cows. But when it comes to a herd of fine cows kept for comes to a herd of fine cows kept for breeding purposes, and with the idea of developing the best there is in the breed for milking purposes, the line should be drawn rigidly against boys and dogs getting in their monkey work. It simply will not do; it is altogether out of the question. The worst feature of the case is the fact that it is in the eventor when the udder is full and it evening when the udder is full, and it



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April 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th, good to return to April 21st. Grand Lodge Sons of Herman and Texas Division G. A. R. at Waco. Round trip tickets will be sold from coupon stations, San Antonio to Orange. April 21st and 22d, good to return April 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 Confed-

erate Veterans at Houston, May 20th to 24th. Southern Baptist Convention at Washington, D. C., May 9th to 16th.

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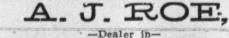


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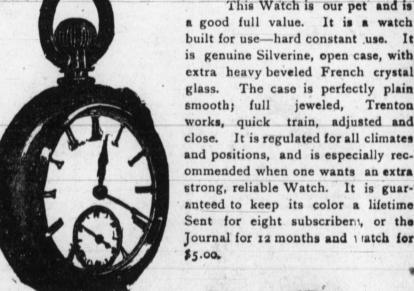
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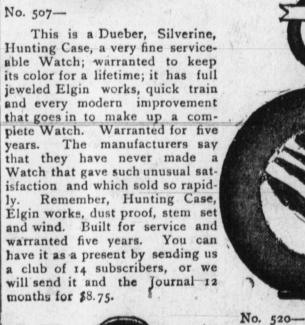
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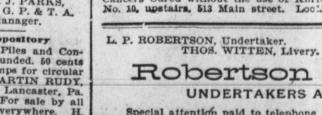
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UNEXPECTED SETBACKS. There is no business which seems to strive more against fatality than the cattle industry, and the man who under no other circumstances is superstitious, could not be considered foolish if he asserted that the whole thing is ?. "hoodoo." Not even the sheep business has had the ups and downs, which have befallen the cattle business in the last fifteen years. The sheep business has for the last decade been either in statuo quo, or on a down grade, but the cattle business has been as intermittent as Texas weather is changeable, and what is more trying, it is from unexpected sources that the adversity comes.

Within the year past there have been three notable instances, wherein the unlooked-for occurrences interfered with the realization of the hopes of the cattle owners. The failure of the corn crop in the feeding states can hardly be classed under this head, as crop and grass failures are happenings which can be figured on every few years, and in this instance only hastened a condition which would have sooner or later made itself apparent. The shortage existed at the time of the corn crop failure, but its immensity was earlier and plainer shown thereby.

The original slash made at the in-Justry was when the tariff was removed from Mexican cattle, and while The importation of cattle from that ountry has never been a real menace p the American industry, the incident has used for all it was worth to make 'he price lower to the producer, and for a time it had the desired effect. 'he real status of the case was soon liscovered, however, and for a time)ll looked lovely. It was about this Ime that this paper, taking Texas as

that help is needed, and this comes when wages are highest, by reason of the general demand for labor at this time. It is evident that men can be employed cheaper by the year than for certain limited seasons, and more satisfactory work be secured from those employed. A like condition applies to Texas, but not for the same reasons. Here help is hired only during the actual planting and gathering time, the interim between these occasions being one of rest or of attending political meetings trying to legislate prosperity. Any good farmer will bear witness to the assertion that there is not a working day in the year when the entire farm force cannot be utilized to good advantage. The farmers of Texas as a rule have too many idle days. This does not imply that they

do not work, for it is capable of demonstration that what time the farmers of Texas do put in is with the very hardest kind of work, but it is work of an intermittent character, and consequently not productive of as great results as the every-day-in-the-year plan used by the farmers of the Northern states. With diversified farming, embracing rotation of crops, there need be no waiting, either because of the inability to employ help or to find something for the help to do every day in the year.

There is a vast and unwarranted mount of ignorance in regard to Texas fever all over the country and that Mexican cattle are being admitted to this country under an alleged rigid inspection serves only to heighten the distrust with which cattle from this state are regarded. The likelihood of cattle from Mexico transmitting disease to the cattle of the lower altitudes of Texas is remarkably slim, and as neither Mexican or South Texas cattle are allowed north of the quarantine line except for immediate slaughter it is difficult to see where the danger lies. The Miles City (Mont.) Drovers' Journal, a paper that should know better joins the misguided sensational daily press and says: "When it comes to the attention of foreign countries that Mexican cattle known to be diseased, are being admitted freely into the United States there will not be much inclination to remove restrictions that are now made against cattle imported from this country." What should be done by Secretary Morton is to establish an understanding of the improbability under present restrictive regulations of disease being transmitted to American cattle by those from Mexico. It is safe to say that he would be assisted in this work by the agricultural press of the country, which is now fighting him so bitterly.

What was known as the Bowser agricultural bill "died a bornin" in the senate of the recent legislature. With the exception of the political semi farming organization known as the Farmers' Alliance, and the purely commercial organization, misnamed the Grange, there is not a farm organization in the state which did not indorse this measure and ask that it be passed. Petition after petition found their way to Austin, but were never read beforethe body for whose ears they were in-

up except among the place hunters. Few if any of the industrial organizations of the country have passed resolutions pro or con, a splendid evidence that the people are working out their own salvation. The "sound money convention," or "the free silver agitation," are not attracting as much attention as crop conditions in these days of returning prosperity. This is a splendid sign.

> Do not forget that one of the principal elements in successful hog-raising is in providing green food for them. For pasturage nothing succeeds better in Texas than rye, which can be sown at almost any time of year. For a general all-around forage crop, sorghum is probably the best thing going, and hogs will eat it and do well spring, summer and winter. Watermelons, muskmelons, squashes and surplus vegetables make splendid hog feed. Better use it that way than let it waste in the patch. The main idea is to raise hogs.

The ninth annual report of the Kansas state board of agriculture has reached this office. The whole work is replete with information, the result of practical work and investigation, and demonstrates the value such a board is to the agriculture of a state. With a counterpart of the Kansas board and such a secretary as F. D. Coburn, Texas would rapidly demonstrate to the world her vast superiority over other states of the Union.

Another field for Secretary Morton is an investigation of the causes of the low prices which prevailed for the last cotton crop. If, by reason of a total cotton crop failure this year, cotton goods were to go up a few cents. he would be certain to start an inquiry. Secretary Morton's attitude toward the producer seems to be identical with the expression of a noted member of the Vanderbilt family concerning the pub-

Shoes are higher because of the scarcity of hides, and it is now in order for Secretary Morton to start up another agitation. Probably somebody is holding back a lot of cow hides and in keeping with his well-developed trait for investigation, Mr. Morton will doubtless start a movement that will have all the people wearing carpet slippers on account of the high price of shoes.

When the sheepmen of this state get rid of their this year's mutton crop, they will turn their attention to breeding for a combination mutton and wool producing breed and will be in the market for lots of fine rams. In fact Texas will buy more fine stock within the next year than in any three years previous.

Armour & Co. of Chicago have submitted a sworn statement of their beef and slaughter business for the past sixteen months to Secretary Morton. It consists of four exhibits and is a thorough refutation of every charge made by the secretary.

It is highly probable that Secretary Morton wishes he had known that "the blamed thing was loaded" before he tackled the beef supply question



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



I rade, 10 A highly bred, two year old trotting bred stallion. Can show a fast mile for this season of the year, For further particulars address R. H. WILSON, At Brewery, Fort Worth, Texas. FOR SALE. The registered yearling Poland-China

boar L's Chief, a son of the Columbian winner L's Tecumseh. He is growthy and well finished, nice head and ear, strong bone, good feet, a great breeder. Price \$50. Utility Stock Farm, Sugar

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

S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

700 HEAD One, two and three-year-old steers for sale. Address DUPREE BROS. & LOLLAR,

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 on cattle to ranch and mature them under joint contract for share of prof-its, or pasture by the head, or will exchange Chicago property with cash for cattle. M. S. BALDWIN, Agent for Estate of General B. F.But-ler, Room 19, 122 LaSalle St., Chi-cago, Ill.

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.

> > County Judge.

ATTENTION STOCKMEN. For Sale or Lease.

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

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cape Jasamine Stock and Poultry Farm. J. W. SMITH, Kilgore, Tex.

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

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm. Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Registered and Gradea

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS All from imported prize winners.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

FOR SALE BY W. S. IKARD, • • Henrietta, Texas.

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

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

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

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props.

GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,

Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Sil-ver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all

pretty fair standard, began proclaim-Ag to the world that a shortage exsted, and that the then reported failire of the corn crop would cause the narketing of the available supply rom the great feeding states. This as all come about as predicted.

After the shortage became plainly. wident, the next setback given the attle business was the embargo by 1 lot of foreign countries against Imerican beef-an incident which was used as a cudgel to hammer down pries-but national conditions having nanifested themselves, and these counries having found out that a home demand would consume the supply, their action was rescinded, until now we hear nothing more of any country's inhibition against American meats.

When this matter was settled, the cettleman saw nothing to block the regular law of supply and demand, and as every day the shortage became plainer, he calculated on getting back some of the money he has so long and fatuously invested, and for which his reward has been disaster. Everything seemed in his favor, and he passed unnoticed the lack of transportation or any differences of opinion as to rates, counting only the nice margin between what his cattle had cost him and the price being paid on the markets, when suddenly the Vulcan who presides over the destinies of the industries of the United States, got caught in a trap set for him by wily dressed beef men, and seeing a chance for a bargain lot of notoriety, sailed in with his "agitation," in consequence of which the beef business became worse disturbed than the money market when it was being "investigated" by financial tinkers in the last [congress.

