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THE FARM.

THE COTTON WEEVIL.

The cotton weevil has survived the worst winter southern Texas has known for years, and is ready to resume business. This is the very unwelcome news that reaches the department of agriculture. Talk about reduction of the cotton acreage! There is a pest at work that is going to reduce the American cotton crop more effectually than all of the conventions that can be held. It knocked out 5 per cent of the cotton crop of Texas last year. It will reduce the yield 25 per cent this year, and it is marching on.

When the reports came from Texas of the two hard freezing spells, of snow several inches deep in the streets of Brownsville, conditions of winter which had not been equaled in that region for a long time, the government entomologists hoped that anthonous grandis had been knocked out. But Chief Entomologist Howard says today, his information direct from the field, shows that the weevil has been unaffected by the severe winter, and that more widespread devastation than ever is to be expected this year.
"We have just started two men into

the field," says Prof. Howard, "They will remain with the weevil throughout the season, and make a careful study of it. Up to the present time we have found no way of stopping its ravages save by the most rigorous quarantine. Unless we can get the people them-selves to take hold of the work, there does not seen to be any way of coping with it. The weevil started in the tropical climate. It made its way into the United States from Mexico. But while it had its origin in a tropical country, it does not seem to be affected by the winter of southern Texas, as we hoped it might. I cannot, at present see any reason why the weevil may not make its way through Texas, and into other parts of the South." "What has been the experience of the

Mexicans? Have they found any way of checking the weevil?" "No," replied Prof. Howard. "The only way they have dealt with it has been to stop planting cotton where it

has appeared. The Mexican cotton boll weevil is a winged insect. Prof. Howard does not hesitate to pronounce it the most dan-gerous enemy of the cotton planter. It is not known in India or other cottonraising countries, but seems to have had its origin in eMxico. When the insects first appear the eggs are deposited in the squares and bolls, and the larvae hatch and feed on the interior sub-stance of the buds and bolls. The larvae sometimes feed on the interior of the seed, leaving only the shell, but usually eat seed, or fiber indifferently. The larva generally reaches full growth, having by this time formed a cell of sufficient size to accommodate itself, and in this it pupates. The cell is usually formed next the outer wall or pericarp of the boll, so that the weevil when transformed, has only to make its way through this thin wall to escape. In issuing, it thus leaves a small hole in the pericarp, which marks the cell in the infested lock of

the boll. As many as eleven larvae have been found in one boll.

As the weevils attack first of all the buds within the squares, these usually dis and drop off. Therefore as soon as a field becomes well infested the preset can be told at once by the fact that few or no blooms are to be seen on the plants. A field may be in full bloom, but as soon as the insect gets well spread over it and accomplishes its work hardly a bloom will be

Soon after the squares are attacked they mostly turn yellow and fall to the

It seems probable that a considerable percentage of the weevils winter over in the bolls, in the cells which they have formed therin, either as transformed weevils or as pupae, or perhaps

The government entomologists have traced the travel of the weevil from Mexico. At Matamoros and Browns-ville cotton is grown on both sides of the river, and that is where the weevil crossed the Rio Grande. As long ago as 1892 there was a loss of 90 per cent of the cotton in fields about Brownsville. Since then the weevil has made its way to the San Diego and Nueces regions of Texas, 150 and 250 miles from the border. Cotton shipped in the seed from Brownsville, to be ginned, is supposed to have carried the pest.

"The damage that the weevil does," says Prof. Howard, "is not confined to its ravages on the fiber. It likewise de-

How seriously the department of agriculture regards this enemy of the cotton crop is seen in the following recommendations which will be made to the people of that part of Texas in-cluded in the infested district:

'If possible all infested fields should

ed completely during the winter, while the weevils are in a state of hibernation. Cotton planters in general argue that it will be very difficult to do this. If, however, the plants are all cut down and distributed evenly over the field it should be possible to completely burn all the stalks and any possible leaves or debris there may be upon the ground. If this is done the weevils that are in the bolls and those that may be under the leaves on the ground will be destroyed. This will be a very large percentage of them, and if there are no cracks in the ground nor clods to any extent it will take nearly all of them. It is almost that the great majority of the weevils remain in the cotton fields through the winter, and spread into new fields only during the early part

"In localities where irrigation is practiced as at San Juan Allende, Coahuila, it will be easy to flood the fields after burning them over and allow the water to stand on them for a week or two This would kill any weevils that had crawled into cracks in the ground, and would greatly increase the growth of the plants the following season. In Brownsville irrigation is accomplished only by pumping up water with maand then distributing it, and flooding there would thus be more difficult. It would, however, be possible at some expense, and less irrigation would be necessary during the summer months if this winter flooding were

practiced "In addition to burning and flooding, or burning alone, rotation of crops should be practiced. No cotton, not even a single plant, should be allowed to grow for two years anywhere in the region known to be infested by weevil. If there are in the infested regions any wild malvaceous plants (which is doubtful) in which the weevil could breed, these should be de-stroyed. In this way the insect would be starved out. It starved out. It might exist for year under these conditions, but two

region there is not enough rain to ma ture any crop except cotton, and irrigation is impossible except at Brownsville. But rye and barley could be pro-duced in this region.

Soaking the cotton seed, before planting, in copperas water or Paris green water, is done by some planters.
The government entomologists say this is a fallacious remedy. The application of sulphur to the roots of the plant is also condemned as a waste of energy. But "Paris green or London purple applied in solution of one pound of poison to 150 gallons of water when the balls begin to form may kill a certain per cent of the weevils, if good judgment is used in its application. As the weevils do not feed on the leaves, the application of it simply to the foliage will give no It will be practically impossible to apply it so that it will reach the inside of the squares in sufficient quantity, therefore its application besmall bolls appear will be practically useless. But if a coating of the poison can, by means of spraying, be put on the young bolls as soon as the flower drops, the weevils, in eating through the skin to feed or deposit their eggs, will doubtless be killed. This is on the same principle as spraying young plums to kill the plum weevil. Though the cotton weevil is very tenacious of life, if it eats a certain amount of the poison it necessarily . succumb. practical experiment may be needed to determine the time and method of application of the arsenites which will secure the best results, but it seems certain that it will be hopeless to try to reach the weevils by these

The government will especially urge upon Texas planters this year the destruction of the weevils as far as their presence can be detected in the

means while they are engaged within

the squares.

ripened cotton crop.

"If during the cotton-picking time," says the chief entomologist, "all the infested bolls are gathered in heaps and completely burned, great numbers of the weevils will be destroyed with little extra labor or expense. Each cotton picker could be provided with a separate receptacle for receiving the infested bolls, and it would involve little extra labor to gather these at the time the cotton is picked from each plant. As soon as the field is picked the heaps of infested bolls can be burned. This would kill a very large percentage of the weevils, and if thoroughly done at each picking, it would almost dispense with the necessity of burning the fields over in the Either ashes alone or a mixwinter. ture of one part of lime to two parts of ashes, if it could be dusted on the plants in such a way as to enter the squares, would undoubtedly repel the weevils to a certain extent. It should be applied as soon as the first weeappear in the fields.

The department has already appealed to Texas to take action as a state. "Concerted action over a large area like this," it is agreed, "can only be secured by the aid of legislation. Laws should be passed compelling every one who grows cotton in 1894 in the in-fested districts to thoroughly treat every one of his fields according to the best means that can be suggested.

"Inspectors could be appointed to see that these laws are faithfully carried out. In case they are not erly complied with at once the inspectors should have power to hire this done and attach the property for compensation to the state. way only can we hope to secure con-certed action, and without concerted action all efforts to subdue the pest

will be in vain." The pest has secured such a hold in Mexico that to insure permanent pro-tection if the weevil shall have been stamped out in Texas a Chinese wall must be erected.

"Laws should be passed," say the recommendations, "decreeing the Ric Grande border of Texas for a width of fifty miles to be a non-cotton producing belt, compelling all persons to abandon the raising of cotton in that area, and providing for the destruction of all cotton plants (and other malvaceae, if such exist) within the same. If, by the greatest good judgment and most efficient and concerted labor, the weevil is exterminated in the present infected districts in Texas, and this non-cotton zone fails to be established on the border, fresh importations will occur instantly and all the labor will have to be performed over again. The only alternative lies Mexico exterminating the weevil within her borders, which it will be almost impossible for her to do, as that is its natural home and its original food plants probably exist there in quantity.

Cotton growers in the state of Texas, in both the infested and the uninfested regions, should organize at once and petition the state pass suitable laws for the extermination of the pest within the limits of the state, and for the establishment of a non-cotton border zone. Growers in the infested region should desire to rid themselves of the pest, while those in the uninfested region should equally interested in preventing further spread and preserving their fields from its attack. If these measures are not carried out the time is near when Texas will cease to hold its

own as the greatest cotton-producing region of the globe. region of the globe.
"I estimate," says Prof. Townsend, who has been all over the infested region, "that one-fifth or at least one-sixth of the entire cotton-producing region of Texas is infested with the weevil. The damage last year in the infested region averaged 80 per cent, which is about 15 per cent of the entire crop of the state. If the weevil is not exterminated or greatly reduced in numbers it will spread over a con-siderable additional area the coming season. If the conditions for its spread are at all favorable, as they are apt to be, the new area that will be invaded next season will doubtelss equal extent the area already infested. The damage to the crop in such case will range from 75 per cent to over 90 per cent in the whole regiou infested. Thus, it is extremely probable that unless some means are especially taken to prevent, the cotton crop of Texas in 1895 will be reduced by more

than 25 per cent. "These conditions will continue to grow indefinitely worse in succeeding years until cotton-raising will have to be abandoned in many districts (as Monclova, in Mexico) if not in all; and the least unfavorable outlook that can be predicted is that a much greatoutlay of expense and labor will be necessary to raise cotton than formerly. At the same time it will com-mand a much higher price, but all far-seeing persons will realize that the gain in price cannot begin to rec ense either the state or the individual planter for the immense decline in production that will ensue."—Wash-

IRRIGATION.

A TEXAS ENTERPRISE

A drive out from Brownwood to the scene of Mr. F. A. Swinden's irrigation operations, now rapidly approaching completion, would convince anyone of that gentleman's energy and enterprise. Mr. Swinden is an Englishman, but has been many years in Texas. When in the employ of Mr. Wm. Cameron, the great lumber merchant, he had good opportunities for studying the pecular surroundings in about forty different parts of Texas, where gentleman's lumber yards were situated. He then fixed on Brownwood as the scene of his future operations, and has for ten or twelve years, as the partner of Mr. Cameron, carried on the largest lumber business in this part of Texas; but this has not absorbed the whole of Mr. Swinden's attention. About eight years ago he bought what was then known as the P. Sullivan survey on the east side of the bayou and his untiring industry and energy has transformed what old residents knew as a mesquite prairie, the haunt of large herds of cattle and horses, which heavy rains always transformed into a terrible swamp, dreaded by all travelers, into what we believe the most beautiful farm scene in Texas, as it is certainly the largest pecan orchard in the world.

Crossing the bayou the view of nearly a thousand acres in cotton, the fields going right back to the post oak ridge where are conspicuous the large barns, two ornamental villas, and the numerous tenant houses of Mr. Swinden and a little further to the left the large house owned by Mr. Fixgerald, the scene is one to please the most fastidious.

But Mr. Swinden has not found coton raising uniformly profitable and he determined, after a trip to the irrigated districts of California, not to wall for the formation and action of that company which has been so largely talked of, and commenced irrigation works on his own account.

Acting on the advice of a first rate engineer who considered the watershed of six or eight hundred acres sufficient, he has constructed an enormous dam, under the superintendence of Mr. I. B. Smith at the east side of his farm which looks massive enough for a railroad. It is three-quarters of a mile long, about fifteen feet high, fifty feet wide at the base and ten or twelve at the top. Two sluices of rock, set in cement will let the water out into two main ditches from which the field below of four hundred acres will be irrigated. As an auxiliary means of filling the immense eservoir this dam will form, covering fifty-five acres, he has placed a double action pump on the edge of the bayou which will raise a stream of water about sixty feet, from the water's edge, throwing it into a flume some twenty feet from the ground which will connect with the reservoir a mile distant. This will be worked by a sixty horse power engine, with eighty horse power boiler, which have been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Walter Thorn of New Orleans, a young engineer of ability whose services Mr. Swinden has been fortunate in securing. Mr. Thorn has already erected over forty similar plants on the lagoons of Mississippi and Louis-

When out there, we met an English gentleman named Hollingsworth, who had just come from California where he informed us he had just sold land with water privileges at \$250 an acre, and that he considered the Bayou valley to be better land and emphasized the fact that our much nearer loca-tion to the great Eastern and Northern markets should give Texas a great advantage over California for fruit, etc. With five acres of tomatoes, five cabbage, five of onions, fifty in Irish potatoes, fifteen in broom corn, etc., etc., Mr. Swinden will be a large employer of that kind of labor which is at a discount at Brownwood, except when the cotton picking is on, and n this way improve the trade of our

Mr. Swinden will proceed to fill the when the first rise takes place on the bayou. It will take twenty-six days pumping night and day, at a cost of \$350. We might add the dam, including the cutting of the ditch, will cost \$2300, and the whole works will foot up to \$6000; nearly doubling the cost of the land, the value of however, it will increase nearly ten fold.

Brownwood is to be congratulated by having a man of Mr. Swinden's enterprise and activity among her citizens and we cannot doubt that his example will be followed by many other land owners along the Bayou valley in near future.-West Texas Farm Journal.

IN JONES COUNTY.

The most progressive and earnest advocate of irrigation in Jones county is Hon. J. V. Cockrell, present congressman from this district, who with his son, Mr. Fred Cockrell of Abilene. is preparing to put 1000 acres under irrigation in the Clear Fork valley, taking the water from the Clear Fork with pumps. They have purchased a six-inch Wonder pump and a twentynorse power engine and boiler, sufficient power to run three six-inch pumps. The engine and pump will be in position at the farm, which is eighteen miles north of Abilene, in about three weeks. Reservoirs to facilitate distribution of water will be constructed at convenient places, and the whole work for the irrigation of 100 acres completed as quickly as possible. When the pump is ready to be set to work Judge Cockrell will issue a general invitation to those interested in irrigation to visit the farm, see the chinery at work and enjoy a big fish fry. This day is looked forward to with great interest by those who have learned of the judge's enterprise, success of which means a revolution

in agriculture in Jones county.

The Clear Fork, as stated before, traverses sixty miles of Jones county, and thousands of acres of the broad valley on either side of this stream are susceptible of irrigation at a very small cost.

Besides the lands along the Clear Fork there are thousands of acres in the valleys of Deadman, Spring, California, Elm, Fork, Mulberry, Cottonwood and other creeks that can be irrigated by building dams and saving the water for irrigation that now goes to the gulf .- Abilene Reporter.

AT SMALL COST

Irrigating small tracts of land by raising water with wind-mill or other power is entirely practicable, and is being adopted quite extensively. A thousand barrels of water will cover an acre to the depth of an inch. The Irrigation Farmer, of Kansas, reports a case of an 8-foot wind-mill with a (preferably three) years of such treatment would probably result in its extermination.

The great drawback to rotation of crops is that in most of the infested production that will ensue. Washington Correspondent Globe-Democrat.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamp, etc., direct from the Texas crops is that in most of the infested production that will ensue. Washington Correspondent Globe-Democrat.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stroke, irrigating hine acres of garden, from which a whole family was supported, and left a profit beside. The

water was pumped from a 51-foot well into a reservoir built in a knoll enough above the ground to be irrigated to flood it. The reservoir in this case was 100 feet square, and built of earth. cost nothing but labor. An 8-inch pump and a 12-foot wheel will lift from well 20 to 50 feet deep 65 to 85 gallons a minute, with an ordinary wind. This would be water enough pumped in about eight hours to irrigate an acre with an inch of water. And since, with good cultivation, that depth of water would keep crops growing nicely for many days it will be seen that such an outfit would prove one of the most profitable invetstments on the farm. If those who are interested with write to advertisers of wind-mills and pumping machinery in this paper they will get estimates of capacity and cost that will be surprising. This subject becomes a very important one when considered in the light of the fact that 10 to 15 acres of well watered land may produce more in a season that a quarter-section, drouth-stricken farm.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

TAR FOR TREE WOUNDS. Some kinds of fruit trees have such delicate bark that their trunks and in some cases their branches have their bark scalded and cracked by exposure to the sun. The twenty-ounce apple is especially liable to this injury. It is a very valuable and productive variety and this is its only fault. Henry Reynolds of North Carolina says that the application of tar to bark that is scaldapplication of tar to bark that is scald-ed and cracked enables it to heal per-fectly. He finds it very valuable to cure the injuries made by the peach tree borer, taking care to first kill the borer. The application of the tar to the trunk of peach trees near the ground he finds to be the cheapest and easiest way to prevent the deposit of the peach borers' eggs.

