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THE FARM.

ALFALFA. (Fuedecago Sativa.)

In general clovers are not a success in the region of the Southwest, owing to the protracted drouths to which this belt is subject. Fortunately there is one grand exception to that rule, namely clicity also known constitunamely, alfalfa, also known sometimes by the rame of Lucerne clover. This plant, though somewhat delicate in the first stages of growth, is nevertheless first stages of growth, is nevertheless a vigorous grower when well estab-lished, retaining its hold on the soil and yielding large crops for a number of years. Its drouth resisting quali-ties are excellent owing to its exten-sive root system. These penetrate the soil to a depth of several feet, and as they branch freely draw food from a large area insuring a plentiful surplu large area, insuring a plentiful supply of moisture to the plant from the sub-

soil. While alfalfa has been grown suc-cessfully on a variety of soils it de-lights in sandy and loamy soils, open, porous and well drained, with calcare-ous subsoil to furnish lime, an essen-tial constituent of clovers. The ne-cessity of the soil being deep and well drained is apparent from the habit of poot growth it gives excellent results root growth. It gives excellent results the black waxy lands of Texas, on which for the most part are well drained and rest on a cancareous sub-soil. When it fails to stand after being well established the trouble is probably due to the lack of lime in the soil, too much water in the subsoil, or an impervious subsoil. Airaira is sub-ject to root rot on black lands similar to that observed in cotton. The only practical remedy for which is rotation of crops and the careful preparation of the soil before sowing. Alfalfa is sown in a variety of ways.

Sometimes it is broadcasted, sown with Sometimes it is broadcasted, sown with a seeder and lightly harrowed, or still better with a runner press drill. It should never be sown deeper than two inches. In this section it is frequently sown in drills 8 to 20 inches apart and cultivated carefully the first season. This will probably be found the most satisfactory method for the Southwest. satisfactory method for the Southwest, as it enables the frequent stirring of the soils and prevents undue evapora-tion of moisture and fertilizing ele-Ments in the gaseous form. Alfalfa should never be cut for a

crop the first year, but should be al-lowed to die down and form a mulch to enrich the soil and protect the roots, or the mower set high and run over it two or three times and the cuttings left on the gorund.

As a soiling crop alfalfa is very useful. For this purpose and also for making hay it should be cut in the making hay it should be cut in the early blossoming stages, otherwise it becomes very fibrous and loses much of its feeding value. It makes an ex-cellent hay and can be cured with comparative ease in the Louthwest, owing to the drying winds which pre-vall. But great skill is required in handling it to prevent too rapid drying, thereby causing the loss of most of the leaves which are of chief value as food factors. For handling large quantities cut with a mower, rake in wind-rows and use the sweep and In the case of small quantistacker. ties handle the same as an ordinary hay crop.

hay crop. All kinds of stock relish alfalfa and thrive on it alone. As it is rich in protein it is excellent for producing muscle and milk. There is danger in muscle and milk or pestured green.

IRRIGATION.

published in Bulletin No. 33, copies of

A SPLENDID MOVE.

taken by the weather bureau that may prove of great value to the West and

South. It is a systematic investigation of the influence of climate on health

and disease. An immense amount of

scattered data exists on this subject,

and many erroneous ideas are held by

doctors as well as the laity. By the

co-operation of all who have to do

with the public health, the weather bureau hopes to be able to publish a

monthly journal that shall be an au-thority on climatology in its relations

to health. This work is begun none too soon. The public is waking up to

the advantages of the climate cure, and a knowledge of the climate ad-

vantages offered to the afflicted at the East and North by various localities at the West and South will be a bless-ing to sufferers and a boon to our

Western and Southern country. Let the fact once become thoroughly known, for instance, that consumption

is robbed of its terrors by early re-

moval to certain parts of Kansas, Okla-

homa, Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, and those sections

must attract a large immigration .-

must read good agricultural papers. A

application and brains to be a farmer as well as anything else.—Texas Press

MAY THOUGHTS.

The first of another month is here-a

month of rare importance to the farm-

er. A busy month; a month when the

returns are comparatively small, and yet such ought not to be the case in

Jefferson county, but owing to the long winter and late spring vegetables of all

kinds are scarce, and of course bring a good price. This month ought to see

plenty of radish, lettuce, English peas, bush beans, green onions, English peas,

spinach, etc., and in addition plenty of eggs, spring chickens, nice yellow

butter and plenty of milk, not forget-ting the luscious strawberries. I think

the farmers of Jefferson county ought

to raise some beef. I do not mean the

Leader.

Orange Judd Farmer.

An important work has been under-

which can be had by addressing the director of experiment station, Agri-cultural College, Miss. UNDER CHANGED CONDITIONS. In sending out the ninth bi-ennial report of the Kansas state board of agriculture, Secretary F. D. Coburn preaches a little sermon which applies with equal force to Texas. Among

other things he says: Shortage of crops in various portions of the state the past two years, from lack of seasonable rainfall, has caused the question of irrigation and the extent of the available water supply and its passibilities to be much studied; many having gone actively to work to develop them through individual enterand with results thus far eminently satisfactory and encouraging. The ascertainment and utilization of the underground waters, a judicious catchment, conservation and use of the storm waters heretofore so largely wasted; the deeper, more thorough breaking up of compacted, impervious subsoils, a better understanding of crops best adapted to the different sections, along with a more thorough system of agriculture (which are now subjects of profound study), promise an increased and constantly increasing prosperity. Instead of vast ranges, sparse settlements, slipshod ranch farming, wheat kings, and cattle bar-ons, this will mean intensive farminga commonwealth of small homes, mod-

A man who intends to be a successest competence, and communities conful farmer should be posted on his business and should study it as an art. tented because comfortable. The conditions which have prevailed, It is as necessary that he should do so,

whatever their effects elsewhere, are to result in a revised agriculture and as it is that a newspaper man or a teacher should study their respective occupations. To keep posted, a farmer and means toward these are suggested in the talismanic words, "irrigation," "subsoiling," "alfalfa," and "sor-"subsoiling," ghum."

dollar spent for a good farm paper is not thrown away; on the contrary, a dollar spent in that way is often the The first has so far progressed as to best investment possible, and you are demonstrate the assurance of crops annually, regardless of seasonable rainsure to get several hundred dollars worth of useful knowledge in a year's eareful reading of a good paper, that fall, by fructifying with the extensive underground water supply (indepenis published in the interests of your particular business. You will find hun-dreds of suggestions worth as much to you as so many nuggets of gold. You dent of streams) a very considerable percentage of our most fertile lands will in large measure be inexpensively done, by harnessing to the work the ever-present breezes, which, shot through with sunshine, give the ideal healthful climate for all breathing things, and the choicest growths of grain fruit and flower. can profit by the experience of others and learn to be a farmer in every sense of the word. No ignorant man will ever make a really successful farmerone who is a blessing to himself, his county and his country. It takes study,

By means of subsoiling, there will be stored in the soil, for use when most needed, much of the usually sufficient rainfall now permitted to waste itself. The wonderful plant, alfalfa, is proving not only one of the most reliably productive, useful and profitable field crops known, but especially adapted to the soil conditions prevailing in those sections of the state where some of the better known staple crops are not always reliably productive. A like description applies to the sorghums, and particularly some of the non-saccharine varieties known as Kaffir corn, Milo maize and Jerusalem corn, which, under even severly adverse conditions, give prodigious yields of superior forage, and wholesome, nutritious/grain for the live stock that, in its new environment, must necessarily become highly developed, and likewise be so much of a factor in the state's material advancement.

Yours very truly, F. D. COBURN.

Secretary.

creeks to pass over from one dam to the other storing large quantities that have heretofore gone to waste. In this way blocks of ten to forty acres can be suppled by pumping, at very small cost to the farmer, and thousands of acres made to increase the former yield three to ten fold. Among others ac-

three to ten fold. Among others ac-tively engaged in these improvements are Messrs. Fred Cockrell, John Bow-yer and W. K. Early. The most extensive irrigation enter-prise, however, is that taken up by Mr. Henry Sayles and others who have had a complete survey made for the work complete survey made for the work constructing a dam where Elm creek comes through the mountains near Buffalo Gap, some twenty miles southwest of Abilene. By the con-struction of this dam a lake of 2700 acres will be formed, 2000 acres of which will have an average depth of 45 feet. From this it is proposed to 45 feet. From this it is proposed to irrigate 50,000 acres of the rich valley along Elm creek, running the main canals through the western suburbs of Abilene. The cost of construction of Abilene. The cost of construction of this plant will be over a half million of dolars, nearly all of which will be pended here at home for labor. The surveys were made by the most com-petent engineers that could be secured, and the enterprise has the most favor-able endorsement of all who are familiar with irrigation work to whom the plans have ben submitted. The suc-cessful completion of this enterprise n caus an increase in the value of lands to be irrigated of \$30 to \$75 per acce.

The farmers of this valley generally are favorable to irrigation, though very few of them have had experience in that kind of farming.

There is also quite an interest among the farmers on Lytle, Cedar, and other small streams throughout Taylor county, all of whom are agreed that with ample water a greater variety of pioducts can be profitably grown here than anywhere else in the United States.

ORCHARD AND GALDEN

SORTING AND PACKING.

While our shipments of apples to England were very large during the past fall and winter, they might have been still larger and many of the returns more satisfactory if more heed had been paid to the sorting and packing. In this connection the following extract from the letter of the captain of an Australian steamer to whom a large snipment of apples for the Lon-don market had been intrusted may be found interesting and profitable:

"What astonished me very much on examination of the fruit was the slip-shod way in which it was packed. Every other apple was bruised and no care had been taken in putting them into the cases or in the picking. The bulk of the fruit was not guarded in any way, and must therefore have an injurious effect on the prices when ex-posed for sale. The Victorian fruit all went wrong. It was ripe when shipped and showed signs of decay before the Cape was reached. It was specially well packed, in some cases too well. The packages were air-tight and the fruit so carefully placed in paper that no air could get near it. One case l opened and found the paper all we with sweat. I received a case of apples from Mr. Baker of Wandin, near Melbourne, carefully packed, but open sufficiently to allow air to circulate and keep the paper dry, which turned and keep the paper dry, which tarhed out in perfect condition, each apple be-ing a perfect picture and not in the least injured. They were in good order after five weeks' stay in London. "You must select your fruit and send only apples without a blemish, and which will look when opened up as if they were molded in wax. I took in 140 tons of tomatoes at Teneriffe, and you should see how they were get up. They are carefully placed in wooden trays, packed with fancy paper, and a nice embroidered piece of fold over the top, so that when you remove the quarter-inch slab used as a lid, the fruit is ready for placing on a stall. Ten or twelve of these trays are placed together and a thin lath nailed to them and strengthened by a little strap of light hoop iron.' This forms a nice handy package." The value of careful packing and sorting can hardly be overestimated, and yet commission dealers complain that these features are the most neg-lected. Without them the finest crops will only bring inferior prices. It is of the utmost importance to put up everything in the neatest possible packages well filled and carefully selected for each grade. Anything that pleases the eye is half sold before it is offered. If farmers could realize that the labor spent in preparing for market .s quite as important as that given to the cultivation of the crop, these complaints would soon cease.

them near each other, so that I could see the difference, believing them the same. I could see no difference, and sent samples of both to the seedsman and asked him which was the Wonderful and which was the Unknown, but he failed to say.

As to keeping hay, Bill Arp may be right. I have never tried his way, that is the rain part, but if they are let dry before housing they will keep. A good way to keep them is to let them dry a day or two after being cut and stack or house. Use a thick layer of very dry hay on oat or wheat straw, then peavines, straw again, then peavines, and so on until you get all stacked, and you will not only have peavine hay, but the straw will be eaten with almost the same avidity by all stock. When the peavines go through the sweat (that would ruin them if no straw was with them) they give the straw the peavine flavor also. see that the hay pile is increasing in quality and quantity also,-L. T. San-ders in Dallas News.

WATERMELON ORGAN.

The "Watermelon Bulletin" published at Hempstead, Tex., has been sent this office. As implied by its name, it is devoted to watermelon growing and shipping, a big and growing industry in that part of the state. The follow-ing are excerpts from the last issue: Watermelons may be flavored while growing by siphoning the fluid extracts from a bottle with a woolen yarn inserted through a slit in the stem of a growing melon.

To reduce a melon to the best eat-ing temperature hang up over night in current of air covered with a wet cloth or towel, the evaporation does the cool-

ing better than icing. A watermelon matures in from 21 to 30 days from the setting of melon to make a 90-pound mellon makes an average daily increase of weight of nearly four pounds, the ratio of in-crease commences from the first ounce to full maturity would make a daily increase at some stage of its growth of about 10 pounds. Some have suc-ceeded in getting large melons by feeding the vine from a bottle of fluid fertilizer connected at base of vine with a wick that would siphon the water to the vine from bottle or vessel. One of our growers interviewed a traveling freight agent on the subject of granting shippers transportation same as was customary with cattle shipments. The reply as we under-stood it was that they were a necessity to protect the oblement which to protect the shipment. This is equally true of melons, everybody wants one you know.