The whole affair has proved a boomerang, and if the secretary, himself can be believed has not resulted in the lowering of the price of beef to the consumers one cent, but it has cost the producer a round sum, a result that seems to cause Mr. Morton but little concern. Thus it is that the cattle business is precarious, and the producers all over the country are bracing themselves for the next thing to happen.

The one cheering feature of the present situation is the difficulty that will. be experienced in keeping the all adjusting law of supply and demand from asserting itself, despite any attempt that may be made by unthinking or unscrupulous agitators to bear the market. The cattle are not in the country, and for the next two years at least, barring a national calamity, people who must have beef can expect to pay a good price for it irrespective of Mr. Morton or his successor in office.

Farmers of the older states complain of their inability to find work for their hired help throughout the year. Through years of constant improvement all that is necessary or that can tended. The business members of the senate' lent their indorsement to the measure when its purport was explained to them, and everything looked as if the bill would have easy sailing. There was nothing in the measure calculated to call forth blandishment from any source, and the different bona fide egricultural organizations that indorsed the bHL providing for a state board of agriculture with the holding of farmers institutes would like to know why it was suppressed. Probably this will all be made clear when another election time comes, as this bill is likely to be the platform of some aspirants for political honors.

The actual settler has no occasion to complain over the provisions made for him in the new Texas land law or laws. He is allowed the privilege of purchasing one section and leasing three anywheres he may elect, and at any time irrespective of prior lease by large holders. Another important and just feature of both measures is wherein consolidation of sections is allowed under certain circumstances. While this provision only applies to a certain part of the state it removes a bad obstacle from the successful fruition of irrigation projects. The Journal has sought the opinion of state authorities as to the exact condition of the two bills, but the answer to inquiries made was couched in ambiguous terms, and until promised litigation is settled it will, as said last week, be difficult to say which law will stand.

There is not much "hunting ducks

with a brass band" about the development of Texas, but it is going on all the time, nevertheless. This state is so big that a little thing like the location of a hundred families from outside sources creats but little impression, while a like occurrence in some of our small neighbors creates a regular fit of enthusiasm. With the same amount of push displayed by states like North Carolina and Georgia, prorata to our size and superority, the people who have been stopping in those states would now be in Texas, but we haven't got those qualities, and will have to depend on a quality known in finance as "unearned increment," to further develope our resources.

The Twenty-fourth legislature of Texas passed into history on Tuesday. More than a thousand bills were considered, and 141 passed. The mantle of charity should be freely used in considering the actions of this body, for it is sorely needed. The only thing that can be said in their favor is that in omission have they builded wiser than they knew. If the people of Texas do not profit by the experience through which they have just passed, they deserve nothing better than to have such an incubus every two years, as they have had in the recently demised legislature.

The politicians seem to be losing their grip, for in the present agitation be afforded is accomplished, hence it regarding the financial question, little elevators, has been placed on the mar-is only at certain periods of the year excitement seems to have been stirred go off to a considerable extent.

WANTED. Will take 5000 cattle to FATTEN on the finest pasture in West Texas, above the quarantine line, and only ten miles from loading pen. Good water in abundance. Address A. P. BUSH, JR.,

Fort Worth or Colorado City.

GEO.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Work will be begun at once on the Waco Cotton Palace.

The State Medical association will meet in Fort Worth next year.

The breaking of a dyke in France caused the death by drowning of 117 persons.

Secretary of State Gresham is said be dangerously ill at his residence in Washington.

A move is on foot to extend the Coton Belt railroad from Gatesville to Coleman county.

It appears that the United States will have to take a hand in the British-Nicaragua imbroglio.

Governor Mosely of the Chicasaw Naion says the reported fights in his country never happened.

San Antonio will have a shooting tournament May 15-19, and a big attendance is anticipated.

The citizens of Dallas have resumed work on the Trinity river, and say the stream will yet be navigated.

Negroes from the colony which was located in Mexico a few years ago, are tramping back to this country.

Judge N. A. Stedman of Fort Worth has been appointed railroad commissioner to succeed Hon. L. L. Foster.

Cuban revolutionists are still winning victories over the government A number of Texans are with roops. the insurgents.

In a storm at Anson, Tex., a house was blown away and a lady and three children who were in bed were dropped ome distance off unhurt.

Great Britain has occupied the ports of Nicaragua to collect an indemnity levied against that country for the mistreatment of British subjects.

Russia objects to the terms of peace between China and Japan, and the lat-ter country being resolute war is imminent between the two.

Great Britain will accept the proposi-tion made by Nicaragua to pay an indemnity in London and will with-draw her warships from Nicaragua's ports.

Two prominent Guthrie, O. T., citiens are on trial for the murder of a young Englishman, whose body was discovered where it had been secreted since last October.

A cyclone near Halstead, Kan., Wed-A cyclohe heat that a strip of country nesday, devastated a strip of country several hundred yards wide and six-teen miles in length, killing six persons and injuring many others.

More than 200,000 tons of syndicate wheat, cornered by the late James G. Fair, and stored in San Francisco grain

gents, prompt information will be given J. NESRITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Wath, Texas. Seven hundred acres of good land five miles from Sulphur Springs in Hop-JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago FRED D. LEEDS,

Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yards, 111

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Full line af Undertaker's Goods on

314 W. Weatherford St., near Court-

house, Fort Worth, Tex,

MONEY TO LOAN.

On City or Country Real Es-tate. Vendor's Lien Notes Ex-

tended. Apply direct to WESTERN SECURITIES CO., Cor, 4th and Rusk-Sts.,

HUGH H. LEWIS,

Dealer in

Hardware, Tinware, Queens-

ware and Glassware.

Tin roofing and spouting, stoves,

nails and galvanized iron flues, and

everything else kept in a first-class

hardware store, cheaper than you ever

ber location—only two blocks from the public square.

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Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your

Own Conclusions.

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bought hardware for before.

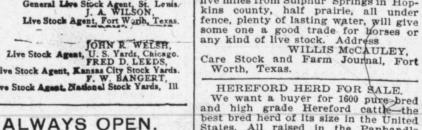
To Cattlemen:

Fort Worth, Texas.

egraph and telephone orders.

Phone No. 157.

hand. Prompt attention given tel-



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.

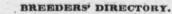
918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

Avenue Wagon Yard,

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

FORT WORTH.

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





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 sirê to my mam-moth 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 Branze turkeys, P. Rocks. Write for prices or come and see the champion herd in North Missouri.

Paris, Mo.

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

Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.



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. Fentress, Texas.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of be: 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 Frieslan Oat-litters. Pedigrees with every animal sold. We can sell you anything you 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.

BEES, BEES.

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

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

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

Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.

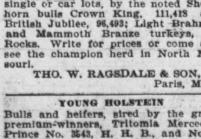
Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, \$10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

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



Poultrymen ! ne is the best l by far the cheapert en d wnown. For growing in chiefs it has no squal Green fform Cortal

testivat the cells sward at the World o Yar. Aund for neeti-i refetogree. WRESTING & BANNOS Cazenovis, N. T.



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Address, KELLY A. TANEYHILL, WATERLOO. IOWA.

Portable Well Drilling

MACHINERY Established 18/7. Correct of patale-Machines drill any stepla both be steam and horse path. No chal-leage curupstistum. Shuctor fue

TEXAS BREWING CO.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this depart-ment to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Ma-con street, Fort Worth, Tex.

A PRINCE OF THE BLOOD. By Clara Augusta.

I live on a rocky hillside farm, where the mountains ridge the west, And I win my living by daily toil from

the earth's reluctant breast; High over my head is the wide deep sky, so wondrous and blue and free, And at my feet my wheat fields wave like the wind-swept billowy sea.

Down in the valley where leaps the brook in a tangled foam of white, In sheltered nook which the rising sun

fills with its radiant light, The old house stands—and the apple trees shed o'er it clouds of bloom,

And cinnamon roses and lilacs flood the air with sweet perfume.

My cattle feed on the pasture lands, the pet horse comes at my call, And whinnies and tosses his graceful

And whinnles and tosses his graceful head, and over the low stone-wall The house dog vaults with wagging tail, and barks with wikdest joy, And close behind him I see the curls of

Harry, my baby boy.

Outside the door my dear wife stands, while I open the garden gate— And she links her arm in mine and chides me gently for being late;

The smell of waffles steals out to me, and I know there's plenty of cream,

And happy expectancy settles o'er me like the mist of a beautiful dream.

"Only a farmer,' you slightingly say, "only a son of the soil; Only a man with hands calloused and brown, wedded to arduous toil--" "Only a lord of the land, free and bold, only a prince," I reply. "Only a farmer who holds in his right the glories of earth and of sky!"

Cling to your temples of marble and brick, ye white-handed sons of the town;

town; Seek joy in the favor of fashion, or wither with grief at her frown, I am a farmer, I stand on the soil that

the toil of my ancestors' hands

Reclaimed from the desert-and I-I am lord of myself and my lands.

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLI-NESS.

This is the time of year when cleanli-

ness not only approaches Godliness, but becomes an imperative duty. It is necessary to health and comfort. All the helpful hints this week are upon the helpful hints this week are upon cleaning and cleanliness. God pity the man who has for a wife a sloven, un-cleanly woman. Better were a mill-stone about his neck. There can be no godliness in a sloven, for never was a line truer than the above, that "clean-liness is next to godliness." If a man's rest is broken at night by those hor-ror of horrors-bed bugs, he should be granted a divorce from his wife if he wishes it. She is not cleanly, and that should be sufficient cause for a divorce should be sufficient cause for a divorce time. any

We are much obliged to Nebraska Girl for giving us her excellent way of making starch. We are glad to know she is as happy as a "big sunflower," but gladder to know—and oh, what honor! that she has a foot like unto Trilby's. How many would give un-told treasurers for such a foot now. fad of the hour is Trilby.