CELERY CULTURE.

There are some garden products rare ly found in farm gardens, for the rea son that they are thought to be too troublesome for any but the professional gardener. One of these is celery one of the most desirable vegetables for the table, either fresh or cooked culture of this plant is as easy growing potatoes, says the New York "Times." It does best on a low, moist soil, deeply worked, and not especially rich. It must not be planted until the latter end of the summer, as it is hardy and withstands the early frosts of the fall, and if planted too early runs to seed prematurely.

The method of growing it is as fol-lows: The seed is sown about May, in a rich seed bed, and rather thinly, to get stocky plants. By July they are ready for planting in the permanent bed. The soil of this is deeply cultivated and preferably fertilized, rather than manured, as manure encourages the rust and other fungoid diseases to which celery is liable. The old way of setting the plants in trenches is no longer practiced, but they are set in rows on the level, the rows being three and a half feet apart, with the plants six inches apart in the rows. If they are set out in the afternoon and watered in the evening they will im-mediately recover from the moving, and by frequent cultivation they will grow fast. As the stems lengthen they are gathered up, gradually raising a bank on each side of the row, to cover the stalks and keep them white, as well the end of September this earthing up is increased, the stalks bunched together to keep the soil out of the hearts, and only the top leaves are left out. The sides of the steep are left out. ridge are banked to preserve the shape and nothing more is done until No ember, when, after a few frosts, the plants are taken up and pitted in a dry place, with the top leaves even with the surface and the plants packed closely together. In this way, from freezing, the plants may be all winter, or they may be packed in boxes or barrels and are kept in a root house or a cellar.

A STUDY OF THE TOMATO. The ideal tomato should be of me-

dium size, firm texture, perfectly smooth, have a rich color, be early and prolific. My own taste calls for a fruit which is solid and "meaty," containing thich cell-walls, but relatively few seeds. Such a fruit was found best strains of Ignotum and of New England field culture. tastes demand a fruit with a large per cent of "pulp." The Chemin Market ments this want; but, while one of the most prolific sorts under glass, it is so late as to be discarded for New Engand field culture.
Solidity is largely an individual, rath-

er than a varietal character, and depends upon the relative number of cells, or seed cavities, and also the number of seeds developed. The development of seeds also depends largely upon the amount of pollen produced and utilized in the flowers, and, within certain limits, this determines the form, size and solidity of the fruit For field culture we sow seed in "flats" about April 1. As soon as the seedlings begin to crowd, they are removed to three inch, and later to four inch pots. Some object to frequent hand-ling, but with us it has been beneficial We are convinced that if properly handled in the house, tomato plants may be safely set in the field earlier than is ommonly supposed and with good reults. Midsummer trimming of the plants has usually hastened the ripen-ing of the fruit then set, and we regard the practice as a good one for ama-teurs, but questionable in commercial plantations

old notion that relatively poor soil is better for tomato growing was long ago exploded; but as yet com-paratively little accurate work has been done toward determining the spe element, or combination of the ments, which will produce the best re-sults. Deductions from experiments in Maryland indicate that potash tends to develop acid in the fruit, while phosphoric acid produces a larger percentage of sugar. Voorhees found that ni-trate of soda, used in small amounts or divided into two or more applications, increased the yield without delaying early ripening; but if large quantities were used, maturity was retarded. But it was concluded that nitrogen is the ruling element in the growth of the tomato, although its best effect depends upon the presence of a full sup-ply of other elements. In general, we hold that while heavy fertilizing does not lessen productiveness, the best fertilizers are those which hasten growth early in the season.—Prof. M. W. Munson in Colman's Rural World.

LIMA BEANS.

This delicious and wholesome bean one of the pleasures and profits of the garden. Any good garden will grow them, and the varieties are multiplying When I select my seed for the next season I always do it when picking the green crop, says a writer in an ex-change. Wherever I find an early, well-formed and well-filled pod I mark it by tying a string loosely around its stem and let it hang for ripening. I always plant in rows 3 feet apart.

and for my family of seven I plant two rows 20 feet long or four rows 10 feet This gives us an abundance of green picking and quite a number of messes of the dry beans. I make the ground nice, fine and smooth. Then I draw a line and stick a bean edgewise eye down, 4 inches apart in the row with my thumb and forefinger, and then sift along the row some finely pul-verized stable manure. When the verized stable manure. When the beans are up sufficiently high I cultivate carefully until they start their runners, then I go to the lumber yard and get three light posts 2 by 2 and two strips of inch plank 2 inches wide. If my rows are 20 feet long, I put one post equidistant between the rows at each and one in the middle. Then each end, and one in the middle. Then I put the strips of board edgewise on these posts as high up on them as I can conveniently reach. These strips form a ridge pole above, and between the rows. I then split some short stakes about 15 inches long out of a piece of board or straight splitting stove wood and drive them directly in the rows of beans in a slanting postthe rows of beans in a stanting posi-tion about 3 feet apart in the rows. Then using ordinary wool twine I run a string along these stakes, looping it on them so as to keep it from slipping; and from this string I pass strings over the ridge board to each bean hill, and the work is done; only I then carefully loosen up the soil, pull the earth from the center well up to the rows, and then let them run along the strings till they reach the top, which is the signal for pinching the runners off. The cost and trouble is small, and the string and poles can be used for several seasons. Besides, when a lit-tle care is taken to do the work neatly, the growing beans are an ornament in the garden. I raise all pole beans the same way.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE. B. Singer, representing the beet sugar manufacturing industry of Nebraska, talked to a Dallas News reporter at Fort Worth as follows: "We are seking new fields and have planted large experiment crops near Henrietta, Archer City, Wichita Falls and Iowa Park. The plants are now up a half inch and doing well. At the proper time the roots will be gathered, saccharine tests made and if these prove satisfactory many beet sugar plants in Nebraska will move to Texas. A company has already organized to put the capacity of this plant will be largely determined by the saccharine tests made, which we hope to have conducted by the state university." Mr. Singer says further that over 4000 acres in watermelons has been planted within a radius of four miles of Henrietta.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

One great point in opening a public meeting like a Farmer's Institute, is to start the blood into circulation, the brain to thinking, and to put all present in a receptive and communicative condition of mind. A good presiding officer is half the battle-unfortunately they are few and far to find-and a well prepared thoroughly digested program adapted to the time, the people and the necessities of the occasion, goes very far to contribute the remainder. A Farmer's Institute is an occasion for something bright, cheery, sparkling It calls for no solemn exand happy. ercises, and nothing of a long drawn out or prosy character is in place there: When the meeting is called to order the pace is set for the balance of the meeting. A mistake here is apt to give it a dragging, unbalanced and unthrifty character all the way through. address of welcome from some one well known at the place of meeting should precede the real business, and if pos-sible tell the visitors something of the country thereabouts and othe character of the business done there. This should be responded to by one of the visitors who is apt at the work, and his remarks outline what is to be done and said. In other words, he should put the audience in good humor, make all feel at home, and if possible infuse a little innocent humor into the occasion. A little nonsense is relished by us all, every where; and relieves the occasion of dullness and acidity.

Then a short address on a capital subject, a captivating one if you please, of ten or fifteen minutes, quickly taken up by others apt at the work in two or three minute talks, and the audience called upon for expressions of opinion for or against. When it is evident that nothing more is to be said on the ques-tion, start another. Long speeches, long essays or prosy and elaborate talks are

to be deprecated and avoided. The question to be considered in preparing the program is, what do these people need? Who is the best man to give it to them? Who shall follow him as to excite interest and impress the people present with the correctness of there is profit in their adoption? aim is to be practical, and to respond to the necessities of the occasions with as much earnestness as though the cry had been of a Macedonian character 'Come over and help us." we do to be saved? The people hunger for light and knowledge; the members of the institute party ought to be able to give it, and in the giving to so impress them as that they may return to their homes better prepared to do battle for life, better and wiser men. Coleman's Rural World.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of such of our readers as may have an interest in that connection to the new 1895 advertisement of the De Laval Cream Separators, which appears in another column.

If any dairy authority were asked to name the one thing which has contributed most to the development and im-provement of our dairy interests in the last few years, the answer would un-questionably be—the Cream Separator. And when one speaks of the Cream Separator the name of De Laval seems

almost synonymous therewith Separators come and go, but the De Laval appears to maintain an even prestige at all times. It was practically the first to make itself known in dairying, and much of our progress in this great interest is doubtless due to it. For several years after the Power separators were introduced in our creameries, nothing was known but the De Laval, except a cumbersome machine styled the "Danish-Weston," which has now gone out of use. Then for several years when dairy separators were first introduced, they were solely of Le La-val make. These were not altogether practical for general purposes, and were followed by the present styles of De Laval Hand machines termed the 'Baby." The success of these latter has been such as to naturally bring about attempted competition from other concerns, but the field is so large a one and so constantly developing, that there is ample room for all.

Awoman who is willing to work, and understands her business, wants a po-sition as housekeeper on a ranch. Ad-dress Mrs. M. A. P., care Stock and Farm Journal. Fort Worth. Texas.

SWINE.

ARTICHOKES.

There is hardly any other plant whose merits are so variously estimated as the artichoke. Some farm ers are very enthusiastic over the tubers, while others declare them a very pest and will have nothing to do with them. These last are generally the men who, when the artichoke boom of twenty years ago was in full swing, took the fever badly. The artichokes not coming up to the extravagant expectations so unreasonably formed, they were forthwith denounced as of no value whatsoever.

The fact is that the value of artichokes are the same and the same are the same artichokes.

chokes depends largely upon the value of the land and the character of the of the land and the character of the soil. They should never be used upon expensive land or that regularly tilled, but upon a dry soil they are of considerable value as a crop for hogs and other stock. They are hardy, and will grow and yield well when other crops for hogs and yield well when other crops. fail. Artichokes are as easily grown as corn. They should be planted, cultivated and harvested like potatoes, to which their feeding value is about equal. They are, however, a peren-nial, and enough tubers should be left in the ground for the next year's crop. The best manure for artichokes when they are established is good, heavy cow manure. They are gross feeder heavy and give enormous crops when treated generously. The tops are as good for cattle, sheep and horses as the tubers are for hogs.

WORMS IN PIGS. I keep a very large herd, between 300

and 400. Can you give me an effectual recipe to exterminate these parasites? Will you kindly state how to administer the same, and oblige?—W. Q. C. Something more than simply dosing the pigs with medicine is required to effectually exterminate these pests, for it must be borne in mind that although a course of suitable medicine may expel worms from the intestines alreging tayorable. tines, circumstances being favorable, or rather Of course, they quickly breed again, others soon take their place. for an animal to be infested with worms, the germs or embryos must first be taken into the system, and in the case of the common bowel worms of pigs these are taken in either with the food or water; consequently vent pigs from getting worms the food, water, etc., must be freed from the germs or embryos. To do this I advise that, for a time at least, all food, liquid and solid, be boiled before being given; that the pigs be not allowed to drink at ditches, pools, etc., and that orchards, paddocks, meadows, etc., where they run out be treated to a dressing of salt in spring and gas lime in the au-tumn. Particular attention should be paid, too, to the sanitary condition of styes, etc., frequently swilling them down with boiling water and some dis-infectant, such as sanitas. The following medicine will expel the worms if care be taken that (practically) each pig gets a proper dose: Santonine, powdered areca nut, and Colombo root given in a little food after the pigs have been kept absolutely fasting for twelve hours. Then the next morning give each pig a dose of castor oil or Epsom salts, also on an empty stomach. The dose of santonine for a pig four months old is 5 grains; areca nut, 1-2 drachm; Colombo root, 1-2 drachm; castor oil, 1

AFTER FARROWING.

ounce; Epsom salts, 1-2 ounce.-Live

After farrowing, says John Cownie in the "Rural Life," the sow should have a drink, and if the weather is cold or wet and chilly it ought slightly warmed; a handful of shorts udded is all the nourishment required, and no solid food should be given for at least twenty-four hours. the critical time in the life of a pig, the fatailties are usually large and Scours or diarrhoea is a frequent occur-rence, fevers are common, thumps, socalled, is another complaint, and the farmer is indeed fortunate who brings the little ones to an age of six or eight weeks without any of these diseases. The cure of all or any of these complaints is somewhat uncertain, and even at the best the affected pigs are seriously retarded in their growth.

Prevention in this case is certainly better than cure, and to that end all efforts should be directed. Scours most frequently occur in cold, wet weather, and, this being the case,

clean, dry, warm quarters will in a great measure act as a preventive. Carin feeding a sow is also essential, for any indiscretion on her part will quickly show itself on the pigs. Light, cooling food, limited in quantity, should be fed for some time after farrowing; wheat and oats ground together make a good light swill, and bran and shorts are equally good. If there is a disposi-tion to looseness of the bowels either in sow or pigs, a few feeds of dry oats will be beneficial to both. Feed light and feed carefully for some time after farrowing, gradually increasing the feed as the pigs become stronger and require more nourishment.

In feeding any kind of swill or soaked food it must be sweet, and even a tainted barrel or tub proves dangerous for little pigs. Keep everything sweet and clean, and add a small amount of baking soda or salaratus to the swill occasionally to neutralize any acidity. A day or two after farrowing the sow should be allowed the run of the pasture; she will not remain long away from the pigs at first, but the exercise will be beneficial not only to herself, but also to the pigs. Cleanliness is also promoted by giving the sow her liberty twice a day, but she should not be turned out in cold, wet weather. When on grass, a small amount of corn can profitably be fed; and I have never known bad results to with an abundance of good pasture and

It will be found better to keep each litter of pigs separate till they are three or four weeks old. When they get together younger than this the get together younger than this the stronger pigs fare the best, while those that are more in need have to stand back and look on. Pigs should never be allowed in the pasture field when the grass is wet, and in cold, rainy weather they should be kept under cover. But even pigs are benefited by exercise, and they should be encouraged to move around in the pen or yard. Sows and pigs ought to have a pasture field for themselves, and if this is not already provided, a few acres should be fenced off for their especial use.

It requires care, thought and labor to successfully raise pigs, and no animal on the form will so soon or better

mal on the farm will so soon or better pay for the time and work than the thrifty shoat and well-finished hog.

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

Land Commissioner Baker has is-issued notice to all persons who pur-chased any class of school lands under the act of 1883 and prior to the act of February 19, 1885, who have hereto-fore defaulted in the payment of in-terest that he will begin on Monday, May 20, to mark all such forfeited as the law directs. Payments made up to August 1, 1893, will save forfeiture until November 1, 1895.

HE NEEDS THE JOURNAL.

Campbellton, Tex., May 3, 1895. Editor Journal: Please have Texas Stock and Farm Journal started to me. Will send check on receipt of first paper. I have lost enough since stock have commenced to sell at living prices by not having your paper to consult demands, to pay for 2000 copies two demands, to pay for 2000 copies two years. Send sample copy—no, put me down for one year, ten years or as long as the Journal is published, for which find enclosure. Your friend,

T. M. PEELER.

In speaking of the ticks which are on Southern cattle, Albert Dean said that the only thing that will kill them is cold temperature. Said he: "I have known ticks after they were hatched without out to live for four months without nouishment. What they need is blood, and when they find a location upon an animal they will suck the blood and then they commence to grow. I have had them to live all winter under a glass jar in my desk. Cooper Curtice of Philadelphia, was the first one to discover the fact that the tick, which he dubbed Boophilus Boyle, produced he dubbed Boophilus Bovis, produced Texas fever.

C. L. Ware and Pat Doolan, with a number of cattle, were here Thursday to arrange a date to meet the farmers of Wichita and adjoining counties for the purpose of discussing a plan to be adopted whereby the farmer, the cattleman, the railroads, and in fact the whole country, may be benefited. It is proposed that the farmer turn his attention to fodder crops, the cattleman to buy the products of his farm, and the railroads in turn to furnish a market for the fat holds by granting market for the fat herds by granting the lowest possible rates. It is a good move and a feasible one, and the Denver road deserves much credit for taking the lead in it.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Taylor, Tex., May 6, 1895: Two train loads of 24 cars of fat beef steers will be shipped out from Taylor to the Chicago market tonight by the following parties: G. E. King, 4 car loads; J. B. and R. B. Pumphrey, 8 cars; Bland, Robertson & Co., 3 cars; Leman and Nathan Baker, 4 cars; W.

Wright & Co., 5 cars.

H. Bland will ship 2 car loads of sheep by the same trains. George Cato and Willis Holman of wer here Sautrday and bought

of Womack & Sturgis 5 cars of fat beef steers, which they shipped to Chicago Saturday night. Barney Cunningham, a sheep man of Taylor, has just received "the returns" from a shipment of 500 head of

sheep to Chicago a few days ago. After the freight and commissions had been paid the returns consisted of a check for \$59.10 or about 11 cents per head.