SMALL FRUITS.

The universal and overwhelming popularity of the strawberry has cast all the other small fruits in the shade. Not merely do the blackberry and rasp-berry lock the deliver of the strategies. berry lack the delicious flavor of the strawberry, but the size of their seeds is regarded as an objection which originators of new types should devote their energies towards overcoming.

But currants and gooseberries are much neglected and rarely receive the care and attention their merits deserve. The markets for these fruits is capable of great extension, and there is very little loss in handling them. There is no rush or hurry attendant on the gathering of currants. They do not re-quire to be picked as soon as ripe, but may hang for days on the bu

HORSES AND MULES.

THE HORSE PROSPECTS.

In our country 70,000,000 people are to be provided for. Many millions live in villages and in the country, where the only posible conveyance of people or freight is horse or mule power. Many people are now in need of a horse, but the stringent times forbid the purchase. There are accordingly the purchase. There are accordingly more sellers than buyers, as a rule. With improved times which are sure to follow the good crops now in prospect in the West and the renewed in-dustry o factories, the demand for good dispositioned sound horses will apidly change the sentiment as to the values of horse flesh. If breeders view the situation aright and act ju-decously this season, there can probably never again, in this country, be such deprectation in the values of equine tribes as the past two years have

witnessed. Thousands of wealthy people are today seeking a horse, and are unable to find such an animal as they desire. Kindly disposition, sound limbs and constitution are first sought. Usually beauty of form and graceful move-ment are expected. Occasionally high ment are expected. Occasionally high speed is a consideration, or breeding which promises the rapid rate, in a pedigree pregnant' with 'ancestry' of certified 'going quality." The great majority wish only a moderate gait in their drivers and are willing to pay for the full combination of qualities which define their wants all that the creature has cost.

A knowledge of the ancestry (for three generations) of sires and dams, often enables a breeder to proceed with assurance. They who set out earnestly to breed only the best will find, in judicious effort, ample profit for their pains in producing the proper material. This is limited, however, by the extent of the breeder's ability to train and fit a colt for the work ex-pected of it later on.

Skill plays an important part in all work in life, and is especially essen-tial in training the sensitive colt. One person will succeed in teaching the growing youngster much, while an-other not adapted to the work following, will soon undo all that has been done. The broeder of drivers should, on this account, be adapted to this im-portant part of his calling.

Skill is a good share of one's capital f properly applied. In breeding and training driving horses, the genius is able with a dozen good roadster colts to reap a reward for his labors which would not be realized from two score of draft colts that must be sold mainly

for their physical qualities. Every lover of the work of training who is in position to devote one-fourth of his hours, each week, to a dozen good roadster colts during the next five ears may expect full reward for his labors. On general principles, how-ever, the man of moderate means should always be conservative. So while enthusiastic in the faith in his office three fourths of the distribution of the second colts, three-fourths of his time should be devoted to other employments. The specialist, however, now has good reaon for the exercise of his faith .- Exchange.

It is characteristic of the great mass of Americans that where one man is seen to be making some money immediately rush into the thousand same business, and, as soon as the price of the product begins to lower, fall over each other to get out at any The man who sells when other price. people are buying and buys when they are selling is tolerably sure to get the best of the market at each end. A few years ago, when money was being made quickly in the breeding of trotting horses, thousands rushed pell mell into the business. The man who sold in the boom days made money. Had he sold out, or down the past few years, he would have made much more. The price dropped, and at least one-half of the breeders huried their horses to the auction would bring. The shrewd buyer has been at wark for some time now and has stocked his pastures and stables with the choicest blooi and speed at a very small cost, and a few years hence will be right in the game to make money. Writing upon the quality of different colored hoofs, C. Stevens of Malone, N. Y., says in The Horse Breeder: The white hoof is softer than the black one. We will all agree that light objects reflect light and heat, and dark ones absorb them. Light clothing is cooler in the sun than black. This principle will apply to horse's hoofs. The black hoof by absorbing the rays of the sun-the surface becomes harder, and consequently it will hold the shoes longer — If one will make the observation of horses that have one black and one white fore foot-horses that are worked or driven on the road --it wil be seen that the white one shows the most nail holes; being softer, the shoe gets loosened or pulled off easier. A glassy, shiny hoof indicates that there has been fever in the foot. A dull surface denotes a healthy condition. I will here state that contracted heels and quarter cracks are caused not so much by bad shoeing as by al-lowing the hoof to get too dry and the frog too hard.

bloating when fed or pastured green, but the exercise of good common sense will avoid any trouble from this source. In the case of irrigated fields, how-ever, it is said pasturing of either cattle or sheep is impracticable A year ago this spring a three-acre

patch of alfalfa was sown on the col-lege farm on a light, black sandy upland soil, in drills 15 to 20 inches apart and carefully cultivated the first sea-scn. The stand was excellent, and this spring one crop of hay aggregating one-half ton per acre has been secured. Plants recently examined exhibited a root system over four feet long. This patch will produce two or three cuttings more this year, depending on the season; thus yieldig from two to three tons per acre of hay worth \$14 per ton, and at the same time improving the soil's fertility. This is on poor upland without irrigation. As this plant is extensively grown in the bottoms of the Brazos river, and will be irrigated to some extent this season, the results will be waited with much interest

In closing, I may say that no farme in the Southwest will make a mistake in laying down an alfalfa field, as no forage or hav crop as yet introduced excels it in productiveness or feeding value. A. M. SOULE.

Texas Experiment Station.

WHITE AND YELLOW CORN. Whether the yield of corn is affected by color, and whether the white or the yellow varieties produce the greatthe yellow varietles produce the great-er yield, has always been a matter of dispute. In order to secure definite information in regard to this the Mississippi experiment station has made 138 tests with forty-five varieties of dent corn. As a result of this work the seventy-five tests with twenty-five varieties have given an average yield of forty-three bushels per acre, while the sixty-three tests with twenty yellow varieties have given an average of only 38.2 bushels per acre. These total averages coincide very closely with the partial results published in several of the annual reports, and which were as follows: In 1890 the yield of seventeen white varieties gave 37.1 bushels. In 1891, twenty-five white varieties yielded 37.5 bushels, while eighteen yellow varieties yielded 34.9 bushels per acre. In 1892 the yield of eleven white varieties was 45.2 bushels, while the same number of yellow varieties gave only 40.5 bushels per acre. In 1893 and 1894 the tests were continued with twenty-two white varieties yielding 42.7 bushels, and nineteen yellow varieties yielding 39.1 bushels per acre. During each year of this work the two varieties giving the heaviest yields were both white though not always the same varieties.

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These results have been so uniform and have indicated so strongly that the better yield can usually be secured from the white varieties, that the pub lished records of similar work done at other stations have been examined very carefully, and have been found to correspond very closely with the re-sults secured at this station.

These figures show that in a total of 1267 tests with 490 varieties, the average yield of 127 white varieties has been 2.5 bushels per acre in excess of the yield of yellow varieties; and that at only one of the seven stations making these tests have the yellow varieties given the better average yield. At six of the seven stations mome one white variety has given the best yield, and of thirty-five varieties named as giving the best yields at the different stations, twenty-four are white and only seven are yellow. Such an agreement in results over

such a wide area, and secured by such a large number of careful tests, can-not be accidental, but shows very plainly that it is usually possible to secure greater yields from white than

from yellow varieties. Full details of these experiments are

and have it solid. I cannot see it in that light, the big men with a big B do not as a oneral rule raise corn cotton, and such being the case if they make stall fed meat they must buy their extraneous food. What is to prevent the small farmer doing likewise? Nothing. We will suppose that the small farmer last fall had an abundance of sweet potatoes, some corn, plenty of hay and pea vines, dried in good shape, with a nice pas-ture of oats or rye, (not the rye that comes in a jug.) With the foregoing and a little cotton seed meal would make a lot of first-class meat fit for any market. Any one will see that by feeding the surplus sweet potatoes the price would be held up. I think by adopting the feeding of beef and pork instead of dumping our raw products on a falling market we would be the gainers. And further imagine the pile of fertilizers that there would be to haul out in the spring to grow more crops to make more beef and so on to the end of the chapter .- Correspondent Beaumont Enterprise.

NEXT WINTER'S LAYERS.

Next year's results largely depend on the work done this spring. The pul-lets that are to produce eggs during the winter months should be hatched before summer, as they require an early start. No doubt our advice, so frequently given, to hatch pullets as early as possible, has been followed by many, and the prospective winter lay-ers are now out, but they must be kept growing. The main point is to keep young chicks free from lice, or they will be no larger when a year old than when but four or five months of age. Young cockerels are of no value when allowed to reach maturity and should be sold off just as soon as they can be sent to market as broilers.

sent to market as brollers. There should be a separate location for early pullets. If they are raised with the hens the latter will keep them in subjection and in many ways inter-fere with the progress. Many flocks of young pullets have failed to lay on the approach of whater simply because approach of winter simply because were crowded away from the food thev and the roots by domineering hens. When cockerels and pullets are kept in the same yards the pullts do not thrive as well as when the cockerels are removed, and as no males should be kept unless absolutely required it will be a saving of food and room to dispose of them. When a pullet is behind he others in growth, and is not likely to begin laying with them, the best way to treat her is to sell her off with the cockerels. Pullets should not be kept too fat.

In fact, fat is not desirable at all. Keep them growing, and to do this give them a meal of meat and bone once a day. If they are on a range once a day. If they are on a range they will need no grain, and they will be more thrifty by reason of the mod-erate feeding. If they are raised in yards give a light meal of wheat and oats in the forning, but scatter it well and make them hunt for the grains. will not overlook any of it, as will seek the grains as long as they there is a possibility of finding only one more, and they will be benefitted by the exercise

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

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

IRRIGATION OF VEGETABLES.

Always apply water to the vegetables in the evening as the sun is going down. After each irrigation the soil should be stirred with a hoe, or, better still, you may get a small hand cultivator running on a wheel and which be bought for about \$4. can quicker and does better work than a hoe and can be set to plow, cultivate or weed between the rows. Irrigate as often as the plants show signs flagging. Large plants will, as a rule not need water whenever the soil is wet enough six inches deep to roll up with your hands into a ball, but for small seedlings or newly transplanted vegetables the surface must be kept moist. In very arid climates it is a good plan, whenever a bed is sown with seeds, to cover it with straw, brush or hay, so as to prevent evaporation. Of course the covering must be removed as soon as the seeds are well up, or they will grow weak and spindly lack of light and air. The covering is also useful as a protection for radishes, lettuce, peas and other vegetables that may be sown extra early Whether the water should be applied to the beds by the flooding or by the furrow system depends upon the variety and the quality of the soil. Where the soil is light and contains plenty of manure or vegetable humus writer in the Irrigation Age says that the best results are obtained by leaving the beds flat and just running water over them. There are, however, many crops, such as potatoes and strawberries, which need to be grown

TEXAS PROGRESS.

in furrows.

The people of Uvalde county, Texas, are taking an active interest in the development of the agricultural re-sources of the valley land of that section. A contract has just been en-tered into betwen Samuel W. Scott, of California, and R. H. Kelley, Ed Kel-ley and Nancy Kelley, of Uvalde coun-ty, for the irrigation of 5000 acres of land on the Sabinal river belonging to the last named parties. The contract provides that Scott shall organize a company within one year for the pur-pose of putting in the system of irrigation, and that within two years thereafter all necesary dams, ditches, flumes, etc., shal be completed and the water on the land. The water to irrigate the land will be taken from the Sabinal river. The parties of the second part agree to give to Scott 1000 acres of the 5000 as a bonus for his work, and a conditional deed to the same was filed with the contract. The parties of the second part are not to be charged exceeding \$10 per acre for casement or water right, and not exeeding \$2 per acre annually as water ent.

The development of the rich valley of the Rio Grande is progressing more rapidly than many people suppose. John Lipscomb, a farmer, living six miles below Hidalgo, in Hidalgo coun ty, has planted one hundred acres in corn, ten in tobacco, ten in sweet potatoes, thirty-five in cotton, six in sugar cane, four in Irish potatoes, garlic and two in onions, making in garlic and two in ontons, 168 acres in cultivation. There are number of vegetable farms on the Mexican side of the river .- Spanish-American Journal.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

The interest in irrigation in Taylor county is growing every day. Numer-ous individual irrigation plants are being put in along the streams, and at places where water can be stored at small cost. In the streams systems of dams are being constructed on the order of the old water mill dams, which permit the water during rises in the

THE WONDERFUL PEA.