Did any of you ever read Tess of D'Urbervilles, by Thomas Hardy? He called it the story of a pure woman-a misnomer it struck me—as she was, like Trilby, chaste in all but one thing, and that mere chartity. The outline and that was—chastity. The critics called it a powerful book—the master-piece of the year in which it came out— '91, I believe. If you have not read it. do so, I believe in reading those works

read-some of the latest and best; some of the same you sent Isabelle. I love to read what others are reading. Oh, the woods are beautiful since the rain. I never saw such green green in rain. I never saw such green green in all my life. Why is it some days seem so much better worth living than others? Is it our liver, as I read not long ago. Oh, what a practical age this is. I believe people know too much-everybody but your RUSTIC ADMIRER.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Variations in Sponge Cake-Sponge cake is considered the most wholesom of cakes, since it contains no fat-that mischief-maker which prevents the peptic julces from acting upon the flour and other ingredients in pastry and cakes made with "shortening." Now that eggs are plentiful, it is a good Now that eggs are plentiful, it is a good time to indulge in it, and there are many varieties. All should be mixed quickly and lightly, the beaten whites of eggs being generally added last, al-ternately with the flour; and they should be baked in a rather hot oven. They are best the day ofter baking, and, when stale, form the foundation of charlotte russe and other dainty desserts. desserts.

Ten-Egg Sponge Cake-Beat the yolks of 10 eggs very light; add 1 1-2 cupfuls powdered sugar, the grated peel and half the juice of a lemon, then the well-beaten whites of the eggs, and one cup-ful of slitted flour. Bake in two tins and cut in squares. It is improved by a soft icing a soft icing.

White Sponge or Angel Cake-Whites of 11 eggs, beaten stiff; add three gills of granulated sugar, sifted twice; beat lightly, and add one cupful of flour, slited five times, the last time with one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla or bitter almond, and bake 40 minutes in an ungreased tin.

Sunshine Cake-Yolks of four eggs beaten lightly, 1 1-2 cupfuls sugar; add the whites of 11 eggs beaten very stiff, and one cupful flour sifted five times. Flavor with lemon extract and bake as above.

Juliet Corson's Indian slap-jacks are our favorite pancakes. Pour over a pint of Indian meal enough hot milk to moisten it; when cool add a level teaspoonful of salt, two eggs beaten light and enough cold milk to make a batter that will keep its form on the griddle. New fallen snow may be sub-stituted for the eggs, a tablespoonful for each egg, beating the batter stead-ily until enough air is beaten in to

make it foamy. This corn bread of an old New England auntie is rather an expensive deli-cacy, but a delicacy nevertheless: Sift half a pint of Indian meal with a gill of wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix with these ingredients two large tablespoonfuls of but-ter and a gill of flour beaten to a cream, four eggs beaten light and two cupsful of milk. Bake in a buttered iron pan.

HELPFUL HINTS.

For sanitary reasons all out houses should receive each spring a good coat of whitewash. For this there is noth-ing better than a simple mixture of fresh slaked lime and water.

An excellent whitewash for the cell-ing or walls of a room is made thus: Slack ane-half bushel of lime with skimed milk or buttermilk, boiling; add three quarts of salt, one-half pound of whiting and one pound of white glue previously dissolved in water. This is hard, durable and does not rub off. not rub off.

For out-door whitewashing this is good: Into a clean tub put a peck of lime, add enough water to slack; while hot stir in half a pound of tallow, then add hot water enough to thin.

Straw mattings (now much used in all the rooms of a house) can be clean-sed from dust by wiping with a cloth wrung out of salt water. If white, this prevents their turning yellow and if colored their fading. The water should

dissolved in a pailful.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



simply the purest Norway Codliver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success.

It is the happy combination of these most valuable ingredients, materially increasing their potency; hence the great value of Scott's Emulsion in wasting diseases. We think people should know what they are taking into their stomachs.

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

POULTRY.

SPRING TOPICS.

A farmer's daughter says in the American Farmer: I find it very nec-American Farmer: I find it very nec-essary to the peace and successful hatch of a setting hen to be where the laying hens can't walk over her, and crowd in beside her, and in the scuffle break some of the eggs. When they are broken be sure both hens will take a taste, and a bad habit is begun. When I find a sitting hen persistently eats her eggs. I put a mark of Cain upon her, and my hand is henceforth against her. When next she wants to sit she goes to the pot instead. If there is no room on the premises, especially for the purpose, I, would

especially for the purpose, I would selze upon an empty crib, smoke-house, wood-house, or board off a corner of the barn, or any other outhouse that I could shut the laying hens out of, and there I would make ready for the sitters. First be sure there are no lice in it. If it has never been used for poultry you are all right. If it has, clean up the floor thoroughly, and then whitewash the same, putting a pint of coal oil into each bucket of the wash. Give the floor a coating of alr-slaked lime. In fact, you had better get a barrel or two of the lime, and put it under shelter, for you will need it all the year. I use about four barrels in a

If you can't get the whitewash on time for the sitting-room you are preparing, buy a pound of brimstone, beat one-fourth of it to a powder, set a vessel of live coals in the room, sprinkle on the powder, and holding your breath get out of there. Leave the room closed tight for an hour. This will kill the jiggers I know, for I have tried it; it will also destroy disease germs. Ar-range your nests on the floor, or near it. Put partitions between the nests,

otherwise a hen seeing her neighbor's eggs uncovered while she is feeding will leave her own and take the other nest, then when the neighbor comes back there may be a quarrel or a deserted nest.

If your sitting-room has an warth floor the hens will make their own dust bath, but if a wooden one, set a large box in the sunny spot of the window, half full of dry earth from under some shed or building, mixed with ashes, not leached. A low box full of corn, and a pan or crock for water completes your arrangements; only be sure the door will fasten.

TO GET EGGS. Do you want to get eggs from your be cold, with a small handful of salt so, observe the following hints: 1. Get the hens into healthy growing condition, shrinking if necessary, to Oilcloth should be wet as seldom as possible and will keep clean and bright for a long time if rubbed with a flannel remove surplus fat, or adding to it if poor. In the first instance feed only cloth and a little linseed oil. When necessary to wash, use a soft cloth and on cooked vegetables and oats or bran; in the latter, give more corn. tepid water to which milk has been added. A coat of coach varnish ap-2. Make the ration one rich in egg ma terials. Let a certain per cent of aniplied every spring will make them look like new and last much longer. They mal food, meat scraps, meat meal, or food of this nature, be given dally. One should be washed before varnishing and not stepped on till dry. pint to a pail full of cooked food is 3. Feed to promote health rather than destroy, and so temper the quantity. A wooden pail full of cooked vegetables, cooked clover, with two quarts of mixed ground grain well worked into the mass, is breakfast enough for thirty hens. Reduce rather than exceed this, the sole object being to satisfy the claims of hunger and promote activity. Let the night ration, not more than one quart of mixed grain (whole) to seventeen hens, be so scattered about the chaff, leaves, straw or earth, that only a kernel will be found at a time. This means that the hens will scratch busily motes egg building. In the coldest weather fill the crops just at night with corn, for the same reason that you fill the stove with fuel-to keep warm. 4. Three or four times a week feed cooked or chopped clover with the ground grain in the morning mash. Clover, animal meat, meal or scraps, vegetables, wheat and oats, if fed as indicated to hens having comfortable pens, will insure steady egg produc-tion.—Maine Farmer. FEEDING BROILERS. Corn alone will not make a good chicken-it is most valuable for its fat-tening and warming qualities. Wheat contains the material for bone, feath-ers, etc., oats for muscle. So we feed corn two parts, wheat one part, oats one part, and we have a fast growing chicken. Feed either of these grains alone and we have all kinds of monstrosities-weak-legged, sore-eyed, no feathers and every conceivable deformity. Add to these grains a quantity of meat to take the place of insects, which form a part of their natural food. See that they have plenty of sand or gravel. They have plenty of sand or gravel. They have no teeth and must have this gravel to grind the feed in the gizzard. Give byster or clam shell ground or pounded as fine as wheat. Keep by them also powder-ed charcoal—it prevents the digestive organs from becoming closed organs from becoming clogged with sour food if they have eaten too much. If all these things are provided for them, the sheds kept clean, occasionally sprinkled with carbolic acid and once a month given a thin coat of whitewash, the chickens should keep in Short Line from Texas to Colorado. perfect health. But if any signs of roup or other diseases to which they are subject should appear we use a liberal supply of Douglas mixture which is simply one pound of sulphate of iron (coperas) and one ounce of sulphuric acid dissolved in a gallon of water. Dose, two or three tablespoon-fuls to each 100 chickens, in their bod or drink, for each day until they are better



Oregon and California,



ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WIND MILLS ARE THE

of fiction which the best critics pr nounce strong, powerful, true to life, even if they do not strike our fancy. Poor Tess! her manifold misfortunes made me miserable for weeks, and the last of the book is inartistic, though it may be true to life.