Another heavy rain fell here last Stock water and grass is now int. MINOR H. BROWN.

SCHOOL LAND NOTICE.

The following has been issued from he land office. This is intended to the land office. This is intended to give notice to all persons who purchased any class of school land under the act of 1883 and prior to the act of February 19, 1885, who have heretofore defaulted in the payment of interest, that I will begin on Monday, the 20th instant, to mark all such sales for-felted as the law directs.

This notice is not repuired under the law, but in view of the fact that many persons have not kept their interest payments promptly made in consequence of the decision in the case of Berendo Stock company vs. McCarty, and also because many fully expected the legislature to give them some sort of relief payments have been deferred. I feel that this notice is due to the public. I hope that all persons who do not wish their sale forfelted will avail themselves of this notice and pay up at least enough to put their account in good standing. Payments made up to August 1, 1893, will save forfeiture until November 1, 1895.

A. J. BAKER, Commissioner. TWO FROM KANSAS CITY.

We have from time to time called attention to the large demand from Texas for blooded bulls, and it is believed that the time has come when Texas breeders see the importance of improving their herds. The Santa Fe last night took out three cars of blooded bulls for the ranch of Mrs. C. Adair, near Panhandle City. A car. for the same ranch also went from

Lawrence and one from Emporia, Kan.,

yesterday, making five cars for one When Secretary Morton made a ruling admitting Mexican cattle he said 8000 beef cattle were ready to come to the Kansas City market and would be shipped within two days.
That was two weeks ago. Albert Dean reports: "Daniel McCunningham, at Eagle Pass, says 478 cattle were admitted there on April 23 for grazing purposes in Kinney county, Tex., and 112 cattle on the same day for grazing burposes in Mayerick county, Tex. On April 27 550 cattle were admitted for the same county for grazing and on the same day 467 for immediate slaugh-

STATE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

ter. In all 1607." Can this be another

of Morton talking for the peo-

The limit for crossing the quarantine line as fixed by the Federal governline as fixed by the Federal govern-ment is February 15; and here comes in a clash of authority; but it is to the interest of the business men and every stockralser in the Panhandle who has stockraiser in the Pannandie who has cattle to sell or who expects to ship to northern feeding grounds to hold to the date fixed by the Federal law. We believe that the time to bring cattle above the quarantine line should be extended to the middle of March or even to the 1st of April, but after that time it is dangerous to bring catthe from below into the Panhandle.

And now for a word of warning to our business men and to all others interested: Three years ago the rabbit's foot was worked on us and our trade well nigh broken up by a herd coming here in violation of the Federal law.

Let us see to it that the law is Let us see to it that the law is strictly enforced this year. The fol-

lowing letter is self-explanatory and will also explain this article:

Austin, Tex., April 25, 1895. Dear Sir—You wrote me some time ago in regard to the ruling on the at-torney-general's office on the question of shipping cattle across the state quarantine line. I have talked with Attorney-General Crane on the subject and he construes the law of 1893 to mean what it says, and holds that cattle can be moved across the quaran-tine line at any time between November 1 and May 15, so far as the state law is concerned. Yours truly,

D. F. GOSS.

The Federal law says that cattle

The Federal law says that cattle shall not be allowed to cross after February 15, and if Uucle Sam gets his long fingers around a smuggler's throat that smuggler will wish that he hadn't done so. Where there is a conflict in law it is always safe to obey the highest court. In this case the United States supreme court will have the last say in the matter.—Live

DR. SALMON'S VIEW.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, on being interrogated as to Mr. Armour's statement of an average constant loss of between 17c and 18c on each head of cattle slaughtered by his house during a long period of time, said that he had no criticisms to make as to the veracity of the statement as far as it goes, but he adds:
"Mr. Armour separates the dressed beef department from the transporta-tion trade and from various departments of his business, which are all closely related. It is currently rumor-

ed and generally believed that the firm of Armour & Co. have about 3000 refrigerator cars rolling over the various railroads of the United States carrying dressed beef to their customers and some wickedly curious people declare that they can not tell when they bought dressed beef how much of the money goes for transportation and how much for meat. Possibly, if Mr. Armour will state the losses incurred by his firm in the transportation of beef during the same period of time that covered in stating its losses upon

beef itself, the further losses of that firm would so excite public sympathy that those who do eat beef would eat more and those would eat it, too, who never ate it before. However, until it is known what the losses of Armour & Co. are upon the business of their refrigerator cars in carrying dressed meats, the public may refrain from

NEED INFORMATION. Lieutenant Britton Davis, manager of the famous Corralitos Mining and

Cattle company, is in the city and, speaking about the importation of Mexican cattle says:
"If the Associated Press dispatches

correctly report the American depart-ment of agriculture, the ignorance of the department officials on all matters pertaining to Mexican cattle imports is inexcusable and they should either investigate the matter or wear muz-zles. The press dispatches of April 17, zles. say: The action of the department in raising the embargo on Mexican cattle is expected to have the effect of keep-ing the price of beef from going up **BUCHAN'S**

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

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

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

have cheap feed on which to fatten them? In all probability Southern states may hereafter see great possi-bilities in diversified farming, and change some of their old methods.

Undeniably a chance would be a good thing for a state whose principal resource has heretofore been the pro-duction of cotton. The South has been quick to take advantage of the changed conditions existing in the stock business, and now to get cattle in that country is more difficult, the prices are very high and it begins to look as though there was something in the remark made by Mr. Springer, that the Montana stockman must raise calves or go out of the business.

It is not likely that the day will ever come when it will not be profitable in this country to range cattle, but the system of handling cattle is about to undergo a change, and to those who realize this fact and prepare to meet it will success come. The stockmen of this state must raise their own feeders if they expect to stay in business, and to do this successfully is a question that will admit of a great deal of study. There is no doubt but what, if the old time methods of handling the cattle should be resorted to again, that it would only be a question of time, and possibly a short time at that, when the business would receive a set back as serious as that of the winter of '86 and '87. Cows that are heavy with calf will not stand the extreme cold weather that we sometimes have, without feed and shelter; calves that are dropped in February and March are pretty sure to die.

When breeding is successfully carried on in this country, it will be when the stockman is prepared to shelter and feed his cows. This is impracticable so far as large herds are con-cerned. The stockman who handles a large herd of she stock must do so with the knowledge of the risks incident to the business, but there is no question but that a very much larger percentage of calves may be had by herding the bulls and having the

calves come about the first of April.

There is a possibility that a very much hardier class of cattle can be had than the Texas cattle. We note that Mr. Biddle has recently imported some Galloway bulls from Scotland, which he will turn into his herd. The result of this experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest and may result in great benefit to our

stockmen. A great deal can be said in favor of Williamson county Farmers' Institute, has issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee at Georgetown Monday, June 3, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of preparing a program and making arrangements for the next annual institute. MINOR H. BROWN.

CATTLE ARE SCARCE. Prairie Hill, Tex., May 7, 1895.

Editor Journal. As it has been some time since anything appeared in the Journal from this (Limestone) county, I write you a few lines to let you know how every-thing is getting along in this part of

the country.

We have had two good rains recentlv and crop prospects are good. The
grass is as fine as it can be, and what
stock we have here are doing well. There are but very few cattle in this country. There are no stock cattle to amount to anything, and a very limited supply of beef cattle. If Mr. Morton had time to travel over this part of

Texas, he would wonder where as many cattle come from as there is. This was once the finest stock coun-This was once the finest stock country in the state, but the man with the plow and hoe has control of this country now, and if the farming interest continues to spread as it has for the last five years, the people that have to eat beef will be glad to get half rations.

I have just had a letter from my son in Wheeler county. He says cattle are fattening the fastest he ever saw, and grass is good. G. W. MORRIS. grass is good.

SOME CATTLE TRADES. LaSalle County, May 6, 1895.

Editor Journal. There have bene some large trades in cattle lately, made in this county. A. Armstrong sold to T. E. Tarver of the Hanse ranch, one thousand 2-year-old Mexicans at \$10 per head. W. H. Jennings sold his 2-year-olds at \$13. Mallory of Austin and Dull Bros. bought 1000 1 and 2-year-old heifers of Ainsworth & Presnale of Smith county Ainsworth & Presnale of Smith county at \$7 and \$9. S. V. Edwards, inspector, sold 800 4-year-olds and up steers to Walling & Craig of Hill county. Captain W. C. Irvin is here: Richard Johnson of Encinal is a visitor. We need rain badly. A COW BOY. (While the Journal appreciates letters of this class, "Cow Boy" must sign his name to secure recognition. The signature to a communication will The signature to a communication will not be published when a request is

made to withhold same,-Ed.)

THE CELEBRATED KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS.

higher, even if it does not cause a de-The calm, self-satisfaction of the department in its assumption of the great benefits to follow the importation of Mexican cattle is admirable, but any child on the border knows that Mexican cattle, except a few herds in the north owned by Americans and Englishmen, are a small scrubby lot. utterly unfit for any purpose but can-ning, and hardly fit for that. All the beef cattle in Mexico fit for the American market, would not supply Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha three days, and if Mr. Morton's officials don't know this, they would do well to drop the chemical equation of the elusive potato bug long enough to get at least a school boy knowledge of the resources of their Southern neighbors. If their 'onary' duties won't permit of their forsaking the seclusion of those leather seated government chairs, we might subscribe a fund and send our genial Colonel Dan East on an educa ional mission. Meats have gone up in the states because the supply of range cattle has run short, and it will be 30 per cent. higher in twelve months. Is it to be supposed that the big four are going to stand the losses incurred by a shortage of range cattle? Not much. And meantime the United States has quarantined lhe Mexican yearlings and 2-year-olds, that in Montana or Colorodo would develop into marketable cat-tle. As for fat beef cattle, there will be none for sale in Mexico before the summer rains brings grass.-El Paso Times.

A TEXAN'S TALK.

In the short talk that Mr. Springer of Texas made at the Stock Growers' convention last week he said many things that have been becoming more or less apparent to observing stockmen of this county for some time past. He spoke of the great change in the business in Texas, brought about through the use of cotton seed meal on which to fatten cattle.

No doubt but what this will prove o be a great thing for the people of that country, and the idea suggests itself, why, if it is a success in Texas, it may not be made a success in other cotton producing states of the South? Why should not Georgia ship fat cattle to market if the farmers of that state

the Galloway cattle. They come from cold country and are great rustlers, hey grow a long, heavy coat of hair that protects them from cold and they weigh out as well for beef as the average Texas steer. A cattleman of South Dakota imported one of these bulls just before the hard winter. He wintered all right and from last accounts was still alive, having a numerous progeny on the range that are readily recognized .- Miles City (Mont.) Journal,

TAYLOR BUDGET.

Items Concerning Live Stock, Crops, and People-The Outlook Good.

Taylor, Texas, May 3, 1895. Pumphrey Bros. have just finished the task of shipping from their pastures near this city 1065 head of range cattle to the Indian Territory, they having leased a large pasture there with an abundance of grass and water.

Another train load of fine fat beef cattle were shipped out from Taylor this week to the Chicago market. There were ten carloads-six of which were owned by Pumphrey Bros. and M.

Kennedy, and four loads by W. C. Wright and C. H. Welch. Messrs. John B. and R. B. Pumphrey of this city have just completed their spring "round-up" of the Robbins pasture, near Taylor, where they have been grazing about 1300 head of range cattle. They find they have lost by stealth between 150 and 200 head. They have suspicioned for some months past that cattle were being stolen from their pastures, and the round-up was made to ascertain whether or not their suspicions were well founded. It is quite likely some prosecutions will follow. With an abundance of water in the cisterns and a season in the ground the average Williamson county farmer

s happy. The copious rains which have fallen in this section during the past two weeks place the growing crops in excellent condition with the exception of a deficiency in the stand of corn on

some farms With an abundance of pure water in the company's reservoir at this place, and owing to the very muddy condi-tion of the San Gabriel river since the recent rains, the Taylor Water com-pany has ceased pumping water from the river five miles distant. At the pumping station on the 26th ult. the river rose to eighteen feet, the highest known for seven years.

For some weeks past some "varmint" has been playing havoc with the chickens in the barnyard of Mr. Adaholt, a ginner living on the San Gabriel river near the Hoxie crossing. A few nights ago Mr. Adaholt set and baited a steel trap for the wily intruder and caught a large gray wolf, a mammath great a large gray wolf, a mammoth speci-men of the canine tribe, which he

now has on exhibition.

Ten 'car loads of cattle, numbering 209 head, which had been fed from the product of the oil mill at Georgetown, were shipped to Kansas City Tuesday.

Hon. J. H. Faubion, president of the

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 F on point of left shoulder, Y on point of right shoulder. Marked under slope the left ear under bit and awallow. left ear, under bit and swallow 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. March 10th, 1895.

C. A. DALTON, Palo Pinto, Texas.

WE WANT YOUR ATTENTION. We have prepared a compound that will effectually remove ticks from 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 Mechanical National banks of the second of the se chanics 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.

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

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

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

book-making.
Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in this collection by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Mrs. Gen. Crook, Mrs. W A. Dudley and other housekeepers of equal note.

The retail price is \$2.50, but we will send it to any address postpaid on re-ceipt of 75 cents. Don't miss the op-

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

See Daniels for fine photographs a

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SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

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Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344% Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guzranteed fireless. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

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Of any house in the state. Quality guaranteed the best. Prices the lowest.



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

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Prompt attention to all business put in our hands. We have small and large farms in every county in the state of Texas, and have special inducements to offer parties wishing to buy. We pay special attention to ex-Fort Worth, Tex.

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Largest and most complete line in Fort Worth. Terms most liberal, Second-hand vehicles taken in exchange. Special prices to stockmen and farmers

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Because Journal Scales Are Always Correct.

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



This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector.

With this scale in the house short weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good house wife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dress-ed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she wants a pound, she will know how to get a pound and when a recipe calls for half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it ex-

actiy.

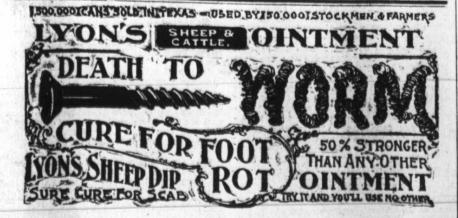
It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the home.

Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, one years' subscription to Journal,



No 2 Journal Scale, 1-4 Oz. to 240 Pounds. This scale is equal in capacity to the

regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 pounds, and the platform from two ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed with U. S. seal, so that absolute ac-curacy may be depended upon. In this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings are all steel and connections all of a are all steel and connections all of a quality of iron that is strong enough to sustain many times the weighing capacity of the scales. This is the biggest scale bargain ever offered and we expect to sell a thousand of the during the twelve months of our contract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription to Stock and Farm Journal 15. Stock and Farm Journal 35.



POULTRY.

KEEPING EGGS.

While there is no known process that will keep eggs for any considerable time as good as they are when fresh, yet they can be kept so as to be marketable. The cold storage method is the one most largely practiced, but this requires certain facilities out of the reach of the ordinary farmer; besides it has its limitations and when sides it has its limitations, and when sides it has its limitations, and when eggs are to be held for a considerable period the evaporation of the contents is so great that the old methods of preservation are considered both safer and better. Whatever the process employed, success can only be at tained by observing the following general rules:

only strictly fresh eggs can be preserved. They should be taken before hot weather, when of the finest and strongest quality, and should be handled and selected with the utmost care. In packing they shoud not touch one another, as one bad egg in contact with another will soon spoil the whole lot. The eggs of hens that have been kept The eggs of hens that have been kept separate from roosters will keep better than those which have been fertilized. The eggs should be stored in a place where the temperature is even. A cellar is good, if not too damp. The more even the temperature the better the eggs will keep. Unfertilized fresh eggs put in a cool, dark place and turned half over every other day should keep four or five weks in good condition four or five weks in good condition without further preparation.

One method of preserving eggs is to dip them in a strong whitewash, so that the whole surface of the shell is coated. After they have dried they should be put where they can be turned readily. Another way is to pack the eggs in salt in boxes or barrels. The eggs should be set on end and so packed that they do not touch. Finely sifted coal ashes may be used instead of salt. Some people preserve eggs by greasing them all over with a mixture of twenty grains salicylic acid in one gill of cotton seed oil and turning every other day. All these methods, with numerous others, are successfully Write to the Reliable Incubator and Brooder company, at Quincy, Ills., for their special sixty-day offer. Write at used by many persons, but the safest process, and that most generally rec-

ommended by egg dealers, is liming.