I saw an article on "Pea-Culture," taken from Home and Farm, in your paper of the 19th instant, which I greatly enjoyed: I have had consid erable experience with the cow pea. They are the best renovator of wornout land extant for the South, filling the place of red clover. Like Mr. Welloorn I have seen a wonderful differ-ence in the yield of land that had been planted to peis in comparison to the same quantity of land that had not. best results let the peas mature, gather them, and when the vines die, plow under. This would be best done as soon as the vines die or are killed, provided you wished to sow small grain on the land, but if not and the land would be injured by fall plowing, it would be best to wait until about February, but it ought to be plowed under as early as possible so that the vines would decay as much as possible before time to plant a crop that is to be worked. Varieties-I have planted many va-

rieties and find for general purposes that the Wonderful (syn.: Unknown Quadroon) is the best that I have planted. It stands up very high, putting out vines at almost every point, is a good runner, climbs but little, can be planted in corn or rich land and will be planted in corn or rich land and will give hardly any trouble in gathering, very unlike the Red Ripe and Clay pea, which run all over everything in reach. The Wonderful should not be planted

before the 1st of May, and can be planted until the 1st of July. It is a late pea. It commences to make peas about the last of August here, in north Louisiana, and in a few weeks it is literally covered with peas. It has a very long, full pod, is easy to gather and easy to thresh out, and is a good keeper, almost equal to Red Ripe in the field. It is superior for hay for the reason that it grows up so high and makes so much vine, and this is also quite an item as regards renovating of land.

land. It makes a very dense shade, and shades the ground at the time it needs it most, viz.: August and September. A Florida seedsman claims that the Unknown and the Wonderful are not the same, but I sent to him for seed of the Wonderful and the department of actualizing at Washington sent me of agriculture at Washington sent me the Unknown, and I also had been planting them for years. I planted

gathered only as convenient, while the gooseberries may be marketed either the day they are picked or a week after. There is no fear of their spoiling on the dealer's hands, nor is boxes. It would seem as if these two fruits had a great future before them. The demand for them has never been as great as at present and the grow-ers of small fruits would do well to recognize this fact.

EXPENSIVE FOWLS.

All fowls that do not lay are expensive. That is, if a certain propor tion of food is allowed them, and they do not give any return therefore, they not only are unprofitable but reduce the profit on the laying hens. In feeding a flock there may be some of the hens that are extraordinary good layers, and pay well, while others (and very often the majority of the flock) are worthless, yet such does not imply that the flock is not a good one, for it may be the case that some of the hens have been laying regularly and are now resting, while others are hatching out broods. The number of eggs received daily may indicate only the work of the laying hens. The sit ters will be doing duty, and the hens not now laying may soon begin. In feeding, however, there is no rea-

son why the farmer should waste food on unprofitable stock. Hens that have been sick, and mope, giving no indica-tions of laying, should be destroyed. It is cheaper to dispose of them than to feed and care for them. If they have not commenced to lay after the warm season sets in it is hardly possible that they will ever do so. Their absence will be of greater advantage than the room they occupy on the roosts. Then there are a lot of young cockerels which may be kept too long, and for which the highest prices are obtained while they are small. They have good appetites, consume a large amount of food, grow rapidly, and the larger they become the less valuable they become in market. They simply eat, and take up the room that should be devoted to young pullets.

It is frequently the case that a flock contains several males after the hatching season is over. They are of no use unless more chicks are desired, and they will not bring enough in market to pay for the food they consume. The hens will be just as profitable, and lay as many eggs without the males as with them, and the proper thing to do is to get rid of the males. Reduce the flock so as to save expenses in the cost. Do not keep anything that is not pay-ing unless there is a prospect of an in-crease in a short time. The farmer who knows his own fowls will have no difficulty in getting rid of those that are unprofitable, and thus increase the revenue from those which give a fair return for the food consumed.

Dr. F. W. Hepkins, VETERINARY SURGEON,

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

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. I. Boaz, Vice-President Ame Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President Ame-Bank; W. J. Boak, Pank; R. E. Maddox, rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

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

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete fist of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending May 7, 1895, as reported by the Ameri-can Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.

Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary: BULLS. Bluebell's Brumbley, 59,488 - M. O. Mason & Sons to A. H. Morgan, Speegeleville, Tex. Hughetta's Landseer, 39,480-M. O. Mason & Sons to W. Hickerson, Val-ley Mills, Tex. Joe McClain, 38,991-R. P. McClain to W. W. Munn, Moody, Tex. Josh Crow, 37,853-J. H. Jones to E. Crim, Henderson, Tex. Mohe 2d, 40,168-J. R. Irby to A. Irby, Commerce, Tex.

Tex. Prince of Geronimo, 40,309—E. Boeck-mann to R. Tschoepe, Geronimo, Tex. COWS AND HEIFERS. Anna Beecher, 100,249—C. H. Pope to J. L. Sheppard, Pittsburg, Tex. Annie Lee M., 88,338—J. H. Mathews to C. L. Mathews, Station Belden, Tex. Gessner Melrose, 93,566—B. Spann to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., 2000, 100 Tex.

Lady of Oakley, 41,824-W. W. Nel-son, Sr., to H. H. Edwards, Marshall, Tex.

A. LeGory, Crockett, Tex.

See Daniels for fine photographs at the most reasonable prices.

The stand of the

Mohe 2d, 40,168-J. R. IFDy to A. IFDy, Commerce, Tex. Newton Prince, 15,221-J. J. Burner to J. L. Gray, San Antonio, Tex. Newton Prince, 15,221-J. L. Gray to J. T. Brown, San Antonio, Tex. Next Day, 39,481-M. O. Mason & Sons to Droughon & Farmer, Ryan, Tex.

Santa Anna, 85,600-H. J. Mangum to

- CATTLE.

TO TELL THE AGE OF CATTLE. The teeth of the ox are thirty-two in number, twenty-four of which are molars, arranged as in the horse, and eight incisors or front teeth situated in the lower jaw, while teeth in the upper jaw are replaced by a thick cartilaginous pod, covered by the mucous membrane or that glassy skin which invades the inside aspect of the mouth. This pad furnishes a bearing for the incisors or front teeth of the lower jaw, but sometimes we have four supplementary molars which are never said to be present at one time, they being generally shed before molar dentition is completed.

The incisors, eight in number, form a perfect semi-circle when they have acquired their full development and in-stead of being fixed in the alveoli as in solipeds, they possess a certain degree of mobility which is often mistaken for a diseased condition, this being neces-sary in order to prevent their wounding the cartilaginous pad already re-fered to which is joined in the upper jaw and against which they press. These incisors are divided according to their position in the following manner: Two pincers, two first intermediates, two second intermediates, and two corner incisors. These incisor teeth scarcely arrive at perfect development before they commence to get worn on the upper surface. Their horizontal position and their coming in contact with the med on the upper jaw exposes with the pad on the upper jaw exposes the anterior border and the superior face friction and they consequently wear from before to behind. The wear, therefore, chiefly affects the upper face, which really forms the table of the tooth and which authority designates the "avale."

As wear goes on there appears at first, and at the extremity of the tooth, a yellow band, which is the dentine denuded of its enamel and later on this irony or yellow transverse band shows itself, which is seen to contract, then widen and finish by forming a mark which is nothing else than the recently formed denting else that the recentry formed dentine that fills the pulp cavity of the tooth, a variable dental star, as found in the horse's tooth. As the teeth are used they seem to

separate from one another, although they still remain in the same place. This is because the teeth in youth merely touch each other by their upper extremities, and as they become worn they decrease in width and necessarily ome separated to an extent varying in form according to the degree of wear. Finally when the tooth has reached its last stage of wear there only remains the root, which appears as a yellow stump imbeded in the gums.

The first incisor teeth, or milk teeth as they are more commonly called, like those of the horse are all deciduous, or not permanent, and differ from those which replace them by their smaller volume, the transparency of their enamel, and their being more curved outward; their roots are much shorter and are destroyed by the succeeding teeth. The two temporary pincers are always separated by a marked interval depending on the thickness of the fibrocartilage in the

maxillary symphyses during youth. In well kept, early developing animals, those raised on good pastures which do not contain much timber, the teeth shows a different appearance to the animal of the same age raised in the timber or on scant fare or a poor Under such conditions the pasture. animal will show at six years old the appearance the other animal shows at five past. At birth there are but two teeth present, the two central teeth, which are called the "pincers;" at two weeks another pair appear and are called the first promoder to the called the first intermediate; at three weeks we have another pair appear, the second intermediate: at one month we find two more appearing, the twocorner incisors, when We or milk teeth. These are not perman-ent teeth, but as they came, disappear again in pairs. From this time until the animal reaches the age of six or eight months little change takes place more than the growing of the teeth and their reaching full development, but the central pair (the pincers) now commence to show sign of wear in their upper sur-face, and seem to sink below the gum and commence to separate in conse-quence of the widening of the jaw. The next pair, the two first intermed-iate soon follow the same course and show sign of wear on their upper sur-And at twelve months they all face. commence to show signs of seperation and absorption except the two outside teeth, the corner incisors. At fifteen months all have undergone this change, thus showing absorption, separation and wear in all the temporary teeth. At eighteen months we find the permanent teeth commencing to show themselves; the two central pair of temporary incisor teeth, the pincers, have disappeared and their place is taken by two permanent teeth which appear to shoot up above the others and are much larger and lie together At two years past two more teeth apthe two first permanent interpear. mediates, when the mouth shows four permanent teeth and absorption nearly complete in the remaining four temporary teeth. At three years we find the second pair of permanent intermediates have made their appearance, the two out-side temporary teeth nearly gone and wear on the upper surface of the permanent pincers. At four years past we have the full mouth of eight permanent incisor teeth and the pincers and first and second intermediates on their upper surface showing signs of wear. At five years they all commence to show signs of wear, and the internal dental enamel to take up the greater part of the upper surface of the teeth and forming what is commonly known as the cups. From this time on we may depend both on the incisors and the grinders to tell the age of the animal. At six years the animal will have acquired the last grinding tooth, the sixth molar, a permanent tooth from the beginning. From now on to the eighth year, and indeed thereafter, in determining the age of the animal, the nature of the material upon which it has been feed must be taken into account, as gritty, close-fed pastures will wear them faster. At eight years another change takes place which can not be mistaken. The process of absorption has again com-menced in the central incisors, but never to the extent witnessed in the temporary pincers, but sufficiently temporary pincers, but sufficiently plain, as they appear they become smaller than their neighbors. At ten the pincers and the two first

intermediate become smaller. At eleven all are considerably diminished, but not to the same extent as in the young animal. From now on the teeth diminish in size so that the animal cannot properly gather or grind the food, although there are instances where they have remained good breeders and milkers up to twenty years

and over. F. W. HOPKINS, V. S.

LAND COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Many Features of the Land Law Are Conflicting and Embarrassing-He Will Track the Law.

Austin, Tex., May 11, 1895.

Editor Journal.

Your favor of the 6th instant asking certain questions in regard to the new lease law is this morning placed in my hands. As it will be eighty days be-fore the new law will take effect, and effect, and as I have had my hands full and run-ning over with my duties current under the old law, it has been imposfor me to give my attention to sible the study of the many conflicting and embarrassing expressions found in the new law, which will be absolutely necessary for me to give it before I will be able to give the construction which the whole act intends to establish. Be-sides I have found so many clauses doubtful of true construction that I do not even hope to be able to clearly interpret all of them at the start. In all these cases I shall from time to time call to my assistance the opinion of the attorney-general, and thus as early as possible put the law in full operation. You say that many prominent cattlemen, you are informed, have been ad-vised not to take any settlement or new leases until it is fully decided whether the rate as provided by the original bill shall be operative, or that provided by the amendment. In reply to which I can only say that I have heard some suggestion of the kind, but am not informed of any settled purpose to that end. So far as this office is concerned, of course it will not be presumed that I can possibly be expected to adopt any other line than that prescribed by the written law as I find it, until I am advised otherwise, either by the courts or the law department of the government.

I am receiving quite a number of applications now, and in advance of the going into effect of the law to lease at 3 cents per acre. These applications are of course filed here, the applicants being in return advised that such ap-plications cannot be considered to prevent the lease of the lands by others at the rate fixed by the law now in force. The new law will require me to consider the equities of the occupant in leasing the land, and in anticipation of the operation of that provision, and in preparation for it, I will, when ap-plications are made to lease any of the lands under the present law, for which applications are already on file, conditionally to take effect under the new law, advise such original applicants that unless they will pay the price at once fixed by the present law I will lease to the subsequent applicant. This the law compels me to do, and to this extent I am endeavoring to protect the original applicant, which I consider is authorized from this transition from the old to the new law.

Pretermitting for the present any discussion of other and more difficult subjects of the new law, which I could not now undertake to correctly define, and believing that I have covered in the main your inquiry, I am, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant, ANDREW J. BAKER, (J. J. T.) Commissioner.

KANSAS CITY TALK.