What a blesing books are! especial'y to those living in the country. They give one food for thought and lay up a store of resources within one's self which can always afford entertain-ment. A book reader is never lonely. I was in hopes to get another letter from Mrs. J. E. W. this week. She thinks I do not know much about the country. Perhaps I do not, but I do know something about people, because I am fond of studying them, and I know human nature is the same in the country as in town. Environment makes a difference, but at heart we are all much alike. We are swayed by the same innate desires, impulses, and ambitions. We long for companion-ship, we thirst for appreciation we ship, we thirst for appreciation, we hunger for variety in life be we in country or city-the only difference is in the degrees of such. You may laugh have a mind to, I know it is a good one. Even Mr. Lively, the Journal's editor, put on superior airs and looked like he thought all the impracticability in this world was found in woman, and that woman, the one who was foolish enough to suggust the idea of country clubs. If he looks that way again we will return to our last summer's dis-cusion of Woman's Superiority, Wom-an's Rights, etc. Doesn't every woman know, women in the country crave sociability as well as those in town; they crave to be understood, appreci-ated and to even provide the superiority of the superiority we have the superiority of the superi ated, and to exchange ideas. Of course they do. Don't they, readers? Let's hear from everyone of you.

hear from everyone of you. Burns says: "A man's a man for all that." So is a woman a woman, no matter where located. I would so much like to have another letter from Mrs. Emma George, who used to write good letters from, Jayton; also the friend who wrote us from Seymour. Have another letter this week from my Rustic Admirer-now if Nebraska Girl had only written again, and Isabelle, I would be well pleased, and almost as happy as a big sun flower myself. Somebody please send me some new recipes. recipes.

Yes, Rustic Admirer, our liver or bad digestion is the cause of our varying moods most of the time.

Dear Mrs. B .- I never thought until I saw my letter in print how inconsistent it was-but didn't some wise man say "Inconsistency, thy name art woman?" I'm a woman, and inconsistent, I know am glad I'm a woman, but sorry I'm inconsistent. Anyway, you understood,

for I sent you a private line. " I should like so much to know "Isa-belle." I have pictured her in my mind a tall, straight girl with fine dark eyes and beautiful black hair. I would never forgive her if she was a blonde. "Isabelles" have no right to be blondes. If she is not too modest I would like her to tell me if my impression of her is correct.

Please send me a list of books to to patronize.

Lace, scrim or other thin curtains should be washed with little rubbing and so dried as not to require ironing. Make a suds of two palifuls of soft water to which a teaspoonful of powdered borax has been added. Have the curtain soaking in a tub of cold water,

wring from this and wash through the If several pairs of curtains are suds. to be washed, the suds will have to be changed. Use no blueing but a small quantity of starch in the last rinse. Wring out and spread on a sheet on the floor straightening out all the edges. Rin down firmly every two or three inches.

HEALTH A DUTY.

At all times of year the health should receive the most careful attention, which but few of us give it. It is a treasurer we do not appreciate until we lose it, then we cry in that sad re-frain, "too late, too late." Few of us

"Perhaps nothing will so much hast-en the time when body and mind will both be adequately cared for as a diffu-sion of the belief that the preservation of health is a duty. Few seem conscious that there is such a thing as physical morality. "Men's habitual words and acts imply

that they are at liberty to treat their bodies as they please. Disorder en-tailed by disobedience to nature's dictates they regard as grievances, not as effects of a conduct more or less fla-gitious. Though the evil consequen-ces inflicted on their descendants and on future generations are often as great as those caused by crime, they do not

think themselves in any way criminal. "It is true that in the case of drunkennegs the viciousness of a bodily transgression is recognized; but none appear to infer that, if this bodily transgression is vicious, so, too, is every bodily transgression. The Cact is, all breaches of the law of health are physical sins."

"When this is generally seen, then will the physical training of the young receive all the attention it deserves.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.

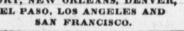
The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else now. There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking and good rooms, it certainly is the place

The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha at Sara-toga" is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or make-up is offered. Read our offer in an-other column.

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

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER,





CHANGE OF TIME.

July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at

10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

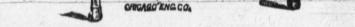
TRINIDAD, PUEBLO

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

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

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

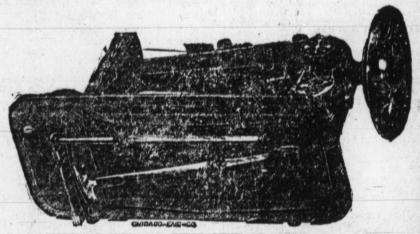
(Barrow)



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

ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS,

EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU BELIEVE US?

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

TERMS AND PRICES:

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

Nore-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 ge up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

REMENCE

We cannot send these Machines C. O. D. or on a credit, becaur to get them at the prices we do, we have to pay cash in advance. I 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.

John Belcher of Henrietta was visitor to Fort Worth Monday.

A

B. Wilson of Dallas, one of the best known and most successful cat-tlemen in Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday of last week.

The Postoffice Hotel at Dallas makes a special effort to please cattlemen, and advertises that fact in the Journal.

G. Nicholson and J. S. Dorsey, both of Kansas City, and part of the Lone Star Commission company, were visi-tors to the great and only, Friday.

J. C. Robinson of Kopperl, Tex., called at the Journal office Monday. He reported fine rains in his part of the He country, with crops and live stock doing well.

Tom McCarthy, a well-known Palo Pinto county stockman, was in Fort Worth Friday on his way home from the Indian Territory, where he has recently shipped a string of cattle.

Horace Simns of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Monday for the first time since the cattle convention. Said that good rains had fallen in his section, and grass was getting fine.

In another column is an advertisement for a woman who understands general housework and who will ac-cept a position in the city. Look up the notice and write as indicated if Interested.

Monnig's is one Fort Worth's best institutions, and their success is due to square and liberal dealing. Their advertisement is interesting-read it and call on them before purchasing.

The Dallas Tent, Awning and Mattress company have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal, and as this is an entirely reliable concern, no misake can be made in ordering anything in their line you may need.

Ed Farmer of Aledo, an extensive cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Mon-day. It is estimated by those who are suposed to know that Mr. Farmer will make anywhere from \$20,000 to \$30,000 on his this years operations.

Ben Taber of Dallas, a well known jewelry manufacturer and politician, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way to Vernon, where he has some cattle and land. Among his cattle are some registered shorthorns, which he will ship to Dallas county.

The Waples-Platter Grocer company of Fort Worth tell the merits of the "General Arthur Havana cigar" in an advertisement. They make an offer that should attract attention, as there is no question of the superiority of the General Arthur cigar.

The Crawford Dry Goods company have a suit sale advertisement in this issue of the Journal that should attract the attention of every reader. This firm is entirely reliable, and you can depend that nothing is ever overdrawn what they promise the public.

R. H. Wilson of Fort Worth has not succeeded in selling his highly bred trotting stallion, and asks those who are in the market for a good horse to correspond with him, as he will make it to their interest. Read his advertisement and write him as indicated.

A. P. Bush, the president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association has one of the best pastures in West Texas, and wants to take any number of cattle up to 5000 to fatten. Read his advertisement and address him either at Fort by ordering an investigation, but think

mistake, and seems to have been bidding for cheap notoriety when he started his already historical "agitation" over the alleged beef combine. It has been heretofore understood that his part of the work was to foster and improve the agricultural industries, but he has assumed the position of "regu-lator," and is constantly doing something to retard the development of these industries."

Henry Caufield of Waco, a big cattle owner, was in the Journal office Tues-day, having stopped off in Fort Worth en route to Midland, near where, in the en route to Midland, near where, in the Jumbo pasture, he has a large number of cattle, which were shipped in from Mexico. He said: "I have not seen the cattle I have in the Jumbo for some time, but I understand they are doing well. They are an original Texas herd, and are as good as the average cattle in this state. A few of them died during the bad weather, but ev-erything considered, the loss was very small. I am in the market for about 150 grade shorthorn bulls, as I expect to go into breeding to a considerable go into breeding to a considerable to extent.

C. H. Brown of Lebanon, Collins county, was in Fort Worth Wednes-day, with a load of hogs, which he sold the Packing company. He caught the market off a few cents and was a little disappointed as it was his first ship-ment here having formerly netronlead ment here, having formerly patronized the St. Louis market. He said: "The farmers of Collin county have planted fully a third less cotton this year than last, and are turning their attention more to stock farming. Hogs are coming in for a good share of attention. We have had splendid rains, and the prospects for a wheat crop are good. Oats and corn are looking well, and grass is fine."

Chas. F. Fee, St. Paul, general pas-senger and ticket agent of the North-ern Pacific railroad, has sent the Journ-al "Sketches of Wonderland," a book al "Sketches of Wonderland, a book profusely illustrated, descriptive of a part of the country traversed by his road. The descriptive work was done by Olin D. Wheeler, in a masterful and thorough way, and tells of the beauties of the Yellowstone National Park, and Mount Ranler, in language entertain-ing and instructive. This is a book that anybody would be proud to have, and by addressing Chas. F. Fee, and inclosing 6 cents in stamps. it will be sent to any address. A beautiful colored map of Yellowstone Park, accompanies the book.

S. B. Hilliard of Eulogy, Tex., ranch manager for Col. C. S. Mitchell, was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday. He said: "We have recently added a very fine Hambeltonian stallion to the stock farm, and have some splendid calves and pigs coming on. For the hogs we plant sorghum and when it gets knee high they are turned in to graze on it. Some say it is better to cut the sorghum and throw it into the hog pen, but I think the exercise the hogs get when grazing makes our plan the best. I regard sorghum as the Texas clover, only that it is a better feed. If more people read the Journal, and learned more about stock farming, they would get along better than by raising cotton."