To preserve eggs by this method requires one bushel of pure stone lime and two quarts of clean salt to sixty gallons of water. The stronger the lime water, free from sediment, the better. Slack the lime with a portion of th water then add the balance of the water and salt. Stir well three or four times at intervals, and then let it stand until well settled and cold. Eith-er dip or draw off the clear pickle into the cask in which it is intended to preserve the eggs. When the cask is filled to a depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, put in eggs about one foot deep, spread over them some pickle that is a little milky in appearance made so by stirring up some of the very light lime particles that settle last, and continue doing this as each foot of eggs is added.

When the eggs are within about four inches of the top of the cask, cover them with cloth and spread on two or three inches of the lime that settles in making the pickle. It is of the greatest importance that the pickle be kept continually up over this lime. When the time comes to market the eggs they must be taken out of the pickle, cleaned, dried and packed. C. D. BELL.

POULTRY AT THE FAIR. The following address is being mailed out by the State Fair association to the poultry breeders of Texas and adjoining states:

"The poultry exhibit of 1894, was, we are pleased to say, larger and better than at any previous fair, and showed that Texas has plenty of good poultry and fanciers, and we realize and appreclate the interest which was taken by the poultry men and their friends in making the 'chicken' department of the fair, 1894, a fine success.

"We are going to try and make the fair of 1895 eclipse all past exhibitions, and to do this we must necessarily improve in all departments, and we trust our poultry breeding friends will again come to the front and either send or bring to the fair a larger number and better in quality than ever before, thus keeping up in the front rank of the procession of progress, improvement and enterprise, and showing to the people that Texas has many 'up-to-date' poul-

try breeders.
"The premium list has again been revised and enlarged, and by making an exhibit you will have the opportunity to pay your expenses with premium money, advertise and exhibit your stock, also make sales and have the still greater advantage of learning by comparison of otherwise as to what other breeders are doing, and thus be able to improve your flock by the experience of others and profit by their

failures or success. "The poultry department is a good school for beginners, fanciers' and breeders, and the often quoted adage, 'never too old to learn,' is especially applicable to those who are in any way connected with the poultry industry.

"If Texas breeders and fanciers will take an increased interest this year over last, which they certainly could do, as 'improvement' should be their watchword, Texas will come to the front in 1895 and regardless of outside exhibitors or competitors, carry off the honors and show to the world that Texas is strictly 'in it' when it comes to raising poultry.

"We ask and must have your assistance in this matter to accomplish the desired result. No fancier or breeder should allow himself to think or believe that he has not the chance to win a premium, as all will stand on an even footing and be dealt with accordingly. Merit alone must win.

"The association shall reserve the same right as last year, to refuse application for space after September 15, so as to be able to know and prepare coops or accommodation for entries then made. While we expect and will try to take care of all those who desire to exhibit, we must have ample time to get the department in shape. See?
"Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you and seeing your exhibit at the

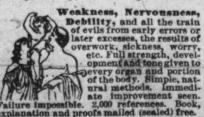
coming fair, we remain yours respectfully,
"TEXAS STATE FAIR AND DALLAS
EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION."

TRUE TO NATURE.

Why does the hen that steals her nest not only hatch a larger brood of chickens but healthier ones than if hatched in the ordinary nest in the poultry house? Many explanations of this problem have been made, but the most probable is the difference in the location of the nest and the non-disturbance of the eggs.

When the hen makes her own nest

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VOLUME I. Melker, priest of the synagogue at Bethlehem, to the higher sandhedrim of the Jews at Jerusalem. Translated

she places it on the damp ground and fashions it of a round shape, the deepest part being in the middle. The design is evident. The heat of the hen's

body draws the moisture from the soil,

and this softens the inner membranes

of the eggs. The discovery of this wise provision for the release of the little chick has led to the use of mois-

ture in incubators; but, strange to say,

it is entirely ignored by many poultry keepers in making nests for their hens

The object of the round concave shape of the nest is easily seen.

curve not only keeps the eggs well in the middle, preventing them rolling away and getting chilled, but the slop-ing sides act as a rest for the hen's

legs when sitting, while her feet are at the bottom of the nest. It is evi-dent that the best results will be at-

tained by following nature; hence the

nest should have not less than six inches of damp soil well beaten down and curved to the shape of the hen's

the size varied according to the sitter, it being plain that a Cochin will re-

quire a larger one than a Leghorn. A handful of lime should be scattered over the soil, and a little soft,

well-broken straw put on top of it.

The use of lime is recommended for several reasons, the chief being its check against the increase of vermin, and its power of absorbing the con-

tents of any egg that may be broken, thus permitting the cleaning out of

the nest without upsetting it.
Eggs intended for hatching-purposes

should be handled as little as possible, as for some yet unexplained reason

the results are not so good as from those which have remained untouched.

This is particularly the case after the hen has commenced to sit. Birds as a

rule resent the disturbance of eggs, especially o if they are handled

Where these points are considered we hear but little of the truant hen and

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ncubator or brooder this season, now

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her hardy broods.

body.

It should be quite round, and

from the Talmud. This book gives a beautiful and graphic description of the wonderful light that filled all Bethlehem and surrounding country in the night that Jesus was born. Also the history of his early life.

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Translated from the Talmud. This searching investigation by this great scholar, by interviewing Joseph and Mary, the learned Priest Massalina and Mary and Martha, is so full of interest that it forms an important aid to the Scripture history of the Christ.

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This high official gives a carefully prepared report in explanation of the part he took in trying and pronouncing sentence upon Jesus by his resignation as high priest. Christ appears to him after the crucifixion. A work of wonderful interest.

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at Rome. Giving an account of the arrest, trial and crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth. This book gives the details of the facts given in the gospel. It does not con-tradict, but confirms the Scripture statements. A very valuable testi-mony. Giving interviews between mony. Giving Jesus and Pilate.

VOLUME V.

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Also Herod Antipas' defense before

the Roman senate in regard to the beheading of John the Baptist. Giving much valuable historical information. These books are not traditions, they are not inspired; but are copies of the records as they actually exist, carefully transcribed by competent men at a great cost. They are offered to the public because of their great value. The five volumes sent on receipt of

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LIGHTNING HAY PRESS.

We are pleased to call our readers' attention to the illustration represent-ing the "Lightning Hay Press," manufactured by the Kansas City Hay Press Company, Kansas City, Mo. The haying industry is rapidly increasing, and with the low price on so many off the farm products in this country, and the almost universally good price on hay, we believe it would pay our readers to investigate the machinery that is neces-sary to secure the best price on this commodity. The manufacturers of the Lightning press claim that it is the simplest, most durable, strongest and most rapid machine on the market for the purpose for which it is designed; that they are the original patentees and inventors of the present style of hay press, namely, the full circle, allsteel machine, which has been so universally adopted; and that they have the largest feed opening, being full 28 inches, and the shortest crank, being but 10 inches, which, together with their 12-foot sweep, enables them to secure an enormous pressure. The entire power end of the press is constructed of the very best steel and chilled iron, while the baling case and tying machinery are constructed wholly of steel. The warranty offered by this company is certainly a very satisfactory one, wherein they say that they guarantee that their machine shall give perfect satisfaction in every respect. It would seem difficult for any company to make a better one.
This company is also manufacturer

of the Champion rakes and stackers, which are a natural auxiliary to their hay press, giving them a very complete hay press, giving them a very complete line of haying mechinery. These goods are also well known in most grass growing districts, and we would suggest to any of our readers that want machinery of this class that they write these people and secure from them one of their latest catalogues, together with bottom prices and terms.

They are also placing on the respect

They are also placing on the market this year the Lightning Stump Puller, this year the Lightning Stump Puller, which they guarantee to be equal to their other machinery, and we feel justified from our knowledge of this company in saying that they would not put out any line of machinery that was not as nearly perfect as would be possible for them to make it. They will be pleased to quote prices and terms, on application.

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Some Watch Talk.

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



No. 544-

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

No. 554-

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



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

No. 507-

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

No. 520-

Heavy Hunting case, elegant in design, extra heavy, gold plated, and in appearance equal to any filled case made. It is fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement, full jewelled works, stem set and stem wind and fully warranted ten years It's a hummer and is as pretty a watch as is made. Sent for club of 12 subscribers or mailed free and Journal 12 months for \$8:50.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY -BY-

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CO-OPERATION.

There is very little comparison between the average cattleman and the average farmer from a Texas point of view. The cattleman is as a rule a shrewd hard trader, who when he makes up his mind does not hesitate to invest thousands of dollars in a single deal, money for the purpose being easily secured from commission firms and banks. This money is lent within a safe margin, secured by he cattle, and to the credit of the cattlemen, be it said, that but little money lent this way is ever lost.

The farmer, on the contrary, trades but in a small way, and is more of a creature of habit. With few exceptions he takes no cognizance of the future, but repeats his plan of work of the year previous, and his accumulations, if any, are slow. The farmer stays at home year in and year out. while the cattleman's business demands an incessant amount of travel, in which he comes in contact with the best thought and opinion of his business, securing thereby knowledge which he turns to profit.

The farmers of Texas, taken in the abstract, have heretofore been indifferent stock raisers, confining their efforts to winning a fortune from the direct sale of the products of the soil to the city middleman, and not having stock to feed they have raised cotton to the exclusion of everything else. From this cause there has been little in common between the farmers and stockmen, the farmer having nothing to sell the stockman and the latter depending on the grass for the sustenance of his herd, taking no interest in the farmer or his work.

As a result of these condi two industries-both coming under one head in other states-have been separate and distinct, in many instances an active dislike for each other having existed between the representatives of the two interests. Within the last two years, however, a happy change has been taking place, and it is being rapidly realized by both sides how necessary, one is to the success of the other. The development of cotton seed meal feeding has been chiefly instrumental in bringing this change about in this state, for without the cattleman to buy their meal, the resultant losses on last year's cotton crop would have been appalling and without the farmer's meal the cattlemen would not have made as many dollars as they

The farmers and stockmen are beginning to cultivate each other and every day demonstrates how co-identical their interests are, and that what benefits one, inures to the good of the other. This is as it should have been years ago, and while too much should not be expected of what is practically an inovation, Texas Stock and Farm Journal believes that these two classes -the range stock man and the farmer -could by active co-operation accomplish more than under present condi-

The stockmen and farmers should have definite arangements made early in the year with each other as to the buying and selling of feed and cattle There are several ways by which this could be accomplished to the good of both parties. The farmer could enter into an agrement to fatten so many head of cattle for the stockman at a given price per hundred pounds, in a certain number of days, or he could purchase what cattle he could secure feed for now at a given price, to be delivered at a given time in the fall or winter. And again the farmer could contract to deliver a certain quantity of feed to the stockman at a given time, price and point free on board the

cars, or with transportation added. There are numerous channels in which trades advantageous to both parties could be made, and for which money could be secured if only the proper effort were made. These suggestions are not impracticable, but would necessitate the changing of former methods of business, and the display of more executive ability than is required in the simple planting and gathering of a crop of cotton, but more money can be made this way.

In every farming community there are a few men who are counted poor field hands, but who somehow manage to accumulate more money as the years go by than their plodding, hard working brothers. These fellows keep their eyes open for a chance to buy anything that is offered cheap, which they dispose of at an advance. They buy up all the extra yearling calves at close figures, or they buy a good horse when the chance offers, they take contracts to deliver so many head of cattle at a certain price, they gather in all

a crop pretty far advanced is offered for sale they buy it in, and take advantage of every opportunity to turn money over repeatedly within the year, and always seem to have ready cash to pay for their needs. These men are the financiers who take advantage of the shortsightedness of their neighbors and profit thereby. All farmers cannot do this, as there must necessarily be tillers of the soil, but by the display of business ability and turning to account the numerous opportunities for moneymaking that come in their way, more can be made than by devoting the entire time to what should be done by hired hands.

Secretary Morton is plunging in the broad field of finance, but holds different views from those expressed by him in the beef situation. A part of his apostolic work in desseminating financial religion is by letter writing, and in a recent effusion to an unbeliever he in part says: "You and I perfectly agree in the fundamental point, namely that demand and supply inexorably regulate all valuables whatsoever, at all times and in all places." It may be that the learned secretary makes a wide distinction between commodities and valuables, but the producing classes who strive to get a fair exchange of valuables in the shape of money for their commodities representing their investment of "valuables" with their time thrown in, have some trouble of discerning wherein the "inexorable law" so glibly spoken of by Mr. Morton applies more to one than to the other. The secretary of agriculture is nothing if not inconsistent.

How many years has it been since the Farmers' Alliance or the State Grange held a real agricultural meeting-one in which practices and methods pertaining to farming were discussed? The Farmers' Alliance, judging from its organ in this state, does not make any pretense of encouraging agriculture except through political channels, while it is difficult to determine what are the purposes of the Grange from a Texas standpoint. In other states the Grange has at all times taken the lead in everything looking to progress in agricultural development, but aside from commerce and insurance it is practically a dead letter in Texas.

The department of agriculture is devoting considerable effort to discovering means for the annihilation of the cotton-boll weevil, which, according to testimony, threatens to completely destroy the cotton crops of Texas. According to the bulletin sent out by the division of entomology, the danger to the cotton crop from this new enemy is serious, and the state government should lend its aid to the work undertaken by the department of agriculture. The farmers of Texas are in poor position to meet with any further reduction of income, and an entire or part loss of the cotton crop this year would leave them almost destitute.

Texas is the grand battle ground for breeders of fine bulls, as at no time the history of the cattle business has the demand been greater. Within the past four months a conservative estimate places the purchase of blooded bulls in Texas as exceeding any former entire year, and inquiry for this class of stock has not abated. Five cars of blooded bulls left Kansas City one day last week for a single Texas cattle raiser, and letters are received daily at this office asking where full bloods and grades can be bought. This is an encouraging sign, and within a few years export cattle will be quite com-

The times and surroundings make farming quite a different occupation from what it was years ago. It is as necessary for the farmer and stockman of today to keep abreast of everything pertaining to his work as any other business man, and the best way to do this is by taking one or more good agricultural papers. Join every organization, whose real object is the educational advancement of the work in which you are engaged, and stay out of the political societies, which as a rule are formed to serve private ends.

Reports reach the Journal from various parts of the country, telling of the death of numbers of young hogs from eating cockle-burrs a noxious weed indigenous to every part of the state. Great care should be exercised in keeping pigs away from these weeds, as they are nearly sure to kill. A good Bermuda grass pasture, rye or barley field will do much toward preventing danger from this source, as the weeds are eaten for forage, something that is as necessary for hogs as for sheep or

The consummation of the deep water project at Galveston should cause a thrill of joy to pervade the entire state, for while there has been little trumpetting over this accomplishment, nothing that has been done in latter years means more for the commercial supremacy of Texas. What are practically new fields of demand for the product of the state are opened, and a new era of progress begun. All Texas should

A copy of the proceedings of the State Irrigation convention, held at San Antonio December 4 to 8, 1894, has been received at this office. This pamphlet should be in the hands of every man in Texas who feels an interest in irrigation, the papers read and speeches made forming a valuable treatise on this important subject. Until exhausted, copies can be obtained from Edwin Chamberlain, secretary, San Antonio.

There can be but one just classification of the lands now owned by the state in west Texas. These lands are not agricultural in any sense of the word, and the state is a party to misrepresentation in every instance where a discrimination is maintained.

The cattle buyers who rushed over into Mexico to purchase cattle are the surplus hors in the community, it learning book empty-handed. They, Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

found a sure enough shortage in that country, and Mexican cattle owners were not slow to advance prices when they heard of the friendly action of this government toward them. Thus the flurry occasioned by the expected invasion of cattle from the land of God and Liberty has died out.

The "inexorable law of supply and demand"-about which Secretary Morton talks so glibly in connection with finance, and takes no cognizance of where beef is concerned-is again asesrting itself, and prices are slowly crawling back to where they were when the combine sensation was sprung on a beef-eating public.

A syndicate is said to be buying up all the gold from the refiners with the intention of forcing another bond issue, and the producers have an ear to the ground listening for a roar from that awful regulator, Secretary Morton, but it will never come. He is not regulating anything just now that will in any way benefit the producer.

Labor strikes are prevalent in a number of the mining districts of the Middle states, but it is improbable that anything like the scenes of last summer will be re-enacted. The majority of the people have turned against useless agitation and are more prosperous in consequence.

If the great amount of work done on the farms of Texas was directed in proper channels the farmers would be in better circumstances. There is so much labor that is wasted, in all cases, and care should be taken to conserve all effort toward a profitable

SUCCESSFUL WORK

Done by the Farmers' Institute of Williamson County—A Suggestion to the Agricultural Department.