There is now a very heavy move-ment of Arizona and New Mexico cattle to Montana and other Northern pastures. The Santa Fe reports that during April they took 104 these two states and that orders were in for 4481 more to go to Montana, largely. During April the Gulf, Col-orado and Santa Fe handled Texas cattle to the Indian Territory, Kansas Northern localities as follows: Northern division, 1724 cars, an increase of 424 over same month in 1894; Southern division, 1632, a decrease of 1207 from a year ago. Total both divisions 3356 in 1895, a decrease of 783 from 1894. The Telegram has frequently, of late, called attention to the growing importance of South America, particuarly Argentine, in the sheep trade of the world." It appears from a state-ment made by W. I. Buchanan, United States minister to Paraguay, that cattle trade is also likely to feel the effects of South American competition. Minister Buchanan says: "I am con-vinced that in a year or two we will have as great a competitor in South American cattle as we now have the American cattle as we now have in wheat-and they sail into any part of the Old World without a minute's quarantine either, though there is plenty of disease. I am inclined to believe this is because European coun-tries have more commercial interests here to nurse than they have with us. -Drover's Telegram.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



Baird, Texas, May 13, .- Editor Journal: After the refreshings from several good rains we have had a solid week of plow weather, and our farmers are eginning to catch up with their work Crops were never better; in fact, the outlook is more promising than at any time during the past eight years. There is a large increase in the acreage of sorghum and other forage crops, and it begins to look like our stockmen mean to take care of their cattle in future.

Trading in catttle has been fairly active for the past two weeks. L. Hearn & Sons sold to W. G. Crowder and C. Hinds 840 yearling steers at \$11 a head. J. H. and E. R. Beck sold a mixed bunch of stock cattle to Geo Clifford and J. H. Beck at \$10. Some other sales have been made on about the same basis. R. A. Speer de-livered to Ellis county parties a splen-did lot of horses sold at \$9 per head some weeks are condeparted on the some weeks ago. Good horses can be bought here at \$7 to \$10 per head. O'Laughlin Bros. of Stephens county were at Baird last week trying to sel 500 stock cattle. The cattle are good

native stock and they seem anxious to sell. It is thought that the demand for good feeders will be very strong here

by October. Rev. J. T. L. Annis of Corsicana is in town and preached at the Methodist church yesterday. Bro. Annis is well and favorably known here, having lived several years at Bell Plains in

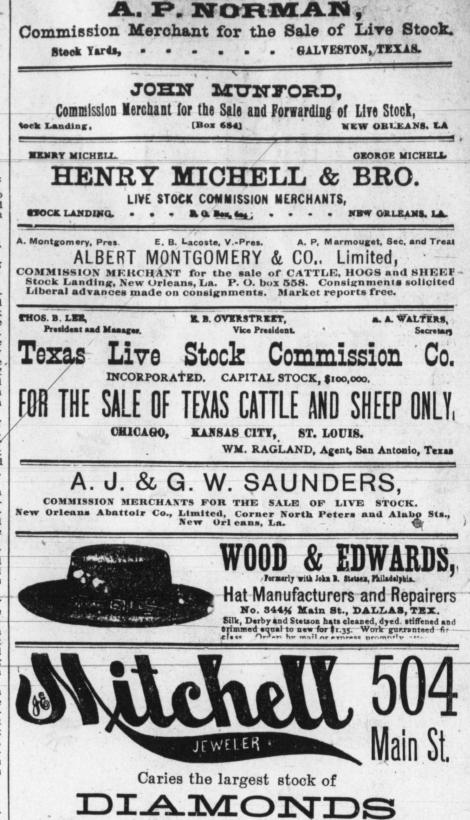
this county. The closing exercises of Baird high school will be held next week. The commencement sermon will be preach-ed by Rev. Robinson of Strawn next Sunday, and the program for the week following will be full and entertaining, closing with a concert on Friday even-ing. If any of you East Texas readers wish to exchange good cattle for horses this is the time and place to strike. A. G. WEBB.

The office of the Cattle Raisers' asso ciation has been moved from the Stock Yards hotel, North Fort Worth, to the Hotel Worth, and is located on the ground floor in the southwest corof the building, front entrance on Main street, where Secretary Loving says he will be pleased to have members call when in the city.

AN AUTHORITY.

AN AUTHORITY. One of the very richest books in the way of genuine humor that has been published for many years is "Samantha at Saratoga," by Miss Marietta Holley. Rev. Dr. Newman, the distinguished bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in writing to a friend; says of this book: on pushing and encouraging the home Simpson begs to assure the Texas people that he is very grateful for this business showing and states that he will, he hopes, be in a position before very long to put the market in such a shape that the advancement this book: will be as rapid as that of the northern "I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga markets. Kansas City is about twelve

as an antidote for the blues, a cure-all for any kind of mental woe, a recrea-tion from mental taxation, a provocation for wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bit-terest satire sugar coated with the



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



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Carries the largest stock and best makes of Watches to be found anywhere. Every one sold guaranteed in all respects. Will not be undersold by any one.

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

THE WAGGONER LEASE.

Early last week Uncle Dan Wag-goner, one of the wealthiest cattlemen in America, his son, W. T. Waggoner, the lessee of all the school sections in the counties of Woodward, Day and Roger Mills, his ranch boss, J. R. Roberts, and his former superintendent and general manager, W. H. Portwood, came up from the lower country to investigate the causes of the sensational reports afloat regarding their lease of chool lands, says the Woodward, O. T., News.

Upon their arrival they were hospitably welcomed by our people and in-stead of being confronted with winchesters, as reported they would be, they were met by friendly assurances of good will.

They immediately had the local cattlemen send word to the pasture men of the county, and a conference was held. The broad spirit of fairness which ever prevails between men engaged a life time in cattle raising permeated every discussion of the ques-tion. There was no war talk. There was no bad blood. The Waggoners was no bad blood. The Waggoners were surprised to find the ranges heavily stocked. They are too thoroughly posted in their business to overstock a range, knowing that it means an all around loss. The situation was viewed as it actu-able existed and plane of comparison

ally existed and plans of arranging the matter so as to avoid a loss to the Waggoner people were discussed pro and con. In order to arrive at a better understanding the governor of the Territory was wired and his excellency promptly responded by coming in per-Woodward, accompanied, not son to by his adjutant-general with bayonets, but by his attorney-general, to dispose

ver the other in their commencement. Of course, increased population necessitating the different markets would have a bearing on this showing, but if the hog raising continues in Texas as it has recently he feels that there will be no couse for complaint in the progress of the home live stock market. This should be very gratifying to the people of Texas and it is to be hoped that it is the commencement of the reaction of a live stock center equal if not superior to any of those established in the United States, as the increase in hogs especially is what is required, as all of the people of Texas know that thre are more cattle ac-cessible to a live stock center in Texas than there was to the northern markets at beginning, and that increased packing facilities would make as good showing with increased cattle receipts as the other branches have shown through local demand, and this he is endeavoring to bring about here.

goner. No action was taken in regard to Roger Mills county.

Mr. Waggoner has showed himself fair-minded in every respect. He nat-urally desired to increase his range, as Waggoner has showed himself

he has immense herds which require an increase pasturage. He is conver-

sant with the rights of others, how-

ever, and respects them even when he

has the power to cause them untold

On the other hand, the pasture men

who have taken up ranges here have constructed fences at a heavy cost,

which would be absolute loss in case

the lease privileges had been insisted

of Mr. Waggoner to bid for the lands, and were willing to assume his lease

and were wining to assume his rease obligations to save him from loss. Had conditions been known by Mr. Wag-goner prior to making the big lease, affairs would have assumed a wholly

different form, and no clash of Inter-

Both sides to the controversy have shown themselves gentlemen of rare

judgment, cool-headed and willing to do the fair thing in every way by each

THE FORT WORTH MARKET.

The month of April last being a ban-

ner month in the business done at the

Fort Worth Stock Yards in the way of a market caused Mr. G. W. Simpson,

a market caused Mr. G. W. Simpson, president, to investigate the prosperity of the property, and the following is what he says he found in comparing the progress of the live stock center

in Texas in its first seventeen months with the first seventeen months of

the Kansas City and Omaha markets.

Fort Worth handled more hogs, sheep

and horses during that period than either of the above mentioned markets.

In making this comparison Mr. G. W.

Simpson says he does not want any

one to feel that he is comparing his market with any of those great mar-

kets in the north in any other spirit than to show that those markets were,

at one time, on the same plane as the Fort Worth market, i. e. beginners.

And while speaking very highly of the

management that has brought about

such results as the northern markets now enjoy, he thinks that the people of Texas in expecting big things of their market, should bear in mind the figures that he gives above and keep

years the senior of Omaha and Chicago is about four years the senior of Kan-

sas City, and the markets in succession

seem to show an increase of business

live stock center.

Mr.

ests would have arisen.

They also recognized the right

loss.

upon.

POINTS ON BREEDING. Merkel, Tex., May 12, 1895.

Editor Journal: I have been looking over the live stock items of the Journal for some

time, and as I see many and diversi-fied opinions of feeders, I thought perhaps a few lines along the breeding line would be of interest to your read. ers.

I have been handling cattle for some time, and have given the breeding interest a good deal of thought, from which I deduce the hereinafter conclusions on the best method of handling cows and breeding them in pastures. First, dehorn your bulls so you can keep them where you want them. Then cut the cows you intend to keep for breeding purposes about the first of April, put them in a pasture to themselves and let them stay until the 1st of July. Then put in your bulls, of which there should be plenty, say one to every 25 cows, and let them remain during July and August. They should have plenty of grass and water, and be thrown together in bunches very frequently so as to turn the cows and bulls around together.

I tried this plan last year and I have had fine success. My calves are all of an equal age and size, and I will get as good a per cent. of calves as those who left the bulls with the cows all the year. Besides I did not lose any cows on account of being heavy with calf during the cold part of the winter.

By managing as I have indicated, there will not be any late summer or fall calves to suck through the winter, and weaken the cows WS. Yours truly, BILL GRIMMET.

BUYING AND SELLING.

Burton Wade delivered 800 steers this week to Martin & Beeman of Comanche. Threes and fours they were and they sold at the good round figure of \$20.

C. French received this week 600 head of steers from G. L. Burnam of Menardville for Martin & Beeman of Comanche

Godair, Harding & Co. sold in Kansas City on the 2d, 15 car loads of Dublin oil mill cattle, averaging 1067 pounds, at \$4.25 per hundred, and on the 6th in Chicago sold 15 car loads belonging to the same company, averaging 1000 pounds, at \$4.50 per hundred. M. B. Pulliam bought 800 four year

M. B. Pulliam bought 300 four year old steers from Captain J. G. Rice of Sterling county, at \$19.50 per head. The cattle were delivered here and shipped to Brownwood Monday where they will be fed at the cotton seed di mill. Mr. Pulliam sold to the mill company at

ost, M. B. Pulliam sold about 1000 head M. B. Pulliam sold about 1000 nead of mixed steers this week to Bird & Mertz for about \$15,000. This cleans up all the stock Nub owns in this sec-tion. and after he sells his fine herd

sweetness of exhilarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it is exalted wit with the scalpel in one hand and the Balm of Gilead in the other. Her personality is intense, her genius immense, her art perfect. She stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. 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 drug-gists. Testimonials free.

EXCURSIONS TO SAN ANTONIO, MONTEREY AND CITY OF MEX-ICO, VIA THE INTERNA-TIONAL ROUTE, During last week in May, 1895, round

trip excursion tickets will be on sale to San Antonio, Texas, account Na-tional Travelers' Protective Association meeting, at extremely low rates. On June 6th the International route and Mexican National railways will run an extension excursion special train from San Antonio to Monterey, special Mexico. (Rate \$5.00 round trip, limit fifteen days), and to Mexico City (rate \$20.00 round trip, limit thirty days), stop over privilege in Mexico within limit.

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

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

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 swallowthe 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. This March 10th 1895. March 10th, 1895.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS

Very low rates have been arranged for the National Encampment Confed-erate Veterans at Houston, May 20th to 24th.

to 24th. Southern Baptist Convention at Washington, D. C., May 9th to 16th. General Assembly Presbyterian church at Meridian, Miss., May 16th to

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

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager.

C. I. Dickinson.

C. T. McIntosh, Late of Atlanta, Ga. We refer you to any bank of Fort Worth.

C, I, DICKINSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE, RANCHES AND FARMS.

First floor Powell Building, 208 Main Street.

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With this scale in the house short

Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth,

City Properly, Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise Bought, Sold and Evchanged.

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

Fort Worth, Tex.

J. T. W. HAIRSTON, -DEALER IN-

Fine Buggies, Carriages, Spring Wagons, Harness and Agricultural Implements.

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

N. E. cor. Second and Throckmorton Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.



Because Journal Scales Are Always Correct.

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



No 2 Journal Scale. 1-4 Oz. to 244 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 just how many points of butter are 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 exare 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 freese during the twelve months of our con-tract. Price on Board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription is Stock and Farm Journal, \$5.