G. G. Odom of Ballinger, one of the best known cattlemen in West Texas, was here Friday, en route home from a trip to Amarillo. He reported a fine rain all over the Panhandle, with grass "humping", itself growing He said: 'humping' itself growing. He said: 'Grass is growing very fast and cattle are beginning to fatten in good shape. I am a strong believer in the tick theory in regard to Texas fever, and favor the law now before the Texas legislature which gives the state sanitary commission more authority than it now has. I am sorry to see Secretary Morton make the mistake he has made

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



We have on sale this week 500 Men's All Wool Cassimere sults, not a single one worth less than \$12.50 and from that up to \$15 each. Come early and get choice



CRAWFORD DRY GOODS CO

inclined to believe they are a splendid inclined to believe they are a spiendid hog. I think I will buy two or three fine hogs, but have not determined what breed I will get. My wife and I are well pleased with the Journal. We have been taking it only a year, but could not get along without it now.

Willis & Mitchell, both residents of this city, have prepared a compound in the shape of a powder, which, ac-cording to the testimony of several who have given it a thorough trial will effectually remove ticks from cat tle, mites and flees from poultry and dogs, and lice and worms from hogs. The method in which the compound is given animals is by mixing it in their food or salt. To thoroughly remove ticks from cattle or horses a table-spoonful should be given each animal in as much salt as they will lick every other day, for two weks. After that by giving a small amount once or twice a week, ticks will be kept off. These gentlemen would like to have their compound tested by some of the big cattlemen in the state, and as there are no dangerous ingredients in the mixture, no risk will be incurred in making the test. Poultry owners should investigate this remedy, as also should those who have hogs. These gentlemen assert that their compound is a certain preventative for hog cholera and kindred aliments in animals. It is evident from the testimony of those who have given this remedy a trial, that it will remove ticks, which should be a boon to the owners of cattle be-low the quarantine line. Read their advertisement and write for further information.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. We the undersigned have known F. . Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O; WALDING, KINNAN MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,

Ohio Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-nally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

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 adver-tisement elsewhere in this paper.

A terrific hail storm near San Antonio killed hundreds of horses and cattle, battered down houses, severely injured several people who were caught out, and left the people destitute. Subscriptions are being taken up for their relief.

WE WANT YOUR ATTENTION. We have prepared a compound that will effectually remove ticks from



Worth or Colorado City.

Lon Barclay, the well-known Fort Worth cattle broker, returned Monday from a business trip to Sulphur Springs. He said: "The big rains that visited the rest of the state, gave the Sulphur Springs country the go by crops are needing rain badly and stock water is getting very scarce."

S. W. Myers of Sugar Grove, Ills., has an advertisement in the "Breeders' Di-rectory" of this issue of the Journal that should interest every reader who is in any way interested in swine raising. The price he asks for the boar mentioned is very low, and the opportunity of getting such an animal should not be missed.

Black Time is as perfect an article of horse flesh as ever came under the writer's vision, and the man who loves equine beauty should not fail to se him at Maddox's race course' just east of Fort Worth, where Captain Jno. just Bostick will take pleasure in showing him. The old saw that "blood will tell," is fully exemplified in this horse, as his breeding is of the highest.

Jim Harris was here Saturday from his ranch in the Territory, shaking hands with his numerous friends and telling them of the condition of his crops. He seems desirous that he shall be considered as a farmer, but is buying cattle every time he finds what he considers a bargain. The ostensible object of this last visit was to hear Mesars. Moody and Sankey, and inci-dentally take a run over to Dallas, where he is deeply interested.

H. J. Hotchkiss, representing A. J. & G. W. Saunders, the well known live stock commission firm of New Orleans, was a caller at the Journal office Fri day. He stated that the new abattoir of New Orleans had improved the mar-He stated that the new abattoir ket considerably, and that he was in this section holding out the advantages they had to offer. Said that no trouble was experienced in securing cattle and sheep, but the hog supply was not anywheres near equal to the demand.

Col . Tot IT. Smuth of Grandview was here Saturday after a much longer than usual absence from the stock center. He had in a load of hogs which he sold at \$4.45. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the Fort Worth market, and said he would have in a load of splendid hogs in about a week. regard Texas as the future great hog producing country of the world, and do not think that it will be very long until she takes that position."

W. D. Jorden, agent of the hureau of animal industry, was here Saturday. In speaking of the shipment of cattle to the Territory he said: "The number of cattle that have gone, and are going to the Indian Territory is greater than was at first supposed. Last year there were between 350,000 and 400,000 head. and this year between 225,000 and 250.-000 will be shipped. This together with the considerable number of cattle that were wintered in the Territory will make quite a lot to go to market this year."

F. Coggshall of Miles City, Mont., a cattleman who is know all over the conse country, was in the Journal office Monday, and stated that he was putthe in several days in Fort Worth waiting for the herd of cattle he rewaiting for the herd of cattle he re-cently bought from Charley Coppinger to reach Panhandle City, where he will receive them. He said: "I will receive "e cattle at Panhandle City and will eep them right on up the trail until they reach Montana. I am well pleased with the cattle, and Mr. Coppinger filled his contract to perfection."

Ed Carver was in Fort Worth Mon-day en route to New Mexico. He said: "Socretary Morton has made a torright."

the market will recover from the black eye given it by the "combine agitation." I believe prices will reach their former mark within a few days."

D. F. Sansom of Alvarado, a well known stockman, was in Fort Worth Friday, having shipped in a car load of hogs, which he sold to the Fort Worth Packing company for \$4.45. He said: "We have had a splendid rain, which came in good time to save the oat crop. There is in my opinion quite a decrease in the cotton acreage in my section, and a corresponding increase in the grain and feed crops. Our people are turning their attention more to hog raising than ever before and in a few years I think Texas will not 1 sending to outside sources for meat. have shipped an average of load of hogs a week to this market and am satisfied with the returns.

Al Popham of Amarillo was here Monday, on his way home from a trip to Midland, where he went to look at some cattle with a view of buying them. He reported that the cattle were all right, but were held too high. He said: "I see that the Journal made a mistake concerning me last week. It stated that I was the manager of the L. S. ranch, when Jno. Hollicut is manager. I am plain Al Popham, manager of nothing but himself. I suppose these little mistakes occur every once in a while."

Captain W. J. Good of Quanah was here Tuesday. To a Journal man who caught him on the fly, he said: "We have had splendid rains, and grass is growing splendidly. My son tells me that he has 600 acres planted in sorother hundred acres. If we get a c'ouple of good rains we will have enough sorghum to rough feed our cat tle all winter. We are planting with a drill, tilling every other hole run, and will cut with a mowing machine, I started out the first of the season to buy 3000 cows. I have succeded in get-ing that many, but have had to buy 7000 head of cattle to get them."

Isaac B. Bristol of New Milford Conn., was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Monday, Mr. Bristol, who is very wealthy, has numerous investments in Texas, including ranch and farm property, bank stock, city bonds, and was a stockholder in the old Fort Worth Packing and Stock Yards company. He said: "While I am satisfied with the majority of my investments in this state. I have been caught to some extent, and one of the disadvantages Texas has to work nn der when asking for outside capital is the manner in which people from the East have been swindled in a number of boom ventures. I am not well in formed as to the laws of Texas regard-ing the collection of debts, but un-principled speculators have worked a greater hardship than have the laws.

A. C. Russell of Hellandville, a way station on the H. and T. C. railroad, near the line of Tarrant and Ellis counties, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Tuesday. Mr. Russell has charge of a section, but in his spare time looks after a farm he has near his section house. Besides being a practical railroad man, he is a wellinformed farmer and stockman. He said: "I have a small place right at the section house, just a moderate-sized pen, yet I sold 19 head of good hogs last year at one time, besides what I sold one at a time. My pigs were troubled with the mange during the winter, and I let it run along until several of them died. I cured them by covering them all over with soft lye soap. This is a sure cure. Lye from ashes will also effect a cure every time. My favorite hog is the Poland-China, but some of my neighbors are trying the improved Ohio Chesters, and from what I have seen of them I am

stock. It' is inexpensive, and easily given, as it can be mixed with salt or feed. We and others have tested the remedy thoroughly. In this vicinity, Radford Tidwell, Captain J. M. Deihl and Harry J. Smalley, have given it a thorough test and pronounce it splendid. We sell the compound at retail at 25 cents per pound. By the hundred pounds \$15. As to our entire reliability, we rfer to Jeffries & Co., grocers, to the American, and Farmers and Mechanics National bank. It will remove mites and fleas from chickens and dogs, and lice and worms from hogs. This is no fake, but will do what we claim for it. Address.

WILLIS & MITCHELL Compound Co. Fort Worth, Texas Fulton Gordon, a prominent Ken-tuckian, watched his wife, and having

caught her in a room with the son of Governor Brown of Kentucky, killed them both at Louisville Tuesday. The sensation prevailing of the act, on account of the prominence of all-parties concerned, is the greatest Kentucky, the home of sensations, has experi-enced since the Breckinridge exposure. NOTICE.

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

C. A. DALTON, Palo Pinto, Texas.

CROP CONDITIONS.

The weather bureau at Washington in its report of crop conditions for the week ended April 29 says: Winter wheat is reported in excellent condition in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and over the greater part of Illinois.

Kansas and Oregon report much im-provement; Ohio much improved and in fair condition except in northern por-tion; a good crop is promised in Igtion; a good crop is promised in Iq-diana except on clay soil. Michigan in fair condition except in some central counties, where winter killed; in Wis-consin it has been largely winter killed; in Kansas the crop has improved in the western portion of the state, but in central counties much has been plowed up and the ground sown with other grain. In Nebraska the crop is not in good condition in the southern counties, but elsewhere it has been mostly winter killed and plowed up for

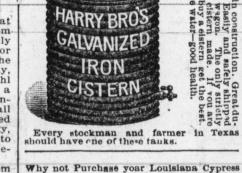
other crops. Spring wheat is coming up and growing nicely in the Dakotas and in the southern portion of these states the late

sown seed is needing rain. Corn planting has begun in Minne-Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota; in the southern states much of the crop is up and is being cultivated; some damage is being done by cut worms in Miss-issippi and Louisiana.