Leander, Tex., May 7, 1895. Editor Journal: In response to your request of May 4, received today, to give you an ac-count of our institute work in William-

son county, I must thank you for the interest you manifest in this line of work, and hope that all the agricultural papers and stock journals give us all the assistance they can, in exciting interest among the stockmen, armers and horticulturists of Texas in Farmers' Institutes.

believe Williamson county has taken the lead in holding institutes, our first being held at Georgetown in 1891, and annually ever since. We find interest growing in the work, but we have to overcome the prejudice in the minds of a great many agricultural people against a feeling that has been engendered by secret organizations that have in the past, grown up like mushrooms, and after a brief ex-istence degenerated into political organizations or gradually died out. A great many persons have been de terred from joining institutes and working therein from the belief that they must go through a ceremony of initiation and pay dues to keep up a

set of officials. Our plan has been to select a president and vice-president and secretary and executive committee composed of seven farmers who hold office one year, and of course without compensation, as we do not need money to run real farmers institutes. The executive committee meet in the spring or early summer, and formulate a program for the annual meeting, held in either July, August or September.

Men who are in the habit of speaking in public and who have achieved success in some particular line of farming, stockraising or fruit growing, are given subjects to discuss, they are through with their talk or with reading a paper, a general dis-cussion follows, participated in by any person who feel inclined to speak, Questions are freely asked and in this way much information is obtained. We usually invite members of the fac-ulty of A. and M. college, the director of the experiment station and the state commissioner of agriculture, and they have been of great assistance to us in making our institute a success.

One of the most valuable features, or accessories to the institute has been the exhibit of stock, farm, orchard and dairy products, and women's work, in fact a genuine fair. The exhibit always attracts a crowd, and many induced to attend institutes in this way that would not otherwise pay any attention to the meeting.

The merchants of Georgetown always get up a premium list, offering prizes sufficient to induce competition and make the contest for prizes interesting. Our papers, the Sun and Democrat, take a lively interest in the meetings, and report proceedings, and publish the papers read, and give a good synopsis of all speeches.

Our state department of agriculture could be made very valuable to the state by co-operating with the institutes and help organize and conduct them and instead of publishing dry and instead of publishing dry and very often inaccurate statistic that no body will read, might publish the cream of the papers read and facts elicited at institutes, and be of vast benefit to the farmers and stock raisers of Texas. Please pardon the length of this communication, for when I get to

don't know when to quit. We will send you next meeting and extend to you a cor-dial invitation to attend. Georgetown people know how to entertain strangand every house is thrown ope during the institute meeting, and i you come once we are certain you will be present at the next. Your truly, J. H. FAUBION,

President W. C. Farmers' Institute.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFC. Realizing that a large number of visitors to the Confederate Reunion will want to see more of the country than in the vicinity of Houston, has made a round trip rate to the City of Mexico and return of \$27.90. Tickets on sale May 24, 25 and 26, 1895, good to return at any time within 30 days from date

of sale.

Tickets reading to Houston will be extended 15 days on depositing with the joint agent at 207 Main street, thus allowing sufficient time to make side trips without sacrificing the return portion of the excursion tickets.

Stop overs allowed at any point in Mexico en route on notice to the train conductor. Excursionists wishing to go via Eagle Pass and return via Laredo, or vice versa, can secure tickets at rate of \$32.90.

Descriptive matter, maps and literature pertaining to Mexico will be furnished on application at the city ticket.

office, 207 Main street, Houston, Texas. A choice of berths in sleepers can be secured by applying early and register-

Important item. Mexican money being worth about 51 cents, expenses in Mexico will be about half of the cost in the United States, or in other words, American's capital almost doubles

after crossing the border.
L. J. PARKS,
Asst. Gen. Pass, and Ticket Agt.
C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager.

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

Very low rates have been arranged for the National Encampment Confederate Veterans at Houston, May 20th

Southern Baptist Convention at Washington, D. C., May 9th to 16th. General Assembly Presbyterian church at Meridian, Miss., May 16th to 28th. For further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or

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

General Arthur HAVANA CIGAR

SUIT ALL MANKIND. These excellent cigars are made by experienced Cubans from the choicest selections of imported tobacco. Sold everywhere.

If your local dealer does not keep them, send us \$1 and we will send a box containing 12 of the 3-for-a quarter size by mail post paid.

Waples-Platter Grocer Co., Distributors, FORT WORTH. TEXAS.



Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies.

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

INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO. Office, Walker building, corner Houston and Sixth streets. (Up stairs.)

Fort Worth, Texas. The above remedies are put up for self cure and fully guaranteed. Send for particulars and information.

The Ruby Saloon, PETE STROMSTAD, Manager.

Finest Wines. Liquors and

Cigars. 1000 and 1002 Houston Street, corner Ninth.

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS. Our specialties: Fort Worth Beer, all Brands of Bottle Beer, Sherwood

Avenue Wagon Yard,

Rye, ten years old; Canadian Club and Kentucky Comfort.

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 con-

ALWAYS OPEN.

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Full line af Undertaker's Goods on hand. Prompt attention given telegraph and telephone orders. 314 W. Weatherford St., near Courthouse, Fort Worth, Tex.

Phone No. 157.

HUGH H. LEWIS

Dealer in

Hardware, Tinware, Queensware and Glassware.

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

Cor. 13th and Main.

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions.

TEXAS BREWING CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Sale or Trade.

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

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

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 Grove III Grove, Ill.

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some tim-ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is per, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soll; 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,

CATTLE FOR SALE. Make me an offer for 500 or more nixed cattle delivered at Fort Worth on or before July 1st, for cash only. Address L. H. Simonton, Vernon, La.

WANTED. The address of the owner of the horse branded L E. Any one knowing anything about this brand will please address Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and something of interest may result

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.

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.

WANTED.

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

E. R. STIFF, McKinney, Texas.

ATTENTION STOCKMEN. For Sale or Lease.

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

P. D. COULSON, County Judge.

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

Worth. Texas. HEREFORD HERD FOR SALE. We want a buyer for 1600 pure bred nd 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.

BUFFALO GRASS RANGE LANDS FOR LEASE. The Union Pacific Railway company have upwards of 2,000,000 acres fin

range in Kansas and Colorado to lease on favorable terms. Address C. J. COLBY, General Agent. 918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

The Twenty-Second Annual Sale of HIGHLY BRED PACING AND

... TROTTING HORSES Is Fixed for Wednesday, May 29, 1895.

Over 100 head of highly bred pacing and trotting horses, many of them ready for immediate track work, and all by producing sires such as Brown Hal, 2:12 1-2; Mercury, 2:21; McEwen, 2:18 1-4; Fred S. Wilkes, 2:11 3-4; Tennessee Wilkes, 2:27; Bonnie McGryer, 2:13 1-2; Alcantara, 2:23; Mambrino Diamond, 2:26; Mambrino Patchen, Harold, Lord Russell, Simmons, 2:28, etc. Many out of producing dams. Write for catalogues to M. C. CAMPBELL,

SMITH BROTHERS, GEO. CAMPBELL BROWN, OF H. M. POLK,

Executor of Campbell Brown, de-ceased, Spring Hill, Tenn. Tennessee Jersey breeders' sale a Nashville May 30. OAKLAND HERD

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

souri. THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON.

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

Cape Jasamine Stock and Poultry Farm.

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

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

Registered and Gradea HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS.

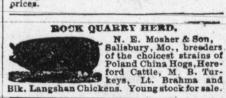
PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS All from imported prize winners.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas. Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

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



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

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props.

GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Percherons and French Coach Stallions

A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; 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 Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

Harwood & Lebaron Bros. Fentress, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of beck 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 O114 tile at reduced prices to make room for spring litters. Pedigrees with every animal sold. We can sell you anything you want. Write, mentioning this CHEAP paper.

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

P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas. BEES, BEES.

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



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

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

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. Eastern stock. The sire to my mam-moth bronze turkeys weighed forty-



Poultrymen!

WEBSTER & HANNUM

HOUSEHOLD.

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

HOT WEATHER PHILOSOPHY. Or watch it all the time,

The old thermometer won't burst,

However it may climb. It doesn't do you any good To count up the degrees, And all your talk about the heat Won't start a bit of breeze

Don't fan yourself too much. It makes You hotter when you stop. Don't tell the suffering neighbors that You feel as if you'd drop. Don't drink too much cold lemonade; A glass or two will do; And don't ask everybody

'Is it hot enough for you?" Just go about your daily tasks As calmly as you can.

Don't hurry; take things easy, and

You will be much happier than The chap who groans, and frets, and

stews, And fusses all the time. Just follow this advice, and you'll Be glad you read this rhyme.
—Somerville Journal.

HOW TO READ A BOOK. As Isabelle and my Rustic Admirer seem to be literary in their tastes and inclined to books, I here give another's instructions of how to read a book:

The first thing to do in reading a book, or a story in a magazine, or any other thing worth reading, is to ascertain who wrote it. An author talks to us in his books, and just as we like to know the friends we talk with, we should like to know the name of the man or woman whose published thoughts are entering into our daily lives. Therefore make it a rule, girls, to read the title page of the volume in your hand; and if there be a preface, unless it be a very long one, read that, too. You will in this way establish an acquaintance with your author; you will know him by sight, and soon you will know him more intimately. Every nuthor has little ways and words of his own, and you will find yourself recognizing these very swiftly and lovingly. By and by, when you happen in your story on some phrase or turn of a sentence of little jesting manner-ism which belongs to the author you are growing well acquainted with, you will feel pleased, and the story will mean a great deal more to you than if it were simply the work of an un-

known person whose tones and looks were quite unfamiliar.

Yes, I can furnish Tess of D'Urber-villes in cloth binding for \$1.50. It always affords me pleasure to get books for myself or other people. Am so glad to hear Isabelle's club is a real success and pleasure. You see we never know what we can do until we try. But Isabelle must not be too critical about what appears on our pages. If she ever has a house of her own where she is entirely responsible for its cleanliness, perhaps she may be thankful for instructions of how to keep away "creepy disagreeable" things. Isabelle is young. To the young the practical things of life are apt to seem unnecessary. But we older ones know life is a practical thing, and the practical suggestions

are the most helpful ones.

We are glad to get a letter from M.

K. She says she could give information which would be of use, but it would require space. Please give it any way. If it requires too much space we will cut it down. We cannot afford to will cut it down. We cannot afford to miss any information that would be Stock will be issued to organizations a help. We are placed in this world to be a help to each other. Let every reader of this department contribute Building Association with a correspondsomething to the help of some sister.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION. Wichita Falls, Tex., April 30, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B .- If your correspandent, Mrs. J. C. W., will use (where water is admissable) a strong solution of salt water, hot or cold, and in all other crevices mercury (or quick-silver) well mixed with white of egg, and applied with a feather, she will be able to destroy all bugs on her furniture with a few applications. Then to keep free, use a whisk broom very frequently and freely on all the hedg and hedding freely on all the beds and bedding. The latter is what porters on sleepers Keep all furniture from contact with the wall.

I believe that if my country sisters will try the plan I use for setting their hens they will find it less trouble to govern their whims, as it gives some test of their disposition. Put a few moveable nests on the ground in one en 1 of the chicken house as the hens want to set. Give them a few eggs; stretch in front of them webbed wire to exclude intruders; give ashes for dust bath, and fresh food and water daily Confined in that way in another apartment is good, provided they don't see other chickens and can't get out. For the first day they often refuse to accept the situation, but like humans, they grow more tired with nothing to do than with occupation, but when once their minds are made up as a rule prove faithful.

For Those Addicted to Sore Throats—Carbolic acid, 3 drops, in a glass of water, well stirred, will, if gargled, keep it at bay if used in time, or relieve after started.

Thanks for information received from

sisters through the Journal.

I could send some information which

I think would be of use to them, but would require space. MRS. M. K.

AN INTERESTING LETTER. My Dear Mrs. B.-Can you get me the book you mentioned last week, "Tess of D'Urbervilles?" I read one of Thomas Hardy's. It was "Far From the Madding Crowd." I like it so much, I liked what you said about books giving us food for thought, and laying up a store of resources within laying up a store of resources within ourselves which can and will always afford us entertainment. I have known a few people in my life who never seem to get lonely—seemed always to be self-entertaining. I suppose, now,

I wish to goodness you women would stop writing about bed-bugs and write something more entertaining. If there is any one thing more than another that will give a person a creepy, un-comfortable feeling it is that word "bed-bug." If you must write about them, call them by some other name.

they had this resource within them-

So Mr. Lively turns up his nose at the idea of "country clubs for women," does he? He and papa ought to get together. But I can tell you this much, the longer I live the more convinced I am men don't know every-thing. I want Mr. Lively to know we have started a club in our neighborand are getting along delight-Thanks to the Journal for the idea. Every Friday afternoon we meet at the home of some member of the club. One reads while the others sew, then we chat awhile, then more readthen we chat awhile, then more reading—sometimes we have light refreshments, but not always. It is perfectly delightful. The weeks are no longer monotonous. It is just grand. This week I am the reader. After finishing our book, which is "Trilby," I will read every word of our page in the Journal. We will discuss your recipes and "Helpful Hints," and about "Cleanliness being next to Godliness," and everything.

write her a letter. I thank her for he interest in me, and will say for her benefit that I am tall with dark hair and eyes.

So "Nebraska Girl" has a foot like Trilby. Well, I'd keep it to myself. I would not be proud of being like Trilby in any respect. Since we started our literary club every colt and calf in the neighborhood has literary names. There are three Trilbys and five Marcellas. I could, like the brook, run on forever, but must close as I may take up more than my share of room. Good-

HELPFUL HINTS.

Raisins for fruit cake are very much improved by cooking. Let them soak out slowly, and then simmer until the skin is tender. If well-fitting shoes are worn at work

about the house, the feet will be less tired than when one wears the loose slippers which are supposed to be restful, but are really very wearisome.

A woman has invented a useful fish-A woman has invented a useful hish-knife, that scales, cleans and bones a fish without mangling it. Another in-vention is a new liquid that makes lace curtains proof against fire.

Take one-third turpentine and two-thirds boiled linseed oil, with a little Japanese dryer added. Buy a can of burnt sienna and blend it thoroughly with this mixture. This gives a rich reddish brown.

Parsnips require no soaking in water They need simply to be scraped, cut in half, put into cold water and allowed to simmer for thirty minutes or until they are tender enough to be pierced with a straw. They should be served either with "drawn butter" or poulette sauce, which is made by adding the raw yolk of egg to drawn butter.

Vaseline is said to be the best kind of polish for new shoes. Put on at night and well rubbed in, it will soften the shoe and sink into the leather by morning and gives a good polish, after a little wear. It does not stiffen and dry the leather, and so cause it to crack as some polishes do. A mixture of vaseline and lamp black is recom-

meneded for blacking.

To make a Spanish banana ralad, slice ripe fruit with a silver fork. Place a generous layer in a deep dish and sprinkle with powdered sugar and with a little finely crushed ice. Add another layer of banans more waren. other layer of bananas, more sugar and more ice. Continue in alternate layers until a sufficient quantity is prepared. Make a dressing of orange juice sweetened and flavored with a little vanilla to taste. Pour over the fruit and set on ice two hours l'efore

Mix the paint quite thin, so that it will run readily. Lay it on the foor with a good-sized brush, stroking the brush the way of the grain of the wood. Put on several coats, allowing each one to become perfectly ary. Lastly give the floor a good coat of varnish, and when thoroughly dry it will be found as satisfactory as a stained floor can be, and easily kept clean. The varnish gives the appearance of polished wood. It can be kept in good condition by simply dust-ing and and wiping off with in cily

A TEXAS WOMAN'S BUILDING.

A movement is on foot among progressive women all over the state to erect a woman's building on the State to erect a woman's building on the State fair grounds at Dallas before the opening of the exposition this fall. This building will contain an auditorium. several committee and reception rooms, reading, resting and dressing rooms, lavatories, etc. Every woman subscribing to one or more shares of stock at \$1 per share will have the privileges of this building; and every womans organization subscribing for five or more shares of stock will secure ing number of votes, by a "building director,' elected for such purpose by the organization represented. the organization represented. No as-sessments can be levied, as the State fair management maintains the building in every way after its erection. Each share of stock entitles to life privileges and membership. The name of every town contributing ten or more shares of stock through individuals and clubs will be engraved in corresponding order on a tablet placed in the building, and the name of every individual snare holder will be engrossed in the record of the building as charter member and placed in the corner stone. It is desired to have every Texas town represented on the building committee. A good way to accomplish this is for each woman's organization to select a member to act on the committee, and the committee to select its own chairman to act on the state committee. Immediate action should be taken. For any further information address J. T. Trezevant, president of the State fair, or Mrs. S. Isadore Miner, chairman of the State Building committee, Dallas, Tex.

USES OF CHEESE CLOTH. The popularity of cheese cloth as a

household article increases rather than diminishes.

From trimming windows, stands and in bag form for holding soiled linen, it stretches itself upon Milady's lap as an apron, while she works the delicate doily for her cut-glass finger bowl, or she may be po-ishing those very bits of glass to mir-ror brilliancy with a coarser quality, or rubbing tilver, drying china, clean-ing brasses, wiping floors, washing windows, shining bronzes, dusting bric-

a-brac, and so on through the list.

For use in the kitchen, one progressive housekeeper declares it has removed a life-long burden—the always greasy discloth. Grease is quickly routed by this beneficent material. A little hot water and soap sends it out of its fibers with celerity. It is used as dish towels, scrub cloths, bread cloths, dusters, strainers, coffee bags, and even tea bags, when the tea ball is out of order, or has not yet put in an ap-pearance among the family silver. Little bags with a thread run in to

draw up and wind around the neck are a substitute for the tea ball, and make a cleanly method of making tea.

In the dining room we find daintly designed doilies for bread or cake plate or finger bowl, worked from the finest quality drawn thread carried so far as

Sash curtains, no less than longer drapery, prove how a small expenditure may be put to good and durable purpose.

WOMAN'S NATURE. No change of environment can change woman's nature. During the past few decades woman has been accorded property rights and educational rights, and she now claims those equal rights in every direction which are hers by virtue of a common humanity. As a sharer in human needs and aspirations, why should woman be debarred from access to all the facilities which men feel are needed for them to accom-

plish life's work successfully?

Let there be no fear that woman will unsex herself. She is woman by nature's flat. She will, she can, be nothing else, whatever her surroundings. Bind her, cripple her, dwarf her as in the past or free her and let her expand into the perfect helpmeet for man that she can and will be, she is woman still. Neither man nor demon nor even her own sweet will can unsex her. Love is woman's nature, wifehood her destiny, motherhood her mission, and she will intuitively perform her acceptance. read every word of our page in the Journal. We will discuss your recipes and "Helpful Hints," and about "Cleanliness being next to Godliness," and everything.

Please give the private address of your "Rustic Admirer." I am going to phan's cry and respond to the anguish

No Secret About It.

Physicians have had the formula of Scott's Emulsion for 20 years and know they can always depend upon it as being exactly the same. It contains the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the best Hypophosphites and chemically pure Glycerine, made into a perfect Emulsion that does not separate or grow rancid like other so-called Emulsions. There have been many things presented as substitutes, but there is nothing that can take its place in Consumption and all wasting dis-

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

of the sick and wounded the world "The new woman!" Pshaw! A new gown for a woman's person does not make of her a new woman, nor will an additional wrap transform her into a bogy or a scarecrow.—Eliza B. Burnz.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

We are never too old to learn some thing new, and all housekeepers at this season - the year are glad of any suggestion that will help them vary their bill of fare. Did you ever try pancakes made of green peas? They are very nice for a change, and are made as follows: Open a can of green peas several hours before using them and drain off all the liquor; rinse the peas and mash them with the back of a spoon, then mix them with two table-spoonfuls of melted butter and a little salt; make a batter of one cup of milk, half a cupful of flour, with half a teaspoonful baking powder, one egg and salt to taste; add the peas, beat well

and bake on a griddle.

To season meat or fish there is a delightful preparation, a kind of pickle, called "marinade." It is made by putcarled marinade. It is made by putting into a stewpan two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of chopped bacon, three each of chopped onions, carrot and celery (if you have it), a little thyme and parsley; let them cook slowly for twenty minutes, then add three gils of vinegrand one of water one tablespoonful gar and one of water, one tablespoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Simmer for twenty minutes, then strain and cool. This marinade is especially nice for cutlets of game or fish.

There are many things for young

housekeepers to learn. Did you know that all vegetables are better for being cooked in boiling water? That is put in boiling water at first instead of cold water. All delicate vegetables should only be covered with water, but stronger ones, such as cabbage and that kind should have a generous supply of water Do not cover up your vessel entirely, but leave the cover a little off. There is nothing that proves such a

help to housekeepers as the delightful evaporated fruit with which the market is supplied and at such a reasonable price. One of the prettiest and most delicious desserts I have tried for a long time was made from evaporated

Apricot float-A pound of the fruit cost 15 cents, wash and leave covered with cold water several hours before cooking—the fruit should be prepared the day before you wish to use it—put on with cold water and cook until per-fectly soft, take off and pour in a colander to drain and leave until perfectly dry, then mash through a potato strainer (or very smooth and fine), mix with one cupful of your fruit one of on ice is best if you have it. When ready to prepare for your meal have the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth and mix in gradually your fruit and beat until thoroughly mixed and very light—it has a beautiful pink color and makes a pretty dish. Sweeten and flavor with vanilla a pint of cream and whip to serve with your float. It is-very nice with the flavored milk, but

of course cream is better.

The careful housewife who during the winter has saved all the waste grease can easily make excellent soap for family use by either of these recipes: Soft soap—For four pounds of fat,

use one pound of concentrated lye and four gallons of soft water. Put into a large kettle and boil until all the fat has dissolved and the whole mass looks transparent. Add twelve gallons more of soft water and boil a few minutes, when the soap will be done. When cold will be a firm jelly.

Hard soap-Slack five pounds of lime in twelve quarts of boiling water; dis-solve five pounds of sal soda in the same amount of water, mix together and let stand forty-eight hours dip off all the clear water and pour it over three and one-half pounds of grease. Let it boil up, then add two ounces of resin and boil until thick, probably two or three hours. ready a tub wet with cold water, pour in the soap and when cool cut into bars. Put on a shelf, leaving a space between each piece and let it dry some time before using.

DR. R. C. FLOWER

Of Boston, Mass., to Visit Arkansas and Texas.

Dr. R. C. Flower, the eminent specialist of Boston, Mass., has completed arrangements for a professional trip through the states of Arkansas and

The doctor will be in the different cities as follows:

Little Rock, Ark., the Richelieu, Friday and Saturday, May 10 and 11.

Texarkana, Ark., Cosmopolitan hotel,

Monday, May 13.

Tyler, Tex., National hotel, Wednesday. May 15. Corsicana, Commercial hotel, Friday, May 17.

Austin, Hotel Driskell, Monday, May Galveston, Tremont House, Wednesday, May 22. Houston, Capitol hotel, Monday, May

San Antonio, Menger hotel, Monday Victoria, Muti House. Wednesday and Thursday, May 29 and 20. Fort Worth, Hotel Worth, Saturday

Jnue 1. Dr. Flower is too well known to require, an introduction to the public. His wonderful method of diagnosing a person's ailment without asking a question, and marvelous and seemingly miraculous cures of prominent people all over this country, has placed him in the foremost rank of his chosen

This visit of Dr. Flower's will afford an excellent opportunity for many to consult this eminent specialist close to

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

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



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

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Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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

Galveston and St. Louis.

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Superior Train Service Elegant Equipment and Fast



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

Texas and St. Louis and the East. The Direct Line to All Points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California, The Only Line Operating

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"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

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

5:55 p. m., passing through TRINIDAD, PUEBLO

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

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND PREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE. For further information address

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P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. By.,

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JNO. F. MOORE. Supt.

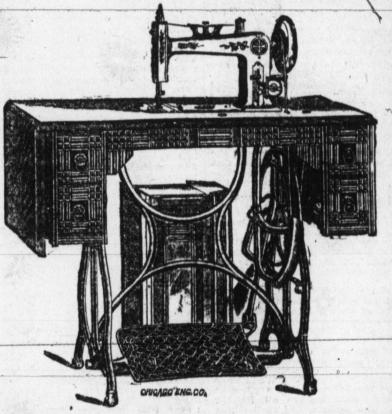
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Correspondence solicited.

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Quality First, Price Next



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

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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

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

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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 3s subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine, freight paid.

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

REMEMBER:

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas,

PERSONAL.

G. T. White of Quanah, a well-to-do attleman, was among Monday's quota of visitors.

Ed Carver was in Fort Worth Wednesday, having returned from a trip to New Mexico.

M. Long, a well known cattleman of Sweetwater, was a flying visitor to Fort Worth Friday.

Gus O'Keefe, a well known cattleman of Colorado City, was a visitor

Sam Cutbirth of Baird was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way to Inola, I. T., where he has a large herd of cattle on the grass.

to Fort Worth Monday.

B. F. Ware of Amarillo was here Friday. Said grass was growing fine, cattle getting fat, and the people of his section correspondingly happy.

Jno. A. Eyler of Omaha, Neb., general live stock agent of the Burling-on route, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route northwest on the Denver.

J. K. Bell of Palo Pinto county, farmer and stockman, was in Fort Worth Friday, for the first time in several weeks. He reports grass good and cattle fat.

The King Manufacturing company of

Chicago, Ills., have an advertisement in the Journal, asking for correspondence with those who want to become salesmen. Viavi is the name of a remedy for

woman's ills, an advertisement of which appears in another column of the Journal. Read what is said and act accordingly. J. T. Holt of Honey Grove, a well-tolo cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth

Friday, en route to Baird, where he went to look at some cattle which he was thinking of buying. S. W. Barber, who is feeding a number of cattle in the Territory, came in from Muscogee Tuesday. Said that fine rains had fallen in the Territory

and grass was growing fine. J. W. Lynch of Ponca City, O. T., a wealthy land and live stock owenr, and an old-time friend to the Journal, was Worth Friday shaking hands with his numerous friends and ac-

John Tod, manager of the Texas Land and Cattle company, proprietors of the celebrated Laurel Leaf cattle, said to be among the finest bred, as well as largest herd in the country, was here Monday.

J. W. Freeland of Cresson was in the Journal office Monday. He ordered this paper continued, and a copy of "Samantha at Saratoga." Said that the splendid rains were making everything look bright and promising

T. E. Baxter, a well-to-do cattleman of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, and called at the Journal of-ce. Said grass was beginning to grow very nicely in his section, but that more rain was badly needed.

L. H. Simonton of Vernon, La., wants an offer for 500 or more mixed cattle, delivered at Fort Worth on or before July 1st, and advertises that fact in nother column. Here is a good chance for somebody to buy a bunch of cattle at their own price.

M. E. Lynn of Tyler, a stockman and farmer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. Said that crops are all looking looking well in Smith county, and stock doing Mr. Lynn has some cattle for which he wants a buyer.

F. E. Wheelock of Lubbock county was a caller at the Journal office Friday. Said: "We have had good rains and grass is growing finely. are looking well, and, although the market has gone off some by reason of the recent agitation, I think they will go up again.

F. M. Craddock of Dallas has an advertisement in the Journal, calling attention to his ability to furnish local option towns and families with any quantity of liquors wanted. He makes specialty of fine old whiskies, and nvites inquiry for prices. When writing mention the Journal.

Dahlman Bros., the well known Fort Worth clothiers and hatters, have an advertisement in the Journal should interest every reader who is thinking of purchasing a suit of clothes or a hat. They have one of the best selected stocks in the country, and sell everything at reasonable prices.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was in Fort Worth Friday, on his way home from a stay in South Texas, where he has been shipping cattle to the Indian He did not ship out all of what cattle he has in that section, having left a good sized bunch to fat-ten on the grass, which he says is fine since the rains.

The Blymer IronWorks company of Cincinnati, O., have sent the Journal their thirty-fifth annual catalogue, handsomely illustrated, showing their manufacture of sorghum and sugar cane mills and evaporators. readers who are interested should send to this firm for a catalogue and see what they have to offer.

W. W. Anderson, with ranch in South Dakota and residence at Washington, was a caller at the Journal office Tuesday. Said that the last tim he heard from his ranch the drouth which prevailed in that country for some time had been broken by a light rain. He came in by way of Amarillo and said that a good rain would help that country considerably just now.

Geo. Campbell Brown of Spring Hill, Tenn., advertises in the Journal the twenty-second annual sale of highly bred pacing and trotting horses to take place Wednesday, May 29, 1895. Some of the best blood extant will be represented in this sale, and no matter what kind of a horse you want you can find him on this occasion. Write for catalogue and mention this paper.

C. U. and A. S. Connellee of East-C. U. and A. S. Connellee of Eastland, stockmen and farmers, were here Monday night. C. U. is a great believer in the efficacy of hogs as moneymakers, and has one of the largest herds in west Texas. He said: "My hogs are doing fine. We have a great hog country in Eastland, as mast is plentiful. Our hogs are eating acorns right now, and are fat. Our county can raise all the hogs west of the Brazos river."

Charley Ware, live stock agent of the Denver, has recently been up his road trying to arrange a meeting between the cattlemen and farmers looking to the cattlemen and farmers looking to an arrangement by which the stockmen would agree in advance to buy the greater part of the feed the farmers might raise. The rains did away with the necessity of the meeting as the farmers and stockmen themselves have all begun planting all of the broken ground, the land that was sown to wheat being put in sorghum and cotton. In speaking of the movement

Mr. Ware said: "The stockmen are displaying a wonderful amount of fore-thought in their preparations for next winter's feed. Nearly all of them are planting an immense acreage of sor-ghum. Two that I know of are planting upwards of 1000 acres each. Very few Panhandle cattle will be without rough feed next winter, but the way the cotton acreage has been reduced will make meal as high as a 'cat's back.' There will be an abundance of rough feed, and unless the season is unreasonably dry a big corn crop will be made. I have been through the cotton section of the state, and am of the opinion that the estimates of cotton acreage reduction are all too low. There will be more cotton planted up along our line than ever before, but that will not cut much figure in the general crop.

J. F. Russell, a well known and popular cattle dealer and owner, who lives at Ranger, in Eastland county, was a caller at the Journal office Friday. He said: "I have 600 head of native year-lings near Ranger, which will be for sale in the fall. They are all in one straight mark and brand, and are on good grass with plenty of water. We have had splendid rains and cattle are getting fat on the grass. I expect to have one of the prettiest bunches of coming 2's in the country next fall, and somebody will get a good bunch of cat-

The Journal is in receipt of a letter from an Illinois subscriber who says:
"I have a small sorrell mare; came from San Antonio, Tex., branded L E on her left hip. She can trot twelve miles per hour to a buggy. She is the dam of a yearling that can pace a 3:00 clip, and the dam of a 2-year-old that can trot in 2:46. Now, I want to find out the breeding of this mare if possible, so I apply to you as I am told possible, so I apply to you as I am to the Journal goes to every county in Texas." If any of the Journal readers know anything about this mare, they will confer a great favor by writing to this office, giving full particulars.

Jno. N. Simpson of Dallas, formerly, one of the biggest cattle owners in Texas, or the United tSates, but who now confines his attention to banking, was here Friday, where he was attend-ing the funeral of a relative. While here he met E. Coggshall of Montana, with whom he was well acquainted when the hashknives were driven to that Territory. Mr. Simpson said: "The cattle business is one of great uncer tainty. No man can foretell the mar-ket with any degree of certainty, and it is fortunate for the prophets of old that they did not attempt to presage the cattle market as their reputations would have been gone."

T. Pryor of Columbus, Tex., wealthy cattleman and president of the Texas Live Stock association, was here Wednesday, en route to Kansas City, from where he will return south to deliver Ed Caver some yearlings he sold him recently. Mr. Pryor has 200,000 acres of land fenced in Oklahoma Territory, in the district recently leased by Dan Waggoner of Decatur. Mr. Pryor said: "Since the opening a great many cattlemen have moved into that part of Oklahoma embracing the counties of Woodward, Day and Roger Mills, being the west end of the Cherokee Strip, and including the Chey-enne and Arrapahoe nations. They were assured that when these lands were put on the market they would have the first opportunity of leasing them. Some time since a meeting was held which was attended by about a hundred cattlemen to take steps looking toward leasing the lands; the Oklaland board in the meantine having fixed a rate of \$62 per section for the ranges. What may result in the the school lands, which as you will understand comprise but a small part of the total, the greatest amount being government land, subject only to setfrow. tlement. I want to say right here that this talk about the cattle barons shutting out the settler is the veriest rot, and originates in the minds of sensational newspaper correspondents. We invite them to come into our pastures, let them have wire to fence with and buy their produce when they have any As I was saying, a meeting was held and I was appointed to go and call on Governor Renfrow and the land board to see what was the best thing that could be done. At a con-ference held between the board and myself as representative of the cattlemen, the board determined that the land could be had at \$40 per section. I took the announcement back to the cattlemen, when another meeting was held, at which it was decided that \$40 was more than the business would justify us in paying, and after two days consideration we agreed to make board an offer of \$32 a section. made another trip to the capital and after two days wrangling with the board succeeded in having them accept that offer. We were informed, however, that as the legislature was on the eve of meeting final action in the matter would be left to that body, but that the board would recommend terms agreed upon between them and the cattlemen. Contrary to our expectation, the legislature decided to lease the lands to the highest bidders and as per the agreement made, of the cattlemen sent in a bid for \$32 a section. When I met the board the last time I had letters from all the officials of the counties where the land is, to the effect that \$32 a section was every cent the land was worth, and nothing was expected but that the lease would be awarded to us. It seems, however, that Dan Waggoner had found out what our bid was to be, and when the bids were opened it was found that he had offered \$33, or \$1 more per section than we had, and the legislature had no alternative but to award to him as the highest bidder Waggoner's cattle are nearly all below the quarantine line, which precludes their being moved in until after the first of December, so for the time being there is nothing to fear from this been offered a lease of the land for \$66 per section, just double what Mr. Waggoner pays for it, and it seems that the deal was made more for purpose of speculation than real use. I feel satisfied that Mr. Waggoner will treat fair with us, and I would like for the Journal to publish his views of the matter if they can be se-The cattlemen who have fenced this land and made improvements will not give everything up without a strug-

gle, but I do not think anything of that kind will be necessary, for, as I said before, I think Mr. Waggoner will in a measure take care of those who are already on the gorund." THE WAGGONER LEASE.

Elsewhere will be found an interview with Mr. I. T. Pryor, representing one side of the Waggoner Oklahoma lease entanglement, and below is the other side as stated by the Woodward (O. T.) From what can be gathered this far away from the scene, it appears that trouble is imminent, irrasmuch as some of the cattlemen already on the ground have declared the will not move out, and while they are willing to pay all the land is worth, the price now asked is beyond reason. The

Much has been said and written con-cerning the big lease by D. Waggoner, the millionaire cattle grower of Decatur, Texas:

tur, Texas.

The sensation loving dailies have printed "zpecials" telling of armed resistence to the lease holder by the cattlemen of the Strip counties.

Fake correspondents have indulged in much glimmering guesswork as to Waggoner's intention.

Practical jokers have imposed cur-

rent rumors upon a fevered wrought up populace, and so on from one exaggeration to another, until a stranger might correctly infer that Woodward, Roger Mills and Day counties were under arms, ready to fight anything and everything coming into into view.

As a matter of fact these rumors and reports have no further foundation than the expressions of indigna-tion uttered when the terms of the lease and the fact of the same were first made known.

From a letter by Mr. Waggoner to a citizen of Woodward, the Live Stock Inspector copies the following for the information of those concern-The letter is written from Ennis Texas, and bears date of April 13th 1895:

A few days ago I leased Woodward, Roger Mils and Day counties, that is, all of the school sections, from the governor of Oklahoma. Since making the lease I understand there are several cowmen located there and they all seem to be a little sore over it. It was It was all advertised for lease and I supposed that each and every one had the same chance at at that I did, so I put in my application for it and it was awarded to me.

Now, I did not do this for a speculation. I did it because I wanted a cow range and I have been told that is a good one, and I expect to treat all parties right, who are concerned. I don't expect something for nothing, and all I want you to do is to tell the people what kind of a man I am, or what kind of a man you believe I am, and I will try to do the right thing by all with whom I come in contact. I am down here receiving cattle. I exam down here receiving cattle. I ex-pect to be up in that country about May 1st, and if you can do me any good I will take it as a great favor, You can address me at Kemp. Texas, as I will be there about ten days receiving cattle. I would like you to write me the sentiments of the people.

Your friend, W. T. WAGGONER. D. Waggoner, who is familiarly known as the "grand daddy of all the cowboys," is a fair-minded man in every respect. His announcement of his intention to be here about May 1st will be welcomed by many who are directly interested. Mr. Waggoner cannot afford to antagonize the large interests held here, and as it is impossible to lease the government lands as in former days, he will be fully satisfied to make satisfactory terms with

Later.-Since the above was put in D. Waggoner, accompanied by type, D. Waggoner, accompanied by his son, W. T. Waggoner, W. H. Port-wood, general manager of the Wag-goner interests, and J. R. Roberts, ranch boss, have arrived in Woodward. They are here to talk matters over with the cowmen and try to arrive at some understanding whereby the Waggoner people may get a range and dispose of the unused portions of the lease on terms which will save

them loss. The Waggoner people say they will do anything in reason to avert threat-ened trouble. They rely upon the as-sistance of Governor Renfrow, who promised them peaceable possession, and intimate that sufficient guaranty is behind said assurance to save them loss.

It is probable that a meeting of the pasture men will be called soon to take action in some manner and talk the matter over with the Waggoners. Meantime, the visitors will look over the counties where their land leases exist and determine some plan of ac-

tion in case of the failure of the pasture men to reach an agreement. It is believed there will be little or no trouble, arising over the matter, on governor's office is a matter of conjecture and concerns only the Waggoners and his excellency, William C. Renand his excellency,

> DISTEMPER IN DOGS. Murray, Tex., April 29, 1895.

Veterinary Editor Journal: Please tell me through the Journal what wil cure distemper in dogs. My hounds have it bad. I lost a good one last week. She got very weak and then E. S. CUSENBERRY. had fits. The nervous symptoms usually precede death in distemper. The best treatment in your case would be, I think, to first give a mild laxative, say castor oil, then commence with tonics. Give gentian, quinine and potassium nitrate as fever subsides. Tonics must given freely. Treat the various complications as for different diseases. Especially avoid weakening remedies, and keep up tonic stimulants and a rich diet. A warm, comfortable bed, plenty of pure air and a milk or milk and bread diet, are important, but not to be exclusive in dogs having had animal food only.

A VERY SICK MARE. May 3, 1895.

Veterinary Editor Journal: I traded for a 4-year-old mare last winter. She had been very badly fed and worked hard; in fact, badly kept all around. After getting her I fed her on sheaf oats and corn, but she did not improve much, for all she had a good appetite. I gave her some turpentine and linseed oil for worms, but it did her no good. I have been working her for three weeks. When she gets warm she smells bad and she appears to have mange, as her hair is dry and dead-looking. She has a very bad swelling on her right shoulder, but can't say whether the collar hurt her or not. She is very lame on it. She has no discharge from the nose or cough. Please tell me, through the Journal, what I can do for her. She is running on the grass now. I believe she lost a colt in the winter. Yours truly.

Your horse is in all probability suffering with indigestion, and requires toning up generally. Very often such conditions are brought about by irregular teeth or a decayed tooth. The shoulder swelling may require opening. I would give her an ounce of aloes, with water sufficient to dissolve it, or her examined by some competent veterinary surgeon.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-ward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. be cured by Hall's CO., Props., F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohlo.

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,

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

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

Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas.

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

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Don't forget to call on them at

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If a farmer or stockman has a sick animal, he exerts himself to cure animal. It is money out of his pocket if it dies or lingers along in a useless

How, then, about the wife and daugh

It is just as useless for a woman to sick or suffering. There is a remedy which will cure

If you are suffering from any form of female weakness use VIAVI. Don't let the dreadful disease drag you down. It certainly will make you a burden to yourself and family if you are not

Write for information concerning VIAVI, which has cured thousands of women. Perfect health is assured you if you use this remedy. The VIAVI of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas. We are sincere in offering you health; you may possess it if you will.

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STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



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

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

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

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

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and fast time.

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For further particulass, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.

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

Leave Arrive.

Prail Wells 7:50 a. m. Weatherford 8:30 a. m. therford 2:500 a. m. Mineral Wells 18:30 p. m. 6:500 p. m. 6:500 p. m. 6:500 p. m. Arrive. Leave.

Meatherford 12:00 a. m. Weatherford 10:00 n. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

OUR FIRST CATALOGUE.

Fence nine years old, "going on ten." Company six years "coming seven." Chosen by acclamation to lead the procession: it is time to discard knickerbockers and put on pantaloons. Heretofore we have had nothing but a folder circular to explain the colled spring principle. We can now furnish the finest fence catalogue issued, with photographic views of our different styles in actual use. It will repay anyone intending to build fence, to write for a free copy.

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BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.



at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the cid world, with Congressmen Millionaires, Railroad daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriste in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly lewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

JOSTAH. All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipations "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.



[EXTRACT.] They say there is a sight of fliritn' done as 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 less it entirely alone.

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

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

"Wall," says 1, "I shall have abounded it."

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place we did. She dressed some like a young man, carried c cane, etc. But she wus 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. "It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Ob-

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

SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."-Bishop HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2,50 each. But now we offer only to our readers, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE.

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. The slight decline in prices has caused a rather dull week at the yards, shippers' apparently holding back for an advance. From advices received by an advance. From advices received by the yard people, there are a good many hogs yet to come forward, but they will be held for good prices. The hog shippers throughout the state are realizing that it is not good business to rush in everything at one time, and that in the fall and winter when the supply is naturally good, but are dividing their shipments to take advantage of any advance in the market. At this writing hogs in carload lots are quotable as follows:

quotable as follows: Hogs weighing 200 and up....\$4 20@4 30 Good fat cows are quotable at \$2.25@ 2.75; choice fat steers \$3.25@3.50.

2.75; choice fat steers \$5.205.05.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Wallace & Black, Dallas; B. Hackett,
Clifton; E. H. East, Wichita Falls; W.

H. Featherstone, Henrietta; Womack & H. Featherstone, Henrietta; Womack & Sturgia, Taylor; C. V. Ogden, Kopperl; D. B. Sachse, Sachse; Wilson & Foster, Holliday; T. M. Dumas, Van Alstyne; J. W. Corn, Mustang; C. H. Brown, Aubrey; Davis & M., Milford; R. J. Saunders, Chandler; Coffin Pros., Itasca; G. W. True, Pottsboro; B. A. Davis, Sterrett, and M. Sansom of Alvarado, sphyrod in hogs.

S. R. Simpson, J. W. Winchester, Heaton & Berry, M. N. Hudson, B. L. May, L. Mauer, S. Ehrenstin, L. B. Blevins, W. S. Britton, W. Fuller, S. Majors, J. W. Strahan and G. W. Helm

were in with hogs in wagons.

J. Farmer, J. J. Smythe, M. Herper, of the local market, and T. Powers, of Sweetwater, and G. W. True, of Pottsboro, were in with cattle.

CHICAGO LETTER. Chicago, May 6 .- Last week 38,000 cattle were received, being a slight increase over the previous week, but a very pronounced decrease from the corresponding week last year.

The demand for native cattle was rather weak, and in spite of the moderate supply, salesmen were not able to hold prices steady, the decline during the week amounting to 15 to 20c. The Texas market has been good and

values since a week ago have shown as much improvement as natives have a loss. About 4100 head were received during the week, against 5560 the previous week, and 300 for the correspond-

ing week last year.

The demand for good Texas cattle has been strong all week and shippers have had no occasion to feel disappointed at the prices received. The fact that good rains have fallen gives cattle men more assurance and there will now be no need of hastening to market on account of lack of grass. It is not at all likely that supplies of cattle will become liberal until the Northwestern range season commences in July, and even then there is no reason to expect excessive supplies,

Sales this week have included: 144 steers...... 940......\$3 80 29 steers...... 913...... 3 80 steers......1024..... 110 steers..... bulls...... 2 25 oxen...... 3 20 236 steers.,..... 966....... 3 80 942...... 4 00 877..... 4 25

20 steers.......1141..... The sheep supply last week was the heaviest in several months, but notwithstanding this fact the demand was new, 48.7 1-2d. so good that desirable sheep sold very Futures of freely at satisfactory prices. The proportion of Texas sheep was not as heavy as usual and the good ones sold pretty well, but there was no demand for common grades. It is a mistake to send inferior sheep to market, for there is little demand for them now. Anything at all scabby will be condemned by the inspectors. Sales of Texans durby the inspectors. Sales of Texans dur-ing the week were: 158, 62 pounds, \$3; 2009; 74 pounds, \$2.25; 288, 78 pounds, \$2.85; 980, 84 pounds, \$3.55. GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 8.—The cattle trade was rather slow, and prices were no more than steady, as a rule. The export trade is unimproved. Common to choice native steers, \$4.25@6.00; bulk, \$5.00@5.65; butchers and canners stock strong; cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.75; bulk, \$240@4.35; bulls, \$2.00@4.50; veal calves, \$3.00@5.00, an advance within a week of fully 50 cents. The stocker and feeder trade was fairly active at and leeder trade was larry active at cattle receipts were 2000 head, and there was a good dimand at firm prices, not many grass cattle being offered. The best sold around \$5.25.

Hogs were in active demand, firm, and in some instances 5c higher. Heavy hogs sold at an extreme range of \$4.25 04.75; light and mixed at \$4.25@4.60, and pigs at \$4.00@4.25, while culls were picked up at \$2.00@4.00. The larger part of the hogs sold at \$4.50@4.65, and one lot brought \$4.85. There was an active demand for sheep, and the recent advance in British markets helped the export trade in a marked degree. Prices were strong to 10c higher, with sales of inferior to choice sheep at \$1.60@4.65, the bulk going at \$3.25@4.50. There were numerous sales of Western sheep at \$4.00@4.40 and lambs sold actively at \$5.00@5.65. Wooled sheep sell more slowly than

clipped, and a large part of the arriv-als have been shorn. Twenty thous-and Texas sheep are now on the way here, and large receipts from that state are expected by next week. Receipts—Cattle, 11,000; calves, 700; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 12,000.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Karsas City, Kan., May 4, 1895.

Dear Sir—Receipts for the past week were 20,600 cattle, 59,000 hogs and 21,000 sheep. Compared with last week they show an increase of 1400 cattle and 13,000 hogs. The packers purchased this week 12,300 cattle, 48,000 hogs

and 13,000 sheep.

The market closed strong; prospects for next week more favorable. The top sales of Texas for the week were \$4.55 to \$4.65. We quote good Texas, \$4.40; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.75; grass Texans, \$3.75@350, according to weight and quality. Some sales made during the week were as follows:

One hundred and one, average 1151, \$4.20; 178, average 928, \$3.70; 175, average 952, \$.35; 54, average 882, \$3.65; 132, average 1045, \$4.10; 100, average 807, \$4:25, average 1083, \$4.30; 235, average 1201, \$4.65; 109, average 1100, \$4.55; 240, average 1201, \$4.65; 109, average 1100, \$4.55; 240, average 1201, \$4.65; 109, average 1201, \$4.55; 240, average 1201, \$4. \$2.80; 125 grassers, average 997, \$2.80; 125 grassers, average 960, \$3.35.

We look for less than 20,000 cattle

next week, and with any demand for beef packers will be in competition and prices will rule higher. Of the packers, Swift was the largest buyer of cattle, taking 4600; Armour bought 3600, S. &

Hogs closed the week with a decline of 15 to 20c. Bulk of sales at the close of the week, \$4.40 to \$4.50. Armour bought last week 24,000 hogs, Swift 12,-200, Fowler 6000, Dold 5000.

Sheep closed the week with an advance of 10 to 15 cents on good sheep. The market is now in better shape than it has been for two weeks. Of the re-

ceipts Swift used 7000, Armour 4000, S. & S. 1500. Yours very truly, THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISION COMPANY.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK Kansas City, Mo., May 8.-Cattle--Receipts, 4200; shipments, 1400; market slow, steady; Texas steers, \$3.00@ 5.40; Texas cows, \$2.00@3.35; beef steers, \$3.75@5.85; native cows, \$2.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.40; bulls, \$2.50@4.25.

Hogs--Receipts, 11,700; shipments, 1400; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, \$4.25@4.55; heavies, \$4.30@4.45; packers, \$4.25@4.55; mixed, \$4.20@4.40; lights, \$4.05@4.35; yorkers, \$4.40@4.45;

pigs, \$3.75@4.25. Sheep---Receipts, 2500; shipments, 200; market active and strong.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. St. Louis, May 8 .- Cattle -Receipts,

8,000; shipments, 300. Market active and strong. Export native steers, \$5.75 @6.25; good to choice, \$5.35@5.75; fair to medium, \$4.50@5.25; tight, \$3.75@4.50; fed Texans, \$4.45@5.40; grass steers, \$3.00@4.00; cows, \$2.00@3.25; native feeders, \$3.25@4.25; native cows, \$2.25@4.40.
Hogs—Receipts, 6400; sh.pments, 500.
Market opened 5c to 10; of; closed firmer. Top price, \$4.50, and bulk of sales at \$4.40@4.50. light \$4.20@4.50.

sales at \$4.40@4.50; light, \$4.20@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3300; shipments. Market strong and active Clipped natives, light to good, \$3.25@4.40; clipped southwest, \$3.00@3.70; spring lambs, \$5.25@5.50.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

York, May 8 .--- Wheat --- Receipts, 152,600 bushels; exports, 39,300; 2,515,000 bushels futures; sales, 2,515,000 bushels futures; 96,000 bushels spot. Spot market quiet; No. 2 red store and elevator, 65 7-8c; afloat 67 3-8c; f. o. b., 67 7-8c afloat; No. 1 northern, 71 7-8c delivered; No. 1 hard, 72 7-8c delivered. Options were higher early, but declined on lower late cables and long selling, closed 1-2@5-8c decline. No. 2 red May, 65 7-8c; June, 66 7-8c; July, 66 7-8c; August, 67 1-8c; September, 67 3-8c; December, 69 3-4c

September, 67 3-8c; December, 69 3-4c. Cotton seed oil shows more activity. It is reported tha t4000 barels prime summer yellow changed hands for export on private terms recently. Other sales of 300 barrels prime white are reported at 30c

Coffee-Options opened dull with prices from unchanged to 5 points lower. The market was featureless throughout the session and closed dull, with prices from unchanged to 5 points Migher. Sales, 6000 bags, including: May, 14.30@14.35; June, 14.10@14.15; December, 14.40@14.45. Spot coffee, Rio dull; No. 7, 16c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 18 3-4@19c; sales, 1200 Maracaioba ordered shipped to Europe; 2100 Mara caiba private terms, also a rumored sale late yesterday of 1400 Rio No. 8 to arrive, 14 1-4c. Santos firm; good average Santos, 16,500 reis; receipts, 3000 bags; stock, 258,000 bags. Hamburg steady and unchanged to 1-4f lower; sales, 5000 bags; Rio, weak; No. 7 Rio, 16,430 reis; exchange, 9 9-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Eruope, 1000 bags; stock, 278,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 4643 bags; New York stock today, 211,217 bags; United States stock, 253,239 bags; afloat for the States, 259,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 512,239 bags against

418,924 bags last year. Sugar---Raw, firm; refined, firm. LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, May 8.-Wheat-Spot firm; demand poor, No. 2, red winter, 5s 1-2d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 6d; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 Califor-nia, 5s 1-2d.

Futures steady; half penny higher May, 5s 1 1-2d; June, 5s 1 3-4d; July, 5s 2 1-2d; August, 5s 2 3-4d; September, 5s 3 1-4d; October, 5s 3 3-4d. Corn—Spot. firm; American mixed,

higher. May, 4s 7 1-4d; June, 4s 7 1-4d; July, 4s 7 1-2d; August, 4s 7 3-4d; September, 4s 8d; October, 4s 8 1-2d, Flour—Firm; demand good. St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 6d.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN.

St. Louis, May 8.-Flour-Dull and steady and unchanged. Wheat-Nervous and unsettled; closes 1-2c below yesterday. No. 2 red cash. 64 1-2c; May 66c asked; July, 61 1-4@ 61 3-8c bid; August, 60 1-4c; September,

Corn-Strong early, but closed 1-8c below yesteryap. No. 2 mixed cash, 47@48c; May, 57 7-8c asked; July, 58 3-4c; September, 49 1-8@49 1-4. Oats—Easy for futures, spot lower. No. 2 cash, 28 7-8c; May 29c; June, 29 3-8c asked; July, 27c; September, 26c

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. Kansas City, Mo., May 8 .--- Wheat, firmer: No. 2 hard, 62 3-4c; No. 2 red, 64 1-2c: rejected, 56c. Corn 1-2c higher; No. 2 mixed, 45@ 45 1-2c; No. 2 white, 46 1-2c. Oats stronger. No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c;

No. 2 white, 29c. Rye---Firm; No. 2, 62c. ST. LOUIS COTTON. St. Louis, Mo., May 8.-Cotton quiet and steady, middling 6 1-4c. Sales 300 bales; receipts 315; shipments 703. Stock

GALVESTON COTTON. Galveston, Tex., May 8,---Cotton-Steady. Middling, 6 1-4c; sales, none;

receipts, 1535; exports, none; stock, 35,-

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

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

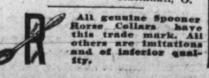
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NEWS AND NOTES.

Galevston harbor shows a depth of eighteen feet.

Peace now exists between England and Nicaragua.

The Moody and Sankey meeting at Fort Worth closed Sunday. Cuban revolutionists continue to

whip the government troops.

The Texas railroad commission has issued a new tariff on fence posts.

A Waxahachie firm has ordered a car load of carpets from mills in Japan. Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco will

have an election on local option all at

Heavy rain, hail and wind storms have prevailed over a great part of Texas, also in other states.

Wm. Sanderson of Big Springs, while driving a bunch of sheep to Midland, was killed by lightning.

Further reports from the cyclone in Kansas last week makes the death roll run up to twenty people.

Labor strikes are becoming numer-

ous. Miners in Ohio and Virginia are out several thousand strong Over 1,000,000 pounds of wool have been sold at San Angelo at an average

price of 7 cents in the grease. The Panhandle wheat crop is almost a total failure, and the ground formerly sowed to wheat is being planted in cot-

ton.

Destitution still prevails over a great part of Nebraska, and unless aid is forthcoming it is said starvation will

The Morgan-Rothschild syndicate is buying all the gold from the refineries with a view of forcing another bond

A terrible forest fire raged for two days in a very populous district of Pennsylvania, destroying much property and timber.

association will sell their spring clip of wool at Sulphur Springs May 15. About 75,000 pounds will be sold. A terrible cyclone visited Iowa Fri-

The Hopkins county Wool Growers'

day, completely demolishing all the houses in two towns, and hundreds of people are reported to have been killed. New York has passed a bill declaring it shall be a misdemeanor to in any

way discriminate between whites and negroes. It applies to theaters, bath-rooms, barber shops, hotels, etc. Joe Vending, who has brought about the agreement between Corbett and Fitzsimmons to fight, says that the fight can not be pulled off in Florida, and he favors Dallas, Texas as the

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

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COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

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CAPITAL \$200,000. CHICAGO.

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PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$850,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Hen ry Stephens.

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CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS -To-

Lone Star Commission Co. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

A new firm of old stockment the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS

National Stockyards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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R. A. Riddels, J. S. Dorsey, cattle salesmen; G. Nicholson, hogsalesman; E. V. Garmett, S. D.
Felt, sheep salesman.

Market reports furnished on
application. Write to us.

SHEEP AND WOOL

J. T. McKee made us a pleasant visit this week, and asked us to correct reports he had heard on several occasions regarding his experiment of pasturing regarding his experiment of pasturing sheep. He says the report that he had decided that pasturage was a failure and that he would return to herding is entirely unfounded. He would not go back to herding if he could get his herding done for nothing. During the past year out of 4000 head he only lost 75 head, out of this number perhaps half of them dead from natural causes. half of them dead from natural causes, and at the very most there were not over 40 or 50 head killed by wolves. The year previous he lost 400 head, but found that his fence had been broken and the sheep stolen. During the past year he had not spent a single hour hunting for lost sheep. There is no comparison whatever in the condition of the sheep, wool and range when pas-tured and when herded. He has been offering \$10 a head for wolves and \$5 for coyotes, and several trappers have visited his neighborhood, but were unable to make a living at trapping the varmints. Mr. McKee will use bucks of mutton breeds this fall and will go in for raising muttons. The pasturage system eliminates the objection to the Cosswolds, the best mutton breed for this section, that they do not herd well. -San Angelo Standard.

SHEEP RECEIPTS.

The sudden bulge in the receipts of sheep has been quite a surprise to the general trade. There was no excuse for general trade. There was no excuse for this increased supply, so far as good prices were concerned, for values lately have rather been on the wane, and the situation such as to discourage shipments. Texas sheep are coming with unusual freedom, and market conditions don't seem to cut any figure with shippers from that state. In fact the lower the price the more anxious the owners are to ship, fearing that there will be a further decline and by their will be a further decline and by their own efforts bringing about the thing they wish to avoid. A large number of sheep are ready to come from Colorado, so that the chances are favorable for a big supply during the month of

The number of Texas sheep coming to market and the poorness of their quality threatens to demoralize the on common sheep. The outlet trade on common sheep. The outlet for this class of stock is always small and seems to be smaller than usual this year, for the reason that there is no feeding demand. The trouble with many Texas sheepmen is that they think their sheep are better than they really are. They see medium sheep quoted at a certain figure and by classing their sheep with this grade are naturally disappointed when their sheep sell at an inferior price. Some sheep are sent here which are worth scarcely conugh to pay freight and yet their owners expect liberal returns. It is a big mistake to send inferior sheep to market at any time.

VALUABLE FEED INFORMATION. The following communication to Cri-

der's Live Stock Bulletin by George F. Morgan of Laramie, Wyoming, is large-ly a corroboration of what has been urged in these columns for some time. in regard to the most effective method of feeding cotton seed meal:
In the spring of the year when the

grass was young and tender and con-tained much moisture, we found it especially a good feed and better than any other cake we ever fed on grass. as it not only made the stock fat, but was also a valuable fertilizer to the land. We did not have the meal as it is prepared at the present time, but bought it in the cake as it comes from press and had a machine with which to break it into pieces about the size of a hickory nut, and the stock seeme 1 always to enjoy grinding the cake themselves. I used to feed it to meadows, and have also had some very good results in feeding sheep both on grass and roots. My experience has taught me that cotton seed cake requires to be fed with it some kind of feed that contains much moisture, such as roots, fresh grass, etc., as the cattle require more than an ordinary amount of water, due to the heating and fat-producing constituents of the cotton seed cake.

In regard to feeding the meal ground fine, I think that for stall feeding where it is possible to obtain good hay, the hay should be cut say from two to three inches long and should then be thoroughly wetted and the meal sprinkled upon the wetted hay, say two pounds of the meal to six of hay. This makes a cheap feed, and the steer will eat from 24 to 30 pounds of the mixture per day, and a great gain can also be obtained. A good way to pre-pare this feed is to have two bins or rooms in which it may be mixed as be-fore stated and what one mixes today should be fed tomorrow. Time will thus be given for the feed to heat a little, not too much, and a trial will show that the cattle are very fond of that kind of food. I invariably give the cattle upon this feed about two pounds clean hay; it makes the cud rise and sweetens the stomach. I have had some wonderful results from this manner of feeding, but still I think that for feeding on grass the best is to buy the cake just as it comes from the press and by all means have a machine at home with which to break the cake.

By having a machine a goodly percent of the oil may be saved from evaporation that would occur if broken at the mills, and also the cake can be handled much more conveniently and fed with less waste.

One of my neighbors has been ex-perimenting with both cotton seed and cotton seed meal fed with western hay. A short time ago he informed me that as a result of his experience he has concluded that he does not like the cotton seed in its raw state, but has found the meal a great success fed with the rich western hay. I am pos-itive that it is a success if chopped and treated as I have hereinbefore

During last February I took a trip down through Texas and saw a great many cattle being fed and prepared for market on cotton seed meal and the hulls. They gave appearance of doing well, but I was informed by the feeders that the cattle would not stand feeding on the meal and hulls more than one hundred and ten days at the outside, and after that length of time they became sick and frequently died. Now I think if the feeders would use har instead of the hulls they would not run the risk, for in my opinion the trouble is largely with the hulls, they being too dry and containing too much of the raw cotton, which is entirely indigestible, and it irritates the bowels, which is the source of much of the evil.

Always and under all circumstances
cattle being fed with cotton seed meal

Leather gets

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

Sold only in can, to make sure of fair dealing verywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. V.

should have plenty of salt easy of access. Better yet, sprinkle the salt in with the feed. Also a plentiful supply of good, open, fresh water should be carefully looked after.

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

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 guar-anteed to keep good time. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

GOOD SALES OF HEREFORDS. Thomas Clark, the well-known breed-er of Hereford cattle, Beecher, Ill., Thomas Clark, the well-known breeders of Hereford cattle, Beecher, Ill., writes: "In looking through your valuable paper I notice many breeders of pedigreed cattle reporting their sales, and more especially of the beef breeds. I am glad to see that those that are raising cattle for beef begin to realize that they cannot raise cattle that will top the market by breeding from the scrub bull, or in fact from the scrub thoroughbred. As all who have visited me want the best and none but the best the result has been that I have sold quite a number of cattle, which list of sales I inclose. To W. S. Ikard, of Henrietta, Tex., the bull Sanhedrim 46,180. It will be remembered that I purchased him at C. M. Culbertson's dispersion sale in June, 1892. He was then a two-year-old and I paid \$575 for him. I showed him that fall at the following state fairs: Minnesota, Wisconsin Illinois and at the great \$575 for him. I showed him that fall at the following state fairs: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and at the great St. Louis fair. He took not only first in his class but sweepstakes over all breeds wherever shown—a pretry good record. Mr. Ikard had been looking for some time for a bull suitable to head his fine herd of cows and finally selected Sanbedrim, the inbred Horace bull. He has undoubtedly more Horace blood in his veins than any bull in America. He was sired by Star Grove 19th 26,594; he by Grove 3d 2490. His dam was The Grove Maid 18th 26,570, by The Grove 3d; second dam Lovely by Truro 3492, Truro was by Horace Third dam Lovely 5376 by Horace. A glance at his breeding will show four top crosses of Horace. Mr. Ikard has not only one of the best bred bulls, but as a breeder he cannot be surpassed, as a glance at his calves will convince any one. I had used him part of three seasons, and the tempting offer Mr. Ikard made me induced me to part with him .- Breeders' Gazette.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA. Have you read this clean, clever book

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

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

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

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

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

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

These rates are open to the general public besides the usual Summer Tourthe cattle and sheep in troughs in the ists' Rates to the health and pleasure resorts of the North and East. Call on or write to the nearest Cotton Belt ticket agent for dates of sale,

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

rates and limits. Correspondence solic-

Respectfully, S. G. WARNER, G. P. A. WE WANT CATTLE.

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

EPWORTH LEAGUE - CHAT-TANOOGA.

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

For further information call on or

address your nearest ticket agent or GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,

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

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

Important Information.

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

or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

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

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

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

A 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

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

See Daniels for fine photographs most reasonable prices,

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light

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

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

YOUR

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, President.

General Manager.

WE. SKINNER.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER.

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

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

The second secon	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772,545	2,547,077	589.555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City	959.646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69,816	Search Williams Charles	
Sold to Shippers			45,730	The second of the second	
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

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

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

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

Sent to the Country in 1893. RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Н	1885 114,163	130.867	18,985	1,950
3	1880 144 457	390.187	40.195	3,029
Ø	1886 144,457	1.011.706	76.014	3,202
ľ	1887	1.283,600	158,503	5,035
p	1888340,469	1.206.695	159,053	7.595
ľ	1889467.340	1.673.314	156.185	5.318
	1890 606,699	min a salama	170,849	8.592
ı	1391	1,462,423	185,457	14.269
	1892 738,186	1,705,687		12,269
	1893 852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,200

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:

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

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

B G. KNOX, Vice President.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston, New Orleans and San Antonio, Galveston and San Antonio.

New Orleans and San Francisco.

All Connecting with through sleepers from

San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

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

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

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

For further information call on local agent, or address

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

THE KATY MOVES. HOUSTON

Ex-Confederate Reunion.

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

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

Call or address at our new office, corner Fourth and Main streets, for

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

"CURRIES"

615 Main Street, Fort Worth.

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars,

Domestic and Imported.

Fort Worth Beer a Specialty. Merchants' Lunch Daily from 11 to 1.

COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

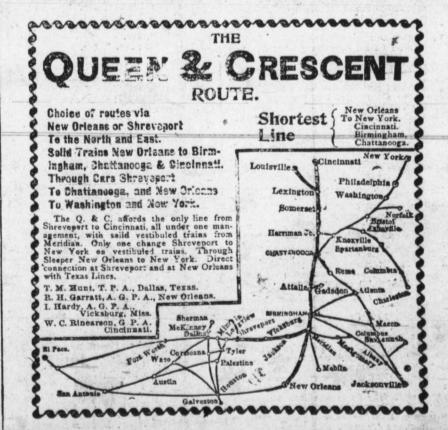
Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2. No. 4		No. 4.		No. 3.		No. 1.	
1	6 55 pm 7 45	a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
1	2 00 pm 7 50	a m	Ly Hillsboro Ar	8.00	p m	12 05	p m
1	9 10 pm 10 05	a m	Lv CorsicanaAr	5 50			
1	12 02 am 1 00	p m	Lv	2 55	p m	3 25	a m
I	9 05 pm 9 20	a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30			a m
1	11 08 pm II 25	a m	Lv Plano Ac	4 30			
1	12 45 am 12 58	p m	Lv GreenvilleAr	2.52			
1		a m	LvAr	4 45	p m		1
1			LvAr				a. m
			Lv Mount Pleasant Ar				
	6 50 am 7 35	p m	LvTexarkanaAr	8 15	a m	9.05	n m
1	4 15	n m	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	9 m	0 00	P m
Ú							
y	100 20 100	рш	LvAr	9 10	a m	0 00	рш
ŝ	1 20 pm 1 35	a m	Lv Pine Bluff Ar	2 12	a m	7 30	p m
9			Ar				a m
	8 45 pm 8 45	a m	ArLv	7 00	pm	7 40	a m

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

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

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



SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

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

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

B. P. Eubank. CUNNINGHAM & EUBANK

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