Cotton planting is nearly completed il South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, and will be finished in Louisiana the coming week. The re-ports indicate an abundance of fruit,

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



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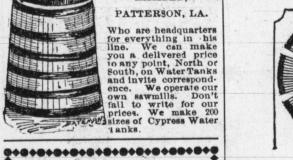
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fourteen feet Vaneless Monitor A Swivel Gear Mill will do all of this and can be bought and erected, including grinder and tower, for about \$325.00. i also carry a full line of pumping, wind mills and water supplies and will -----be pleased to quote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

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

TIME TABLE.

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

Daily Except Sunday. Leave Mineral Wells 7:50 a. m., Weatherford 8:55 a. m., Weatherford 8:55 a. m., Weatherford 8:55 a. m., Mineral Wells x2:52 p. m. 5:00 p. m., 4 6:00 p. m. Sunday Only.

Leave. Arrive. Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. Weatherford 10:00 a. m. Weatherford 11:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

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



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FEED

GRINDERS



This book was written mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the oid world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroać. Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gay-est butterfiles of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their person al-charms, costly jewels, ex-quisite equipages, and revel in

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All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong

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



[EXTRACT.]

XI

They say there is a sight of flirlin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women. I told him from the first on't that he'd better lef

I told him from the first of that he to better the it entirely alone. Buthe seemed sot. He said "it was more fashion-able amongs' married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners." "Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with it."

it." There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried t cane, etc. Bus ahe wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"Delicious humor."—Will Carleton. "It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Latheran Ob-

"So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."-Weekly Witness.

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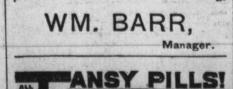
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Everything

At the Lowest Prices.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The management of the Stock Yards is feeling jubilant over the good business done during the month of April, and the Packing House people are very and the Packing House people are very well pleased with the hog supply. The statement prepared at the end of every month shows that 8175 hogs, 11,389 cat-tle, 2268 sheep and 84 horses were hand-led in April. In the instance of cattle, the receipts are only 2000 behind the same month last ware when it will be same month last year, when it will be remembered double the number of cattle were shipped to the Territory. This shows the improvement in this as a market point, as the total includes cat-tle sold on this market as well as those

fed in transit. The supply of hogs exceeded April of last year 2200 head, and was nearly that many in excess of the previous banner month in receipt of hogs, which was November last. This demonstrates the impetus that has been given hog raising in Texas by the establishment of a market at this point, and it is fully expected that 200,000 hogs will be sold here next year. This is not an unrea-sonable estimate, as the ratio of increase for the year past fully warrants this conclusion.

In sheep and honses there has been increased receipts, and the intention of establishing a big horse market has not been abandoned. In all, the out-look for the future is very encouraging. The following sales, representative of the week's market, are taken from a report furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., a

commission firm at the yards: HOGS IN CAR LOADS.

No.	Av.	Dock.	
68	. 214		\$4 50
84	. 213	40	4 40
24	. 255		4 45
28			4 40
7			4 30
77	. 218	80	4 45
62		80	
91			3 65
85			
95			
86			
77	20 CD /0		
83			4 45
56			
62			4 10
17			3 00
	WAGON		
9	. 250		4 10
6			
9	960		4 00

2		200	 	00
3		223	 3	90
		171	 3	50
3		233	 4	00
7	·	170	 3	60
5		272	 4	15
		CIA TUTT T		

CATTLE.

4	cows 760	********** 4	
2	cows 800	2	00
8	cows 810	2	10
4	cows1075	2	60-
4	cows 887		10
1	cow 830	3	00
4	stags 935	1	50
28	steers 840	3	00
30	stockers 540	2	50

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. W. Boyd, who is feeding a big bunch of cattle from Mexico at the yards, sold five bulls Wednesday, aver-

ging 1838 pounds. T. M. Dumas, Van Alstyne; S. Hunni-T. M. Dumas, Van Alstyne, S. Hullin-cutt, Greenville; Sachae & Weimer, Wyle; W. V. Nicholson, Mansfield; J. Meeks, Grand Saline; Poole & Nichol-son, Nevada; M. Sansom, Alvarado; E. H. East, Wichita Falls; J. Bodine, Iowa Park; A. B. Johnson, Wichita Falls; Mullen & Co., Hubbard City; B. Falls; Mullen & Co., Hubbard City; B. A. Davis, Waxahachie; G. W. Elberth, Lewisville; G. Helm, Decatur; W. S. Nuckols, Bellvue; Major & Burks, Mid-lothian: B. Hackett, Boyd; R. J. Sand-ers, Hillsboro; L. F. Wilson, Holliday; Kell & Gibbs, Clifton; Honea & Fergu-son, Cleburne; J. J. Smythe, Grand-view; R. C: Harmanson, Justin; R. J. Boyd, Grandylew and I. P. Stone of Itasca were among those who con-tributed toward making April the ban-ner hog month.

\$1.60@4.85; bulk, \$2.25@3.80; bulls, \$2.25 @4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.25; butcher feeders were in request at high prices. About 2000 Texas cattle were received, clear bellies, 34s. and, sales were fair at unchanged

Hogs declined 5 cents, and the market was fairly active on local and shipping activity, the bulk of the sales being at \$4.00@4.75; heavy hogs sold with an extreme of \$4.50@4.85; light weights, \$4.60@4.80, and pigs at \$4.25 @4.50.

prices.

Sheep offerings were pretty well taken at stronger prices for desirable of-ferings. There was a very fair pro-portion of good to choice sheep and lambs, and for such there was a good demand; for exporters and others at a net advance of 5@10 cents. Sales were on a basis of \$1,75@4.75

sales were on a basis of \$1.75@4.75 for inferior to choice large sheep, and at \$3.00@5.60 for lambs. Good shorn

sheep sold at \$3.75@4.25. Receipts-Cattle-10,500; calves, 700; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 13,000.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Kan., April 27, 1895. Dear Sir-Receipts for this week were 19,000 cattle, 46,000 hogs and 21,000 sheep. Compared with last week they show a decrease of 3000 cattle, 4000 hogs and 2500 sheep. Of the receipts Kansas City packers purchased 11,000 cattle, 34,000 hogs and 14,000 sheep. The week closed with a somewhat better feeling to the cattle market, and an advance of 10 to 20 cents over the low prices reached on Wednesday.

The packers all claim that it is a hard matter to dispose of dressed beef, and say the Eastern markets are all dull. Local butchers also say that their sales of beef are much less than thirty days ago, and consumers will have to get used to high prices before they will use as much as formerly. Receipts at the four leading markets show a loss of 38,000 cattle compared with the same week last year, and 57,000 with the same week two years ago. With this shortage appearing week, we must continue to anticipate an advance in prices. We expect heavier receipts next week, with stronger and more active, market on all good killing cattle.

We quote top sales of Texas cattle for the week \$4.75; good Texas, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.25; common, \$3.25 to \$3.75; grass steers, \$3.25 to \$4. Sheep closed the week dull and lower then at any time in two months. We than at any time in two months. We have had large receipts of common and medium sheep from Texas, and as long as such receipts continue to come the market cannot advance. For the present we see nothing encouraging for the shippers. Yours very truly, THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISION CO.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, May 1.-Cattle-Re-ceipts 4100; shipments 1500. Market slow, but steady. Texas steers \$2.75@ 4.25; Texas cows \$2.00@3.35; beef steers \$3.60@5.85; native cows \$1.75@4.50; stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.50; bulls \$3.40@4.00.

 Hogs-Receipts 11,500; shipments 2200.
 Market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales
 \$4.40@4.60; heavy
 \$4.50@4.65; mixed \$3.35@4.60; lights
 \$4.35@4.50; Yorkers \$4.40@4.50; pigs \$3.90@4.35.

Sheep-Receipts 3700; shipments 1100. Market slow, but steady.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, May 1.—Cattle—Receipts 14,000; shipments 1800. Market fairly 14,000; snipments 1800. Market fairly active and steady. No real choice on sale. Dressed beef and butchers' steers range \$4.00@5.50; fair to medium ship-pers' \$4.50@5.00; light steers \$3.50@4.00; pers \$1.50(0).00, ight steers \$3.50(4.00; stockers and feeders \$2.50(0).4.00; cows \$2.25(0).50; fed Texas steers \$3.70(0).4.75; grassers \$2.50(0).3.75; cows \$2.00(0).00, Hogs-Receipts 7000; shipments 1100, Market 10c lower, weak. Top prices \$4.70; bulk of sales \$4.45(0).65; light \$4.40(0).450 \$4.70; bulk \$4.40@4.50.

Sheep-Receipts 1400; shipments none. Market good for best grades, but dull

short ribs, 33s 6d; long clear, light, 33s; heavy, 32s 6d; short clear backs, light, 33s; short clear middles, heavy, 32s;

Shoulders-Square, 30s 6d. Hams-Short cut, 43s 6d.

Pork-Prime mess fine western 61s 3d; do medium, 53s 9d.

Lard-Dull; prime western 84s 3d; re-fined, in pails, 35s 6d. Cotton Seed Oll-Liverpool refined 18s.

Linseed Oil-20s 6d. Wheat-Spot steady, demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 6d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s Spring, 58-5d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 58 6 1-2d; No. 1 California, 58 2d. Futures firm, 1-4@1-2d higher. May, 5s 1 3-4d; June, 5s 2d; July, 5s 2 1-2d; August, 5s 3d; September, 5s 3 1-2d; October, 5s 4d. Corn-Spot quiet. American mixed new, 4s 5 1-4d. Futures firm, 1-4@1-2d higher. May, 4s 5d; June, 4s 5d; July, 4s 5 1-4d; August, 4s 5 1-2d; September, 4s 6d; October, 4s 6 1-2d. Flour-Firm, demand fair. St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 3d.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN.

Kansas .City, May 1.-Wheat-One cent higher. No. 2, hard, 67c; No. 2, red, 64 1-4@65c; rejected, 60 1-2c

Corn-Firmer. No. 2, mixed, 45c; No. white, 45c. Oats-Steady. No. 2, mixed, 28c; No.

2, white, 32c. Rye—Firm, No. 2, 62c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1 .-- Cotton --- Spot, fair Liverpool, May 1.—Cotton---Spot, fair demand, prices lower. American mid-dling fair, 4 5-32d; good fair, 3 23-32d; American middling, 3.9-16d; 40w mid-dling, 3 7-16d; good ordinary, 3 5-16d; ordinary, 3 1-8d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bushels, of which 500 were for secondation and export and infor speculation and export and in-cluded 11,400 American, Receipts, 13,100 bales, all American. Futures opened steady at the de

cline, closed quiet at decline. American middling, L. M. C., May, 3 31-64@3 32-64d; May and June, 3 31-64@3 32-64d; June-July, 3 32-64@3 33-64d; July-Au-June-July, 3 32-64@3 33-64d; July-Au-gust, 3 33-64@3 34-64d; August-Septem-ber, 3 35-64d; September-October, 3 36-64d; October-November, 3 37-64d; No-vember-December, 3 38-64@3 39-64d; December-January, 3 39-64@3 40-64d; January, February, 3 40-64@3 41-64d. The tender of today's deliveries were 2100 belog new dockets and 100 belog 2100 bales new dockets and 100 bales

old dockets.

NEW YORK COTTON.

York, May 1.-Cotton-Spot, New York, May 1.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 6 13-16c; mid-dling gulf, 7 1-16c. Sales, 41,831 bales. Futuers closed steady. Sales, fu-tures, 172,400 bales. January, 6.85; Feb-ruary, 6.90; March, 6.95; May, 6.64; June, 6.56; July, 6.61; August, 6.65; September, 6.67; October, 6.71; November, 6.75; De-New cember, 6.79.

GALVESTON COTTON.

Galveston, Tex., May 1.—Cotton— Steady, unchanged. Receipts, 715 bales; shipments, 47 bales; stock, 45,149. 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, Robin-son & Co., at the above point. Mr.Gregory speaks in the hightst terms of the Denver market: He states that there is a good demand for all classes of cows at that point just now. They are using from 300 to 400 head every week. Parties feeding cows will do well to correspond with Mr. Gregory, as there is no inspection regarding pregnant cows at that point, and the prices are as high as at any other market. He also states that there is a good de-mand 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.



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O. B. Tr ower.

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Chicago, III.

P. J. GODAIR

J. W. ADAMS.

Harry Trower.

In the second making April the Same ner hog month.
D. Y. Tomlinson, G. A. Shelton, F.
H. Evans, - Rogers, J. J. Robinson,
J. A. Hicks, W. W. Cleveland, R. A.
& B. C. Lee, J. M. Clifton, J. F. Butz
and S. F. Vaughn were in with hogs

M. A. Runyon, Potts & Hall, E. Hovenkamp and W. B. Lane drove in and sold cattle.

J. H. O. Barringer of Decatur came with a big string of goats which be fattened and sold on the local market.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, April 29.—Last week's cattle market was a little better. Receipts were only 33,000 head, which was a decrease of 19,000 from a year ago, and chiefly to this small supply that the market improved, although we are glad to note that the demand has also improved some. In our opinion buyers have held the market down as long as they can with Morton's help. Now the consumption of meat has had a chance to catch up, and prospects are better. The demand for fresh meat cannot be expected to be extensive when it is so high, but it don't have to be extensive now to hold its own with the supply of cattle in the country.

The runs of Texas are moderate, though liberal in proportion to natives. Last week receipts were 5600 against 4700 the previous week, and 1591 a year ago.

ago. Prices advanced 10@20c on about all grades, but they are still 30@40c below the best time. The quality has not been very good, which has made sales appear a little low. The best 1090-pound Teyas cattle were at \$3.70 a year go, or more than \$1 lower than now. Sales made during the week were as follows:

40	steers 811	90
119	steers 912 4	05
96	steers 884 4	25
125	steers	60
21	steers 1187 4	75
73	steers 887 3	25
142	steers 783 3	60
161	steers 972 4	20
153	steers 1056 4	55
20	oxen	30
21		50
18	oxen	50
211	steers	05
154	steers 1071 4	55
219	steens 992 4	00
127	steers 809 3	60
224	steers 867 4	00
154	steers 1042	60 1

The sheep market is still in bad shape. Receipts have been entirely too heavy and the market on common sheep has been demoralized.

Texas sheep are coming freely, but many of them are of such a character that they are almost unsalable. The demand centers on good sheep and in-ferior classes are not wanted at all. Hereafter scabby, inferior sheep will be condemned by be condemned by government inspec-tors, and shippers should be careful what they send. Sales of Texas sheep have included:

1028	\$3 75	
99	1 62 1-2	
103	1 75	1
240.	68 1 50	
118	1 75	-
158		1
750		
700		
570	50 1 25	*
1500	3 25	
	GODAIR, HARDING & CO.	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 1 .- Cattle were weakr and trade slow. Common to extra choice native seves, \$6.00@6.15; bulk, \$5.25@5.50; cows,

and weak for poor qualities. Clipped natives brought \$4.25; light clipped Texans \$2.90; Southwestern mixed \$3.00; spring lambs \$5.00@5.50.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, April 27, 1895. For several days beeves have ruled slow and values on the poor to medium and rough stock have declined about 1-4c per pound. Only good smooth, fat beeves-900 to 1050 pounds-are steady as quoted, and in demand. There are very few strictly good fat beeves being received. Good cows and helfers are steady

and in fair demand. The market closed bare of calves and yearlings and there is an active de-

mand for good calves and good light yearlings. Heavy yearlings and two year olds are slow sale. Good cornfed hogs steady. Sheep weak and dull. CATTLE.

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

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

Good fat grass beeves, per pound gross. 3 1-2@3 3-4.

Fair fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 2 3-4@3 1-4c. Thin and rough old beeves, per pound

gross, 1 3-4@2 1-2c.

Good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 3 1-2@4c: Fair fat cows per pound gross 2 3-4@

Thin and rough old-cows, each, \$6.00@ 10.00.

Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2@3c Good fat calves each, \$7.00@7.50. Thin calves, each, \$4.50@5.00. Good fat yearlings, each, \$13.00@14.50. Fair fat yearlings, \$9,50@12.00. Thin yearlings, \$6.00@7.50. Good milch cows, \$25.00@35.00. Common to fair, \$15.00@20.00.

Springers, \$15.00@25.00. HOGS.

Good fat cornfed, per pound gross,

5@5 1-2c. Common to fair, per pound gross, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

I-2@4 I-2C. SHEEP. Good fat sheep, per pound, 3 1-2@4c. Common to fair, each, \$1.25@2.00. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., (Limited.)

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE.

St. Louis, May 1.-Flour-Firm, but dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Opened firm, July starting at an advance of 1-2c, followed by a rise of the same amount; the price relapsed 5-8c, but later in the day advanced 1 1-8@1 1-4c above bottom, closing 1 1-2c over yesterday. Heavy deliveries of May frightened shorts and they bid that option up to 66 1-2c. Drouth news and chinch bugs were the bull influ-ence. No. 2 red, cash, 64c, May, 66 1-2c; 62 3-4c asked; August, 61 1-2c July.

asked, Corn-Strong, with but little for sale; active demand advanced the market, t hich closed 1c higher for May and 1 1-2c higher for July than yesterday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 46c; May, 46 1-2c; July, 47 3-4c bid; September, 48 3-4c bid.

Oats-Speculative trading light; May sold 1-8c lower early, but June had buyers at yesterday's close and advanced 1-2c. No. 2 cash, 29 1-2c; May, 25 1-4@ 25 3-8c bid; June, 29 3-4c bid; July, 97 5-5c bid 27 5-8c bid.

Rye and Barley-Steady.

Bran-In demand; east track 67c. Cornmeal-\$2.15@2.20.

Hay-Strong, but steady for timothy at \$10.00@11.50; choice to strict fair east track; prairie scarce, dull; three cars of prime \$8.25.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool, May 1.-Bacon-Quiet, de-mand poor; Cumberland cut, 33s 6d;

for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the To-baco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted: G. Wil-son Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas. Mention this paper.

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STANDARD LIVE STOCK

C. G, CLOSE, Prop'r.

Centrally located.

Alvarado. Texas.

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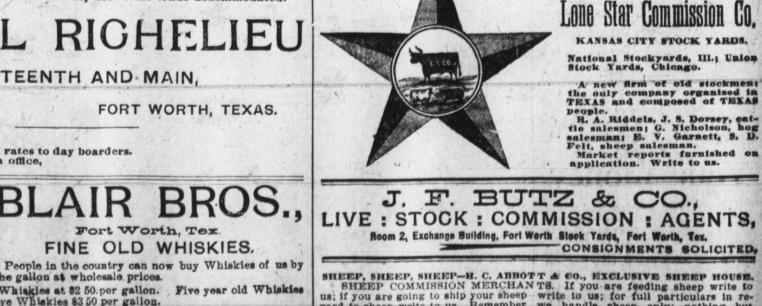
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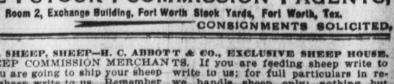






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-To-

SLADE'S RAMBLES.

He Goes With a Fishing Party and Gets Chased Out of the Country.

Gonzales, April 28.-It came about this way, this fishing expedition did. You see, we had laid around town here for a week, first celebrating the four years' drouth, and then when a shower of rain fell a few days ago celebrated that, then celebrating the birthday of one of the gang, and afterwards the marriage of another, and finally celebrating because there was nothing to celebrate and nothing else to do until it became pretty evident that unless jags were materially reduced the services of very potent snake charmer would be very largely in demand. Hence "D.' Jones or "Double D," as he is some-times called, Marshal Finsley, M. B. Beck, P. J. Lewine, Ed Cavaugh, L. Chevaugh, I and a nigger all went off to Peach creek to fish and sober up, taking along some ice, two gallons of whiskey, a loaf of bread, three pounds of barbecued meat, a few worms, three cases of beer, one fishing cane, seven cork screws, three incipient cases of jim-jams, nine boxes of cigars and a few bottles of case goods, leaving instructions to the effect that if we were not back in two days to have forwarded to us another loaf of bread and a keg of beer, for you must know that we meant to sober up if it took all summer, and we didn't want to run short of the necessaries of life while

we were at it. Jones wanted to take along a roll blankets for bedding, but Finsley

said: "Now, look here, D., thash jist like you, want to go out an' rough it so ash to sober up an' take along all the luxuries of civilized life. What yer wanter do so ash to git sober ish to live hard, an', besides, by the time night comes we'll be so bloody, ploomin' drunk one couldn't find the blankets no how, shee?"

"All right, jish you shay, but blame my skin 'fi am goin' to git drunk on thish trip, but we won't come home till mornin, hic!"

"Shore! None of ush goin' to git drunk. 'Fany body gits drunk we'll roll 'im in the creek—'But (singing) a short life and merry one just suits a thoroughbred.

'Boys," said Beck, "I'm willin' to live just as hard an' sober as any of you, but I think we'd better take along a few blankets."

Mabe so dot was all righd, already, said Cavaugh, "but I vash hafe my poy Shake bring a bologna sausage, some limberger sheese, unt a keg of peer, unt of dose plankets take all dot room up, where dose sheese unt peer goin' to ride, eh?"

That settled it-the blankets were left on the sidewalk, the whip cracked over the backs of four grass-fed ponies and we were off to catch fish and sober up, as the boys all sang-"We won't go home till morning.

Arrived at Peach Creek in the cocoanut pasture, our negro factotum began putting the camp in hape, while most of the party strolled through the brush, leaving Finsley and me in camp. Finsley soon fell asleep and I, in prowl-ing through our commissary department, attracted by its noisy odor, found Cavaugh's brick of limberger cheese, and unwrapping the tin foil from the end of it I cut a few thin slices, which I put under the lining in Finsley's hat, and then I went out and buried the rest of it. Finsley soon woke up, took his hat and a gun and went out to shoot some squirrels. Toward the middle of the afternoon the boys began to straggle in from their hunting ex-pedition, and demanded that we should have dinner immediately. Finsley had killed a goose (a negro farmer living near by was in our camp next day complaining of the loss of one of these birds), Jones had a crow, Lewine had bagged a house cat, which he insisted was a wild one, Beck had killed only time, while Chevaugh had what he pronounced a spring prairie chicken, and

creek and see if I havn't got some fish. While you were all hunting, I got out that polson and put it in the water down here, and from the way it smelt. I bet I've got all the fish in the creek killed." "What polson?" asked two or three in chorus

in chorus. "That wrapped up in tin foll in that package with the Bologna sausage."

"Mine Got in himmell! Dunder unt blitzen! . Dot vas dose Limberger sheese what you wasted. Vere is mine gun?

"Wait a minute. I didn't throw it all in the water."

"Vere ish de rest, then?" "I put a slice or two under the lining

"I put a slice or two under the inning of Finsley's hat." Finsley rose slowly on his elbows, examined his hat, found the melted cheese, smelt of it, and then began to crawl toward his gun. Cavaugh al-ready had his and was putting shells in it. I left camp very suddenly, and heard the screet of forgerms and the heard the report of firearms and the whistling of shot as I tore through the brush. I also heard Jones shouting with delight and swearing he hadn't had so much fun since his grandmother had the measles. I borrowed a mule from a negro and came on into town, rom a negro and came on into town, and will leave on the first train before the boys get in. SLADE. P. S.—I am safely out of Gonzales county, and I have just learned that the fishing party arrived at town next day, full as hunting dogs. S.

WANTED.

A woman who understands general housework to live in the city. Must understand milking, taking care of family dairy, poultry, etc. References required. Address "Mistress," care Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass., July 10th. Triennial Conclave of Knights Temp-

lars, Boston, Mass., August 26th. Cotton States and International Ex-

osition, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th to December 21st.

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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 Cot-ton Belt ticket agent for dates of sale,

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

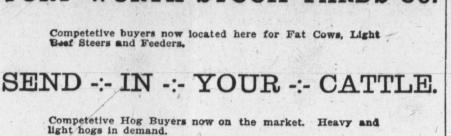
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11 05 a m	LvSherm	an	Ar 4 45 pm	
5 am 435 pm	Lv Mount Ph	easant	Ar 11 20 a m	12 05 a.m.
4 15 p m	Lv Texarka	ort	Ar 11 25 a m	
18 am 10 50 pm	Lv Camde	en	Ar 459 a m	535 pm
35 pm 535 am	ArFair O	aks	Lv 10 25 pm	10 30 sm
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I am confident if he had left the word 'prairie' out he would have properly described his bird. "Fore de Lord, gentlemans, dar am

not much heah to eat; better wait till I cooks some of dem gooses or cats what you brung in," was our negro factotum's reply to our demand for dinner.

"Git on there with you now," said Jones, "and set the festal board-spread out those banquet materials."" The nigger obeyed, and we soon gathered around a spread on which was four different brands of whisky, a bucket of beer, but no glasses, a loaf of bread, a bologna sausage, and a pound of barbecued meat. Finsley was the first to break the silence.

'Boys," he said, "I'm sorter sick, an' I don't feel a bit like eatin'-seems to me everything smells kinder funky."

He had got himself pretty warm hunting, and the limberger I put in his hat had begun to get in its work, "Pompey" said, Cavaugh, "vere vash does Imberger sheese vot I put dat waren in":

dot wagon in!"

"I dun no Mister Cavaugh, I shore never seed 'em." "Vell, you hunt dose sheese up some

more purty quick, already." "Boys, that blame butcher give us

spoilt meat-whew, how it smells," said Finsley. "Just your taste, I guess," was the

reply. "Taste nothin'-guess I can tell when anything stinks." "Here, wash it down with half buck-

Finsley tried the beer, and said: "By gosh. this beer's spoilt; whew! how it smells."

'Oh, you've been drinking too much

lately and your taste is vitiated." "Vitiated h-l. You've all been drunk so long you can't smell nor taste. You wouldn't know a dead hoss from a bunch of normal know a dead hoss from a bunch of roses. I know what it is. It's this hot weather and damp air that spoils everything. That goose I killed spoilt before I. I killed spoilt before I got to camp, and just smelt awful."

"Nonsense!" "Nonsense!" "Nonsense, nothin'-this sweat run-nin' down from under my hat smells like all creation, an' just look, it's kinder yallar. Boys, I'm a mighty sick man, an' this is a very malarial place to camp-simme some that liau place to camp-gimme some that liquor, guess it ain't spoilt-then I'll go lie down in the shade-waugh! the li-quor's spoilt-I'm poilt-whole durn camp's rotten-boys give me a decent funeral."

"Vere dot sheese vos? I'd like to know dot purty quicker." "Seems to me like somebody's feet smells a little loud," said Jones, "blamed if I wouldn't either wash 'em or have 'em amputated."

"I think we've camped too close to a carcase of some kind," said Beck. "Boys," groaned Finsley, "it's me. I'm mortified—good-bye." "If dose sheese don't be found purty soon some poddy has stole dom

soon some poddy has stole dem, or mabe so Pompey have eat um." "Boys," said I, "I'll go down to the

store,  $\rho_{5c}$  a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can

back and get the whole of your money.

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are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

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rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Elyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars

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.



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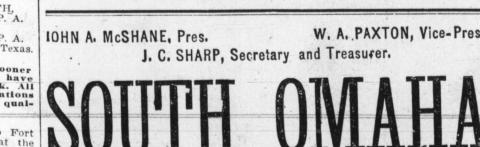
Are the most complete and commodious in the west and second largest in th world. The entire railroad system of the west and southwest centering Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilitie for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894 Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders	959.646	2,050,784	<b>589,555</b> 387,570 69,816		107,494
Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894			45,730 <b>503,116</b>		

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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintenden



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# RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885		130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	.144.457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887		1,011,706	- 76,014	3,202
1888		1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889		1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890		1,673,314	156.185	5,318 8,592
1891		1,462,423	170,849	14.269
1892		1,705,687	185,457 242,581	12,269
1893		1,435,271	242,001	10,200

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year



NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintend