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White Goods.	riettas, best quality, all colors, regular price everywhere 35c,	C7674-40 inch Silk Warp black Henri- etta, superfine quality, Jaf-	handsome styles, all silk. Jaf- fray & Co's. wholesale price,	our retail price, 49c. L7730-56-inch Half Bleached Table	quality, Jaffray's wholesale price, \$5.75; our retail price, \$5.
White Victoria Lawns from Jaffray's	only 21c, C7982—One lot 38-inch all wool Novelty	fray's wholesale price, \$1.37; our retail price, \$1.12 1-2.	37c; our retail price, 29c. C1427—One lot 24-inch printed China	Damask, fine quality; pure flax, handsome designs; Jaffray's	D8330-1 Lot 8-14 Table Linen Sets, su- perfine quality, splendid de-
great receiver's sale.	Suitings, combinations; Jaf-	OUR POPULAR SILK DEPART-	Silks, splendid quality for waists	wholesale price, 69 1-2c; our re-	signs, 1 dozen napkins to match,
10051 —1 lot Victoria Lawns, imported goods, good quality, Jaffray's	fray's wholesale price, 44c; our retail price, 39c.	MENT. Everything known in Silks from the	and dresses. Jaffray's wholesale price, 64c; our retail price, 49c.	tail price, 60c. L7959—60-inch Pure Flax Half Bleached	Jaffray's wholesale price, \$7.25; our retail price, \$6.
wholesale price, 10 3-4c; our re-	C7923 and 8019-One lot 50 inch Silk and Wool Novelty Suitings, splendid	great receivers' sale of Jaffray & Co. C3785-One lot Kai Kai Wash Silks in	C1379—One lot 22 inch China and Japan Silks, in black, cream and full	Table Damask, genuine Irish Linen, fancy border; Jaffray's	All Linen Huck, Glass, Satin Damask and Russia Bath Towels, from
tail price 10c. 5823-1 lot Victoria Lawns, imported	goods, handsome styles, Jaf-	all the newest and best styles,	line of colors. Jaffray's whole-	wholesale price, 74 1-2c; our re-	Jaffray's receiver's sale.
goods, Jaffray's wholesale price 13 1-2c; our retail price, 12 1-2c.	fray's wholesale price was 73c, our retail price, 53c.	Jaffray's wholesale price was 39c; our retail price, 31c.	sale price, 59c; our retail price, 47c.	tail price, 62c. L7956-62-inch Half Bleached Table	D7979—1 Lot All Linen Glass Towels, size, 15x25, Jaffray's wholesale
10005-1 lot Victoria Lawns, imported	C7926-48 inch all wool Fancy Mixed	C1019-One lot Habonti Wash Silks in	C1390-One lot 32 inch China and Japan	Damask, splendid quality, pure	price, 85c per dozen; our retail
goods, splendid quality; Jaf- fray's price was 16 2-3c; our	Cheviots, Jaffray's wholesale price was 72c; our retail price,	an endless variety of the latest novelties, fine quality; Jaffray's	Silks in black, cream and full line of colors. Jaffray's whole-	Linen, good patterns; Jaffray's wholesale price, 84 3-4c; our re-	price, 5c each. D7981—1 Lot All Linen Glass Towels, 16
price 15c.	59c.	wholesale price was 49c; our re-	sale price, 89c; our retail price,	tail price, 72c. L7728—54-inch Real Barnsley Table	x32, Jaffray's wholesale price, \$1.75 per dozen; our retail price,
10057—1 lot Victoria Lawns, imported goods, extra fine quality; Jaf-	C7991-50 inch Silk and Wool Novelty Suitings, regular price every-	tail price, 41c. C7893—40 inch all wool black Henrietta,	74c. C 944-One lot 20 inch black Gros de	Damask, half bleached, pure	12 1-2c each.
fray's wholesale price 221-2c;	where \$1, only 69c. C7985-56 inch all wool Novelty Suitings,	fine quality, regular price, 75c; only 51c.	Londres, warranted all pure silk, a perfect beauty, sold every-	Linen, extra fine; Jaffray's wholesale price, 87 1-2c; our re-	D7982-1 Lot All Pure Linen Glass Tow- els, 18x36, Jaffray's wholesale
• our price 20c. 10107-1 lot Checked Jaconets, imported	splendid quality, Jaffray's price	C8044-40 inch all wool imported black	where at \$1.50; our price, 97c.	tail price, 75c.	price, \$1.95 per dozen; our re-
goods, fine quality; Jaffray's price 23 1-2c; our retail price	95c; our retail price, 87c. C8041-44 inch all wool imported Pin	Albatross; Jaffray's wholesale price, 57c; our retail price, 49c.	C1634—One lot of 24 inch black Rhadame all silk, extra heavy, for skirts.	L7740-60-inch Genuine Barnsley Half Bleached Table Damask, super-	tail price, 15c each.
20c.	Check Novelty Suitings, regular	C7444-40 inch all wool imported Satin	Jaffray's price, \$1.29; our retail	fine quality; pure flax; Jaffray's wholesale price, 89 1-2c; our re-	
10109-1 lot Checked Jaconets, imported goods, best make; Jaffray's	price, \$1.25; only 87c. C7890—38 inch all wool imported fancy	Berber, regular retail price, \$1; only 74c.	price, \$1.17. C 941—One lot of 22 inch black Persian	tail price, 75c.	
wholesale price 28 1-2c; our re-	mixed Beige, Jaffray's whole-	C8035-40 inch all wool imported black Henrietta, fine quality, Jaffray's	Dress Silks, extra fine quality, well worth \$1.75; our price, \$1.17.	Bleached Table Damask, genu- ine Barnsley goods; Jaffray's	
tail price 25c. 10111-1 lot Striped Jaconets, imported	sale price, 49c; our retail price, 44c.	price, 58c; our price, 49c.	C 942-One lot 22 inch black Persian	wholesale price, 79c; our retail	A complete estalemus
goods, good quality; Jaffray's	C7970-46 inch all wool imported Henri- ettas, full line of colors, Jaf-	C7916-40 inch all wool imported black Novelty Brocade, Jaffray's price	Dress Silks, superfine quality, Jaffray's wholesale price, \$1.37;	price, 68c.	A complete catalogue
wholesale price 14 3-4c; our re- tail price, 12 1-2c.	fray's price, 59c; our retail price,	75c; our price, 62 1-2c.	our retail price, \$1.24.	Table Nanking	Part and the second sec
10113-1 lot Striped Jaconets, imported goods, splendid quality; Jaf-	42 1-2c. C7881—46-inch all wool imported German	C5741-46 inch all wool imported black Franch Serge, regular price, \$1;	C 945—One lot 20 inch black Peau de Soie, fine quality for skirts and	Table Napkins	of this ODEAT DECEN
fray's wholesale price 17 3-4c;	Henriettas, best make, silk	our price, 62 1-2c.	dresses. Jaffray's wholesale	From the Jaffray receiver's sale. L7677—Lot All Linen Table Napkins,	of this GREAT RECEIV-
our retail price 15c. 10115-1 lot Striped Jaconets, imported.	finish, Jaffray's wholesale price, 82 1-2c; our retail price, 69 1-2c.	C8032-44 inch all wool imported black Batiste, superfine quality, Jaf-	price, 99c; our retail price, 87c. C1636—One lot 21 inch black Satin Rha-	fringed, good quality; Jaffray's	
goods, extra quality; Jaffray's	C7332-40 inch all wool invisible plaid	fray's price was 74c; our price, 62 1-2c.	dame, extra quality, for skirts and dresses. Sold everywhere at	wholesale price, 27 1-2c per doz- en; our retail price, 25c per	ED ONE DUDOUNOF
wholesale price 23 3-5c; our re- tail price 20c.	French Serge, regular price, \$1; only 71e.	C8046-46 inch all wool imported German	\$1.35; our price, 97c.	dozen.	ER SALE PURCHASE
White Lawn Dress Goods in Stripes and Checks, etc., from Jaffray's	BLACK DRESS GOODS FROM JAF- FRAY'S RECEIVERS' SALE.	Henrietta, silk finish, best qual- ity, sold everywhere at \$1.50;	S1546-One lot 21 inch black Crystal Bengaline, rich and rare. Jaf-	L7741-1 lot All Linen Table Napkins, fringed; Z Jaffray's wholesale	
receiver's sale.	C7929-36 inch Black English Henriettas,	our price, 93c.	fray's wholesale price, 99c; our	price, 39c per dozen; our retail price, 35c per dozen.	
10117-1 lot Striped Dress Lawns, good quality and good styles; Jaf-	good quality, Jaffray's price, 23c; only 19c.	C8043-40 inch all wool imported black Crepon, Jaffray's wholesale	retail price, 87c. C 946—One lot 21 inch black pure Silk	L8267-1 lot All Linen Table Napkins,	will be mailed to any
fray's wholesale price 14 1-2c;	C7947-36 inch Black English Henrietta,	price, \$1.15; our retail price, 99c.	Armure, new and handsome weave, for skirts and dresses.	fringed, good quality; Jaffray's wholesale price, 47 1-2c per doz-	
our retail price 12 1-2c. 10119—1 lot Satin Striped Lawns, nice,	best goods, Jaffray's wholesale price, 27c; our retail price, 21c.	Que Basulas Sille Desentralt	Jaffray's wholesale price, \$1.27;	en; our retail price, 40c per	
fine goods, extra quality; Jaf- fray's 23 1-2c; our retail price	C7970-46 inch all wool imported German Henrietta, silk finish, Jaffray's	Our Popular Silk Departm't	our price, 99c.	dozen. L7937-1 lot All Linen Table Napkins,	address, POST PAID,
20c.	wholesale price, 52c; our retail	Everything known in Silks from the great receivers' sale of E. S. Jaf-	Table Linens	fringed; Jaffray's wholesale price, 59c per dozen; our retail	
10121-1 lot Satin Striped Lawns, im- ported goods, handsome styles,	price, 44c. C7913-38 inch all wool imported Nov-	fray & Co.		price, 50c per dozen.	
extra fine quality; Jaffray's	elty Black Brocade, regular re-	C3785-One lot Kai Kai Wash Silks in all the newest and best styles.	From the great receiver's sale of Jaf- fray & Co.	D8273-1 lot All Linen Table Napkins, fringed; Jaffray's wholesale	FREE. If you wish it
wholesale price 29 3-4c; our re- tail price 25c.	tail price, 65c; our price, 44c. C7650-40 inch all wool imported black	Jaffray's wholesale price was	L4628-46-inch All Linen Unbleached	price, 84 1-2c per dozen; our re- tail price, 75c per dozen.	Jen jeu mon ie
10123-1 lot Satin Striped Lawn, super- fine goods, handsome styles;	Armure Royale, Jaffray's price, \$1.10; our price, 81c.	39c; our retail price, 31c. C1019—One lot Habonti Wash Silks in	Table Damask, good quality Jaffray's wholesale price, 27 1-2c;	D8274-1 Lot All Linen Table Napkins,	
Jaffray's price 33 1-3c; our retail	C7611-40 inch all wool imported black	an endless variety of the latest	our retail price, 25c.	fringed, splendid value; Jaf- fray's wholesale price, 92 1-2c	drop us postal card.
price 30c. Colored Wool Dress Goods from the	Cord, Jaffray's wholesale price, \$1.10; our price, 81c.	novelties, fine quality. Jaffray's wholesale price was 49c; our re-	Bleached Table Linen, German	per dozen; our retail price, 85c	arop do poordi ourdi
Freat receivers' sale of E. S. Jafany &	a sor so to b Gills Wann imported black	tail price, 41c.	manufacture; Jaffray's whole- sale price, 57 1-2c; our retail	per dozen.	
Co., New York. C7929-One lot 36 inch English Hen-	Gloria Sublime, Jaffray's price, 89c; our price, 67c.	C1427—One lot Taffeta Waist Silks in pin check and other handsome	price, wei	Towels.	5
riettas, good quality, full line of	C8030-40 inch Silk Warp black Henri- etta, splendid quality, sold	effects. Jaffray's price, 59c; our retail price, 47c.	ask, fancy colored border,		Respectfully,
the latest colorings, worth 30c, only 19c.	everywhere at \$1.25; our price,	C ALT One lot 91 inch muntod China	Scotch goods, half bleached; Jaf- fray's wholesale price, 59 1-2c;		
C7947-One lot 36 inch English Hen-	97c.	Sliks for waists and dresses,	Tray 5 wholesale price, 55 1-20,	aben mapana to match, super	A State of the second sec

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SOILING CORN.

But comparatively a small portion of the dairymen of this country have sufficient pasturage to last through the entire season, at least for the best re-sults. Good pasture grasses are cal-culated to be the best and most perfurnished in sufficient quantity and quality through the season, nothing more could be desired, but this is not the case, unless it is in some favored portion of our land. Most farmers may have plenty of

good pasturage up to perhaps the mid-dle of July and the cows will give excellent yields of milk, but as the dry. hot weather comes on the grasses be gin to fail and the milk to decrease. Thereafter extra feed of some kind must be furnished or the receipts from the dairy will be small and unsatis-

factory. Here comes in the value of corn or some other good forage plant to sup-plement the failing pasture grasses. Perhaps no other one crop can take the place of corn for this purpose, taking the country through. It is now many years since it began to be used in this way, and as its value becomes more fully known, so is it more highly prized and its cultivation increased. It is a crop which if rightly managed can be made to produce large yields, and if not all wanted to feed in a green state can be readily cured, for

winter use or placed in a silo. But to get the best results with corn, simply as a fodder crop, needs the right kind of management. The old way—and the one still practiced by some—of sowing three bushels of Western or Southern corn broadcast to the acre, is by far from being the best way. It should be treated very much after the manner of our common field corn.

It is not so much a large mass of stalks and leaves that is wanted, as a goodly amount of ears along with the fodder. To obtain these in suitable proportion it is necessary that the crop be cultivated with that object in view. It should be planted on properly preor hills the same as field corn, only perhaps a little closer. This will admit of the required cultivation which is an important factor in the sucess of the

crop. Corn is called a heavy feeder and will make good use of abundant fer-tilization. Stable manurc is well ad-apted to its growth, but for a solling crop it can be raised very successfully with commercial fertilizers alone. This has been abundantly verified in my own expericence. As to the kind of corn to raise, it should be that which will prove most successful in the locality where it is to be grown. A little ex-perience and observation in this matter should be the surest guide that me can follow.

A bit of my own in succesfully growing this crop for a considerable number of years may afford some help in this direction. It should be help in noticed that I live pretty well north for successful corn raising, near the border line between this country and Canada.

Soil, a gravelly loam. Plow green-sward usually in the fall when the sward usually in the fall when the yields of hay falls below one ton to the acre. At planting time this thor-oughly harrowed and the rows marked three feet apart. The hills are placed two feet apart. No manure is used, only 300 pounds to the acre of a stand-ord superphosphete is applied in the ard superphosphate is applied in the hill. This with the seed is put in at one operation with a horse planter, which will do the work better than can ard hill. be done by hand. Different kinds of corn are used, but the one that is fast

gaining the preference over others in Vermont, and perhaps New England, as a forage crop, and even for the silo, is the Stanford, a variety that has been in use for a long time. It is a medium growing kind with abundant follage, healthy growth, midway be-tween the common field and sweet varicties in (sacharine quality, and a good yielder of fine shaped, lone white ears. One-half bushel of seed is used to the acre.

W. H. TAYLOR,

The cultivation consists of passing early over the field once or twice with the weeder or a light smoothing harrow, that will mellow the surface soll and check the growth o any weeds that may have started. This is fol-lowed with the cultivator and the crop is hand hoed once. This is all until harvest. Thus treated the crop early

Is hand noed once. This is all until harvest. Thus treated the crop early covers the ground and weeds or grass have little chance for growth. If the crop is likely to be too thick, it should be thinned sufficiently at time of hoeing in order that there may This makes an excellent crop to feed

green and large quantities are cured for late fall and winter. Should be harvested when in the milk to cure. From five to eight tons to the acre of cured fodder are raised with this treat-ment, which makes it one of the cheapest and most profitable crops that can be produced on the farm for dairy purposes.

While corn for fodder can be succesfully raised when even planted quite late, still for a general crop it will be found the most profitable crop it put into the ground as early as the common field varieties, in order that a proper degree of maturity may be reached before it is wanted for use, as herein its value will largely consist. E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vermont.

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 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 litera-ture 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 registering names

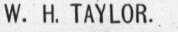
Important item. Mexican money being worth about 51 cents, expenses in Mexico will be about half of the cost in the United States, or in other words, an American's capital almost doubles after crossing the border. L. J. PARKS, Asst. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager.

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THE BLIGHT OF POLITICS. The people of Texas are neglecting to develop the limitless resources of their matchless state, and are engaged in uselessly frittering away the gray matter of their brains in an attempt to solve questions of financial statecraft instead. There has never been a time when the elements of prosperity were in as an advanced condition as now, everything seeming to have turned that way, yet the people are straining their eyes seaward, where the phantom ship of financial legislation pursues its elusive career. They have turned their backs on industrial advancement, and led by the politicians, who promise them surcease from their embarrassment, are letting valuable time slip away, looking for help from a source from which it can never come.

On the hilltops and in the valleys, men with selfish motives of personal aggrandisement are inciting contention and strife, the like of which has not been witnessed for many years, and the sturdy yeomanry of the country attracted by the glittering promises held out are neglecting their fortunes to listen and become involved in the bewildering maze of governmental finance leaving what is the true basis of a country's prosperity to shift for itself.

The picture is not over-drawn, the evidences of the conditions cited being apparent on every hand, and while public opinion precludes the possibility of Internecine actual warfare, the results of the present uncalled for agitation will damage the country equally as much, as the lack of confidence in the nation's securities engendered, makes our proud country a borrowing, nonself-supporting dependency on the good will and favor of other nations, whose inancial policy is certain and s

composed of East Texas members can be induced to put in three days in the section where the remaining state lands are, there will be no trouble in securing re-classification. The government lends its sanction to fraud in terming any land now subject to lease or sale as agricultural, but it is a hard matter to get this through the heads of the legislators from the other part of the state.

The Washington newspaper correspondents this week sent out a little special announcing that Secretary Morton would place inspectors on the Mexican Frontier to prevent the crossing of infected cattle from that country. It can always be depended on that the Washington news gatherers will get things wrong when handling live stock items. The department of agriculture has had inspectors at the Mexican points of entry since the quarantine was raised, and in view of the small number of cattle crossing it would seem an useless expense to increase inspectors. To begin with, there is little chance of the Mexican cattle doing any damage as long as they are kept in the low altitudes, and they are not allowed north of the quarantine line except for immediate slaughter.

Cotton and wool are bringing better prices in Mexico than in the American markets, with the demand for these products in excess of the supply. In this last is probably found the explanation of this condition, but no matter what the cause, the producers of cotton and wool should cultivate their slight acquaintance with the markets of Mexico. That republic is also taking a large number of American hogs, most of which are shipped from beyond the state of Texas. It might prove a paying investment for the farmers and sheep men of this state to send a committee down into Mexico to fully investigate the demand, and if they found a better market than is at present afforded on this side, arrange to ship their product to that country, for if Mexico will pay more than can be procured in our home markets they are entitled to the stuff.

In the course of a few years no less than fifty-nine cotton spinning mills and weaving factories, have sprung into existence in Japan, representing the investment of over twenty million dollars of native capital. The mills and weaving sheds of that country, according to a consular report, have made an average profit of over 17 per cent., the lowest being 8 per cent. and the highest 28 per cent. With Japan, India and the Nile regions of Asia, . nd their cheap labor on one side, and the cotton boll weevil coming in from the south, the chances for realizing anything on the American crop look pretty This year will doubtless conslim. vince the Texas farmer of the foolishness of placing his entire dependence

on one crop as in former days.

About one in every five of the big pastures if west Texas are offered for lease, and in most instances the lessee can make his own terms. This does not look as if the cattlemen were trying to gobble up all the land in that part of the state, as alleged by those who objected to any reduction in the lease and selling price of state lands. Apropos of this, many opportunities are afforded for the investment of capital in cattle raising, and there need not be fear as to its profitableness for despite the federal governments effort to the contrary there will be money in cattle raising for the rext five years. No better investment can be made by a farmer or stockman than in buying a feed mill. Feed when ground is better liked by stock, will go nearly twice as far as when fed whole, and its value will be increased accordingly. Where considerable feeding is done a mill will pay for itself in one year in the item of corn cobs alone, a part of the corn crop which is practically wasted in this state under present methods of feeding.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



NEWS AND NOTES. China and Japan have finally ratified a treaty.

Coal is said to have been discovered near Haskell, Tex.

The "Katy" general offices for Texas have been moved from Denison to Dallas

German capitalists are investing very heavily in sugar beet culture in this country.

The Tyler Fruit Palace was dedicated Wednesday with many speeches and imposing ceremony.

Governor Culberson pardoned sixtyive house of correction and reformatory inmates because they were over age.

The Japanese are seeking to get a hold in Nicaragua so that when the canal is built their commerce will be benefitted.

The Southern Baptists in convention at Washington refused to consider consolidation with the Northern wing of the church.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States met at Dallas Thursday.

request we will send names and ad-dresses of scores who have used this North Texas common freight points have been granted water rates from St. Louis, a considerable reduction from former charges.

A Laporte, Ind., man has just been divorced from his tenth wife, who was also his first, having married her again after marrying eight others.

A considerable frost fell in many of the Northern states Sunday night, and snow and ice was prevalent in others. Crops are severely damaged.

Fulton Gordon of Louisville, who killed his wife and the son of Governor Brown, was discharged by the court as an object lesson to other adulterers.

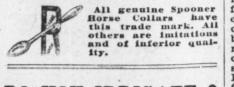
The Texas railroad commission will on June 4 meet a comimitee from the American Cotton Growers' Protective association of Texas for the purpose of discussing cotton rates.

Frank P. Holland of Dallas declines the honor of being a director of the state A. and M. college, as it has been decided by legal authority that he can-not be mayor of Dallas and a director at the same time. This is to be re-gretted, as Mr. Holland would have made a good director.

Wm. Roberts, a well-to-do cattleman of Meade, Kan., was in Fort Worth Wednesday and paid the Journal office pleasant call. Said he was down in this country looking for some cattle to put on his Kansas ranch.

John B. Neil of Buffalo Gap, Tex., has an advertisement in the Journal officient for sale a splendid stock farm lying between Buffalo Gap and Abilene This place has every convenience and is located in as fine a stock farming country as there is in the state. See his advertisement and write him as indicated.

change his opinion of the merits of the respective members of his herd, and enable him to weed out worthless stock. Try it. The test is a simple one; it is easily applied, and the results cannot be disputed. Try it, and you will never regret the hother. regret the bother you have had in finding out the leak in your profits. C. D. BELL.





We are prepared to furnish you the latest, best and cheapest irrigation pumps on the market. The most perfect and powerful wind mills ever built. We warrant them against

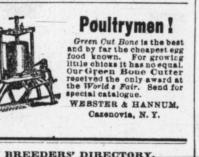
Cyclones, Tornadoes and Windstorms.

Just the mill for heavy work. Upon

mill for 10, 12 and 15 years without an outlay of 5 cents for repairs. Send stamp for full information. Address C F. MASCH. CHAPMAN, KAN.

POSTOFFICE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

404 Commerce street, opposite post-ffice. Mrs. A. Marks, Proprietress. ffice. Handsomely furnished rooms with board. Transient / custom solicited. Headquarters for cattlemen. Rates, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day.



The Twenty-Second Annual Sale of H'GHLY 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



old trotting bred s allion. Can show a fast mile for this season of the year, For further particulars address

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

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

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE. Make me an offer for 500 or more mixed 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 any-thing about this brand will please ad-Texas Stock and Farm Journal, dress 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. 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.

Two pastures-10,500 and 6000 acres-in southeast corner of Stonewall coun-ty. Extra good grass and water. Ad-

W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. One Cleveland bay stallion, 6 years old. Also one Nutwood trotting bred stallion, 6 years old. Will trade for horses or mules. Ritenour & Batesell, Sherman, Texas.

ATTENTION STOCKMEN.

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

P. D. COULSON. County Judge.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

\$10 WILKES \$10

GRADE SHORT HORN BULLS. We have 28 good high grade year-ling bulls for sale. Address Stewart Bros., Gertrude, Texas.

> 400 Prizes Won ... CHICAGO, BUBUQUE, LA CROSSE and MINISAPOLIS. ated Catalogue for 1895 cont m of the kadang varieties of Land and Water Foula : of Fowls and Eggs, Prizes Won and List of Scores, For means and Hints on Poulity Raising. A valuable hout to of in the poulity business sent for 6c in stanfor. Circul-E. H. COOR, UM

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm. Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL. Proprietors.

Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

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

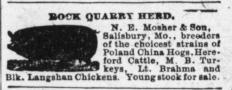
Allifrom imported prize winners. -ALSO-

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FOR SALE BY W. S. FKARD, . . Henrietta, Texas.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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



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

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

GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS.

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS. Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the f

FOR LEASE. dress

The builders of the constitution must have anticipated something of this kind

when they fixed national elections for every fourth year, but the mistake they made was in not arranging for the interims between these recurring struggles to be of six or eight years' duration.

Only a little more than two years have elapsed since by the expression of the will of the people existing differences were settled, yet with a year and a half of futurity, during which time the mutability of human events may bring about the necessity of entirely different plans, the public mind is being distracted from what should be the central idea-the development of grand natural resources, and resultant increase in wealth.

Particularly does this apply to the imperial state of Texas, which, under present circumstances, sends nearly forty millions of dollars out of the state for food products alone, an amount which, if kept at home, would render the people independent of what course the contending politicians take, and of the peculiar style or ratio of the mation's money.

The press of Texas bas caught by the infectious crew partisan strife, and insteal ing the masses in the neco. veloping their belongings by . d.

modern, advanced methods, is devoting -its columns to the discussion of subjects about which little is understood, and which at least should be shelved until a political year. Practical business should at least have a division of time with visionary politics, a privilege which has been denied it for a number of years past, and the press of the state-harbinger of the public goodshould set the iron heel of its concentrated effort on the politician, and the unnecessary commotion he is making.

What Texas needs most is a campaign of business education-a school of methods, in which the whole people could be told how to direct their energies that the best results would follow, and how that the vast mines of wealth which abound on every hand could be made to yield their unhidden treasures if only an intelligent applicetion of industry were applied. Let politics be shelved until this time next year, direct the attention of the people to industrial development and the financial question will settle itself.

Mr. Baker, the state land commissioner, says in a letter to the Journal, that the clauses of the new land law are vary conflicting and embarrassing. And so they are, the entire bill being slothed in verbiage capable of double construction, and faulty in the extrems. The west can never hope for justice from a Texas legislature dominated by men whose minds have been abusid relative to the alleged action of the cattlemen, and who know nothing of the true conditions. If a

Economic production in agriculture has heretofore received but little attention in Texas, but force of circumstances is causing this element to receive considerable investigation at the present time. Texas farmers are besinning to realize that it is better to 'op home resources than to direct amental affairs, and they will be

tter off than ever before in consequence.

Every farmer should strive to combine the business of a manufacturer with crop growing as much as possible, as it will leave the difference in profit which accrues between raw and finished material in his hands. It is more profitable to market fat cattle, horses, hogs and sheep than to sell grass and grain, for the purchaser of the feed products must convert it into fat stock to realize profit. The lesson is plain.

The investigations in the field of Mimatology as related to health, by the weather bureau, which will be published in magazine form monthly, will help Texas no little. The climate of West Texas is inimical to catarrh, consumption and kindred ills, while no part of the state can suffer by the comparison of its climate with that of others.

Several requests have recently reached the Journal for an article on how to tell the age of cattle by their teeth. In another column will be found a full treatise on the subject prepared by Dr. F. W. Hopkins, editor of the veterinary colum of the Journal, which should be cut out and preserved for reference.

Where it has been given a trial the Wonderful pea, is pronounced a success, and it behooves the cotton-ridden farmers of Texas to give this plant a consideration in their fields. Read what is said about it elsewhere, and procure some seed without delay.

The state school of methods will meet committee from the next legislature, at Dallas June 4th to remain in session VETERINARY.

In connection wit this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers kins, a to write whenever they desire any in-formation in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

> A LAME HORSE. Estelline, May 13, 1895.

Veterinary Editor Journal: I have a horse that has been lame for

everal months, and the only defect I find is the enlargement of the joint just above the edges of the hoof, on his fore feet. I imagine it comes from a strain of some kind, though I am not certain. I have blistered it, but that does not give any relief. Please tell me, through the Journal, what to do. A SUBSCRIBER. It is impossible to tell definitely what is the cause of your horse's lameness, but in all probability you have a ringbone on that fore foot, which, if of long standing, is very probably very incurable. In such cases the best results seem to be effected by deep firing with a hot iron and the application of a smart blister, with long rest. If possible, I would advise you to call in ome competent veterinary surgeon, or give more particulars as to the lameness; of how long standing, whether by exercise he improves; and if in the stall he pounds that foot.

International and Great Northern Railroad, Traffic Department Palestine, Tex., May 9, 1895. (Circular No. 537.)

All Agents West of Hearne:

We are in receipt of protests from the ron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by that company for the purpose of sendog shipments to Northern markets by lines. You will advise all livestock shippers that when empty stock ars come South via the Iron Mountain railway, the loaded cars must go north by that route,

J. E. GALBRAITH. General Freight Agent.

TESTING THE COWS.

"Test your cows," is the advice con-tinually given by dairymen and agricultural papers and, like most advice, is heeded least by those who need it most. Many farmers, while admitting its wis-dom, excuse themselves from following it on the plea that they have no testing apparatus, and therefore no means of nowing the respective performances of the cows

To such I would say that no scientific apparatus is necessary. The churn is after all the most satisfactory kind of tester. All that is necessary is to keep cow's milk separate for a couple of days, all the cream being carefully removed. When the cream has ripened it should be churned, and the scales will give the product, both of milk and butter. After each cow in the herd has thus been tested, a comparison of results will tell which are the most profitable cows and which do not pay for their keep. A little of this kind of testing would cause many a farmer to

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 cata logues to

M. C. CAMPBELL SMITH BROTHERS, GEO. CAMPBELL BROWN.

or H. M. POLK, Executor of Campbell Brown, de-ceased, Spring Hill, Tenn. Tennessee Jersey breeders' sale at Nashville May 30.

OAKLAND HERD

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

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. San ders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O., Sire and dam both first prize-winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U.S. 13471.

In All the

Business is on the up-grade. Money is plenty.

Cattle, corn, wheat and cotton have advanced. Manufacturers started their mills again.

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

John B. Neil, Buffalo Gap, Tex.

Head Markets

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES. Seven hundred acres of good land five miles from Sulphur Springs in Hopver kins county, half prairie, all under fence, plenty of lasting water, will give some one a good trade for horses on any kind of live stock. Address WILLIS McCAULEY.

Care Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale at a bargain 900 acres of fine valley land, situated in Taylor county, on the Elm fork of the Brazos three miles north of Buffalo Gap and ten miles south of Abilene. Said land is well improved, all fenced, good house with six rooms well finished. Large barn, outhouses, peach orchard, plenty of everlasting water in well and stream with 90 acres set in Johnson and Colo-rado grasses. This place can't be excelled for a fine stock ranch or feeding steers. Terms, \$8.50 per acre, \$1000 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent interest. Will take some good trade. Apply to

varities: Cornish Indian Games; Sil-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.



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 bert breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

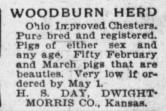
M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee Kas. PIGS For the next 30 days I will sell Poland China and Duroc Jersey Swine and Holstein Frieslan Cat-tile at reduced prices to make room for spring litters. Pedigrees with every animal sold. We can sell you anything you want. Write, mentioning this CHEAP paper. paper.

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

FOR PRICES WRITE TO 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.



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.

5

Taylor, Texas. Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 8 months old, \$18. 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 the official the leading varieties of thoroughbred poul-try. Send for illustrated cetziogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed mrty-five pounds.

No Advance in Prices Will be Made!

Operatives receiving largely advanced wages. Prices of all staple Dry Goods advanced from 10 to 20 per cent.

Shoe manufacturers demanding 10 to25c higher on each pair of shoes.

E. J. WHITE

Fortunately bought a large stock early. Never before has he had so many goods in May. So long as they last his customers will get Bargains.

Now is your time to lay in a year's supply of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Don't let the golden opportunity slip. Cut this advertisement out. We will receive it for 50 cents if your purchase amounts to \$5.00 or over. HOUSEHOLD.

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

GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR SELF.

Young man, the books will bid you read The seers from Kant to Plato. But get acquainted with yourself, You are no small potato.

And though you swing a blacksmith's sledge

Or dig within the trenches, Hold up your head with those that sit Upon the highest benches. Oh, read the sages of the world And let their wisdom win you; But get acquainted with yourself And find what you've got in you. In modest arrogance of soul

Make your own valuation; Then slowly make the sluggard world Accept your estimation. Go, get acquainted with yourself Before your leaf is yellow;

You'll find the man beneath your hat

It something of a fellow; Then stir him out and prod him up Before his force has fainted; Go, get acquainted with yourself,

Then make the world acquainted.

Then trust the man beneath your hat, And when you come to know him You'll find a fellow fit to grace

A novel or a poem. Go, get acquainted with yourself;

You'll find that very few are, For tasks for which you were designed,

A better man than you are. Young man, the books will bid you read

The seers of Kant or Plato;

But get acquainted with yourself, You are no small potato.

-Selected

HOW TO KEEP ANTS AWAY.

In a recent issue of the Old Home stead, we read this about keeping ants away, and it may help some bee-keeper who is troubled by ants, we give it place here: Rub a light film. coat of balsam Peru around near the bottom of table or kitchen safe legsjust a narrow band will do-and renew the balsam every two or three weeks. This will keep ants away from tables, kitchen safes, etc., and what they hold or contain, provided there is no other ant-way than up the legs. One drop of balsam Peru spread around the upper part of a syrup bottle will keep the ants away for months. Boil one ounce of Balsam Peru in one gallon of rain water for half an hour, and sponge this water, while hot, over wooden floors and walls, and it will keep ants away for a long time.

ECONOMY.

Save your time by learning to bo the right thing at the right time, and in the best, easiest and shortest way possible. Save your strength in the same way, and also by using labor saving machines. Take at least a few minutes' rest, when you are too tired to do your work well, for not to do work right is a waste of time and strength. Make it a pleasure for the children to "help mother," instead of a duty which they think is more than should be expected of them.

Save your patience. You may need it some time when greater than the present trials surround you, and if you keep losing it in part every day you can never get it back together again. If you save your time and strength much of your patience will be stored up

Wenus, but its beauty would never be known, as it would be made almost homely by her manner, of carrying it. And the might be garbed in satin and laces, but the dress would look badly, while another might be clad in a calleo wranner and look more greeful and wrapper and look more graceful and stylish.

in this way might have the form of a

It is well to know that a graceful attitude and nicely appearing figure may be cultivated by "standing up." Throw the shoulders well back, expanding the chest, and keep the hips on a line with the shoulders. Carry the arms as though they were governed by vol-untary muscles, hold the head up, and you will look as though you contained enough energy to carry yourself prop-erly at least. A figure which is half bad may be cultivated to be altogether presentable by being careful as to this matter of standing. The cultivation of grace cannot begin too early. Children should not be per-

mitted to sit or stand "round-shoulder-ed," which is the first step toward an ungainly attitude. Nor should one stand limply resting on one foot or leaning against something. Stand inde-pendently of any support, and stand erect. By permitting one's self to stand improperly when young, it requires perseverence to break the habit; but if the habit has been acquired, persevere until it is conquered.—Exchange.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

An Exciting Ride Across a Continent-Bit by a Deadly Insect-An Accident Saves a Life.

I was sitting in the reading rooms of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia. At my right was sitting an elderly gentleman whose whiskers and dress would indicate that he belonged to the cloth. At my left sat a group of a dozen, of va-rious ages, discussing the wonders of modern phenomena. After various experiences had been related, the clerical gentleman to my right, who was no less a person that Rev. E. O. Gillett, said:

"Gentlemen, I have witnessed in this line of wonders that which would cost

"In the spring of 1888 I was in San Antonio, Tex., for my health, my disease having been pronounced consumption, and that fair, soft, Italian climate was my only hope. I was sitting in front of the Menger House, when, from front of the Menger House, when, from a carriage, hastily driven from the de-pot, two gentlemen emerged. One was an elderly, well-dressed gentleman of about 60. His face was swelled to three times its natural size; his eyes and mouth almost closed. The other gen-tlemen who was his attendant asked tleman, who was his attendant, asked me and my companion if we could'refer him to a first-class physician. I-recom-mended him to the physician who was then attending me, and at the same time asked him about the disease of his

friend. "'We think he was bitten by some kind of a spider last summer," was his reply. We thought at the time be would lose his life, but by the skill of one of the best physicians of San Antonio he was seemingly cured. About two months ago a growth appeared in the glands of the left side of the neck. This was removed by an operation, but immediately reappeared. Four days ago a conference of doctors reported he Four days ould not live a month, which decided him to go with all possible speed to Boston, Mass., to consult a noted specialists of that city. We are tow en route for Boston, but our train is de-layed a few hours on account of a

wreck.' "Who are you going to see in Boston?

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

One Swallow

"don't make a spring." Neither will one bottle of Scott's Emulsion cure a well established case of Consumption, but it will ease the Cough, relieve the irritation and arrest the progress of the disease, and if persistently used, with the observance of the laws of health, will surely restore the patient in the early stages and give great comfort and prolong life in the latter stages.

It is simply Cod-liver Oil properly emulsified, combined with Hypophosphites and Glycerine. It is a tissue-builder. Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1. given up as incurable. I will name you

a few: "S. F. Hunt of Conroe, Tex., was

cured of a terrible liver and stomach trouble, which had resulted in nervous trouble, which had resulted in nervous exhaustion; Mrs. Hattie Raquet, Tyler, Tex., a most lovely and glited woman. cured of a nerve, heart and blood trouble-trouble which had nearly wrecked health, life and brain; Mrs. S. R. Curtis, Rusk, Tex., of a complica-tion of diseases which had brought her into a speedy and quick decline; L. Cerf of Corsicona Tex of most serious head of Corsicana, Tex., of most serious head and heart trouble; Geo. B. Paxton, Fort worth, Tex., of lumbago sciatica and nerve trouble, after a score of treatments had failed to relieve; J. M. Pope, Bazette, Tex., of hemorrhoids, stomach disease and catarrhal consumption of bowels; Andrew Sens, corner Congress and Wilson streets, Houston, Tex., of catarrh, throat and bronchial disease, chronic and far advanced; D. F. Craw-ford of Ennis, Tex., of bronchial and ford of Ennis, Tex,, of bronchial and lung consumption; James McKee, Mt. Selman, Tex., of consumption of the lungs; Mrs. J. C. Warden, Victoria, Tex., of cancer of stomach, fungus bowels and womb. This woman when she first consulted Dr. R. C. Flower was losing flesh at the rate of half a pund a day, suffered death almst every hour of her life. She had been pro-nounced incurable by the leading phy-sicians of San Antonio. She today is nounced incurable by the leading phy-sicians of San Antonio. She today is one of the healthiest women of the United States, Miss Mollie Stout of Goliad, Tex., of kidney and ovary troubles, marasmus form of consump-tion and hemorrhages. Mrs. J. E. Pet-tus, Collad, tumor fungus, and kidney. tus, Goliad, tumor fungus and kidney disease, when given up as beyond help: Mrs. Ike West, San Antonio, Tex., of fungus of stomach, consumption of fungus of stomach, consumption of blood and nervous prostration. (As a lady friend of her's said: 'Before Mrs. West consulted Dr. R. C. Flower she was the weakest woman to be alive, was the weakest woman to be alive, a silent but terrible sufferer, though her sweet spirit kept her from mur-muring.') Miss Minerva Lewis, Gon-zales, Tex., of consumption; Mrs. Sell-"But why name more. If you visit Texas, as you say you are arranging to do, you will find his patients in every town and in every business. The names



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

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-

PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

ON ITS OWN RAILS

THISSOURING BELLEVILLE

TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

. . RAILWAY . .

Now Run Solid

KansasCity

WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

. AND. .

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

CHAIR CARS,

St. Louis Chicago



ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WIND MILLS ARE THE

for future use; will power must do the I asked. rest.

Save your breath; don't scold. You nay die "for want of breath" sooner may die if you scold than you might otherwise. Save the love of your little ones and the sunshine they bring into your home. Some day your life will be dark when this sunshine has entered the home above. Some day their love may go out toward some one beside you. and no more; by avoiding rich pastry, cakes, etc., and choosing only that which is wholesome. Utilize cold victuals by making appetizing dishes, whose origin is disguised.

Save clothing, not by merely buying the lowest in price, but the most durable and best looking that your purse will allow. Higher prized goods some-times, in fact generally, prove to be the cheapest in the end, as they will look well if made over several times. Save furniture by buying that which

will stand long and hard usage, and depend on your artistic talents to brighten and ornament it. Let your first thought in buying furniture, be, first, comfort; second use; third, dura bility; and last, style.

Save money. One who saves time, strength, patience, love, food, clothing, and furniture, generally has the knack of saving money, but, as there are as many ways of saving money as there are of making money, it is useless to attempt to tell of them here. "A penny saved is a penny earned."-Good Housekeeping.

RECIPES.

Coffee Cake.—Take a piece of bread dough and add one-half cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of melted butter; then roll out an inch thick and put on a greased plepan; brush the top with melted butter and cover thick with cinnamon and sugar; let rise and bake quick. Cut in long, narrow strips to serve. Eat hot or cold. It is nicely made Saturday with the other baking,

to use Sunday morning for breakfast. English Toast.—A pretty way of serv-ing eggs for tea is to cut bread into square pieces and toast. Take eggs out of the shell, keeping the yolks whole. Beat the whites to a stiff froth; lay the beaten white around nicely on the toast, drop yolks in center of white ring, salt and put in hot oven to bake a few minutes. When taken out of the oven put a little melted butter over the toast.

Baked Apples .- Peel and core large sour apples, slicing them into a granite or crockery dish, sprinkling by layers with sugar to sweeten, and add a dust of cinnamon or nutmeg. Pour on half a cupful of water for each quart of fruit, cover with a plate and bake slowly for three hours. Let them cool in the same dish till solid like jelly, then turn them out upon the serving dish. Chocolate Snaps.—One pound of sifted sugar, one pound of chocolate grated, mix together; beat the white of one egg, and stir into the sugar and chocolate, continue to beat till it is a stiff paste. Sugar a white paper, drop the paste on it with a small spoon and bake in a slow oven.

Currant, Cake .- One and one-half currant. Case, one and one-nair pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, seven eggs, one gill of milk, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one pound of cur-rants. Wash the currants, dry, stem and roll lightly in flour to prevent sink-ing to the bottom. ing to the bottom.

HOW TO STAND.

How many girls know that their manner of standing is the chief thing that makes or destroys grace of body? It is indeed a fact. It should not be is indeed a fact. It should not be thought every one knows how to stand, for many people do not, some, too, who move in circles where it would be supposed all gracefulness could be found. There is a way of standing practiced by many in which the shoulders are thrown into a rounded position, the head poked forward, the arms dangling limply by the sides, and the whole body in an attitude which looks as though a gentle push would send it into a shapeless heap. A woman who stands

"'Dr. R. C. Lower,' was the reply, 'and Mr. Mildredge believes that, bad as he is and as near death as he it, if he can only see Dr. Flower he can be cured.' "You would not see Dr. R. C. Flower if you went to Boston," I replied. "'And why?' "Because he is not there; he is in San Antonio, at this hotel, right now.

"'What!' muttered the suffering Mr. Mildredge between his half-closed teeth, 'Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston here. My God! how fortunate! How fortunate for me the wreck delayed us!" "He was shown to Dr. Flower's par-

lors. I, with others, accompanied him. In these rooms were about 190 patients, from all points of southern and western Texas, waiting to consult the doctor. "Dr. Flower being advised of the suff-ering and importance of the new arrival made an early examination of his

case. "'It is my opinion.' he said 'that you were bitten by a spider or something of the kind, but the treatment you had practically cured you. It is also opinion that your mother died with cancer, and more than likely a grandmother, too.'

'Right,' exclaimed Mr. Mildredge. "'Furthermore, you had a bad case of syphillis about six years ago and was never properly treated.' "'Right again,' said the old man.

"'About six months ago you had a blow on the left side of your neck, and following that blow came this growth.' "'Great heavens!' said Mr. Mild-redge, now all excitement, 'I did have

blow about six or seven months ago, right here,' pointing to where the sore was, 'but I had forgotten all about it. But how did you know thse things?

"Never mind how I know them," replied the doctor. 'It is enough to know you are at death's door and whatever is done must be done quickly. "Dr. Flower injected something into

the growth, something else into the man's arm, put a few drops of something on his tongue, wrote a telegram for his office in Boston to send him certain treatment and then told him to lie down and take a sleep.

"That evening Mr. Mildredge told me he felt 500 per cent better. He returned to his home the next day. Eight months afterward I received a letter from him in which he said Dr. R. C. Flower had cured him and that he was in better health then than he had been in for forty years.

"I need not say that I changed doctors, and in a short time Dr. R. C. Flower cured me permanently

'I met a number of his patients while in Texas, as I have in all sections of the country I have ever been in. They all tell of two miraculous features in Dr. Flower's practice. His unerring ability to fell a patient his disease without asking a question and the speed and ease with which he cures the most malignant diseases. I don't believe there is a physician in the wide world who has the diagnostic powers of Dr. R. C. Flower. I know what I say when I say that Dr. Flower can take any sick person by the hand and in a few moments tell every phase of their disease better than they can tell him and easier than you would read a book.

"I have recently returned from Tex-as, where. in the interest of science, I have been investigating the work of

"I have been investigating the work of this wonderful man. "I have ascertained, first, that Dr. R. C. Flower has some 1700 patients in the state of Texas; second, that he exam-ines all his patients without ever asking a question, and, third, that his books show in connection with the investigation of the facts that in cancer consumption, tumor, paralysis, fatty degeneration of the heart, kidney and nervous diseases, he does not lose one nervous diseases, he does not lose one case in Minety; fourth, that his patients, as a rule, have been given up by other physicians as incurable, and yet these incurable maligant diseases seem to be handled by him with the utmost ease and uniform success." "My investigations have proven the permanent cures in Texas alone in-clude over 400-of prominent people-of the diseases I have just named, when

treated, but failed to receive help until they consulted Dr. R. C. Flower. The prominence of these people, the serious and malignant phases of their diseases, the quick relief and permanent cures under Dr. Flower's care voices to the sick everywhere that they can find help even in the worst cases. If you visit Tyler and Corsicana (Tex.), as you say you intend to, then see in Tyler Benj. Kain and Mr. Jester, one a prom-inent lawyer, the other a bank president; and in Corsicana Joel Huey, the mayor of Corsicana, and almost any of the business men; they will tell you of the wonderful cures of Dr. R. C. Flower when all other help had failed. But if you are in Texas in May you will But if you are in Texas in May you win likely see Dr. Flower, as I understand he will spend his time professionally during May in Texas." At this the clergyman excused himself to particlpate in the discussion of another sub-ject by another gathering of the mem-bers of the Y. M. C. A. R. ROBERT BANCROFT, In Austin (Tex.) Statesman.

I have given represent many of the most prominent families in the state of Texas-men and women who possessed

faculty of

being successfully

Dr. R. C. Flower has completed arrangements for a professional trip through the states of Arkansas and Texas.

Texas. The doctor will be in the different cities as follows: Little Rock, Ark., The Richelieu, Fri-

day 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, Wednes-day, May 22. Houston, Capitol hotel, Friday May 24. San Antonio, Menger hotel, Monday,

May 27. May 21. Victoria, Muti House, Wednesday and Thursday, May 29 and 30. Fort Worth, Hotel Worth, Saturday,

June 1.

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

THOMAS THE RIGHT MAN.

New South Town Assessor Well Equipped for the Office.

Ambrose L. Tomas, elected Fouth Town assessor, takes hold of an office the importance of which can be better appreciated when it is understood that over one hundred millions of property, the largest amount coming under control of one assessor in the world, is adjudicated in this office. Mr. Thomas is a business man and has a national reputation acquired by reason of his association as junior partner of the great newspaper firm of Lord & Thomas, whose work is recognized and pa-tronized by the leading American ad-vertisers. Mr. Thomas is also vicepresident and one of the proprietors of the Indiana Springs company, a conthe Indiana Springs company, a con-cern with a paid up capital of \$250,000, owning the Magno Mud and Lithia Water Cure, the only one in the world. This place is located near Attica, 120 miles south of Chicago. The new as-sessor is also president of the Sterling Remedy company, one of the best ad-vection company, one of the best advertised concerns in the country, and owners and manufacturers of the tobacco habit cure, No-To-Bac. These several businesses aggregate over \$2,several busilesses aggregate over \$2,-000,000, and on his election to the South town assessorship, people are to be congratulated upon the business ability and high character of the assessor.— Chicago Times-Herald.

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

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California, The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers

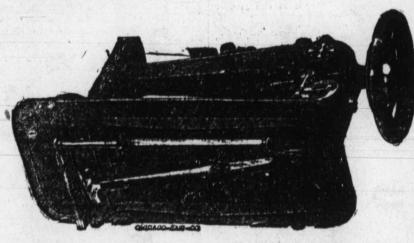


In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Journal went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

3 - 1 **1**

"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 atented improvements. But the Journal acting on its motto made a trade with the factory and to-day gives a machine that cannot be duplicated in

FINE DESIGN,

ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL,

FINE ATTACHMENTS,

BASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU BELIEVE US?

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

TERMS AND PRICES:

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

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

REMENER:

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,

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

country in the world.

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

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

FREE

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

PUEBLO,

And the Great Wichita, Red River,

and Pease river valleys, the finest

wheat, corn and cotton producing

TRINIDAD,

freight paid.



TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



Push It Along

Your Choice of Any Suit in the House for



This means everything in CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, DIAGONALS, CLAY WORSTEDS, etc., in Sacks, Cutaways and Prince Alberts, in the latest styles, well made and desirable, making this sale

The Greatest Inducement Ever Offered in Fort Worth.



PERSONAL.

Frank Brown of Wichita Falls was visitor to Fort Worth Sunday.

M. Sansom of Alvarado, one of the longest headed stockmen in Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

W. D. and Dun Houston of Gonzales, Texas, cattlemen, were in the live stock market of Texas, Sunday.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, one of Texas' best known cattlemen, was Fort Worth Monday. in

M. Maud, proprietor and manager of the Moon ranch, in Childress county, was a visitor to this city Friday.

H. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, returned to Fort Worth Tuesday from a trip to south where he says grass is good and cattle getting fat.

Geo. W. Reynolds of Albany, Tex., was in Fort Worth Friday talking over 1 big cattle deal which he contemplated making, and said that grass in his part of the country is very fine.

Mahan's Commercial college of Sherman, has an advertisement in the Jour-nal, which should attract the attention of those interested in a business edu-Correspondence is invited. cation.

C. French, who rustles business for the Evans-Snider-Buel company, returned Wednesday from a trip to Menard county. Said grass is fine and plentiful, and cattle scarce in that section.

the official organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock association, and is devoted exclusively to live stock interests. The Journal wishes the new venture unbounded success, and with such a hust-ler at the flelm as Bolton it can have Ed East of Archer City and M.

Davis of Seymour, two successful catwere here Sunday, but got lemen, away without being angered by a Journal man. These gentlemen have fed a great number of cattle during the past season and it is safe to say have cleared no less than \$75,000 in business, irrespective of their this range dealings.

no other future

Col. Wm. Hunter, of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission company, reports the sale at St. Louis by his mpany last week of the McGheehe & Withers steers, 1284 pounds, at \$5.50. These cattle were raised south of San Antonio. Mr. Hunter also reported the sale of a train load of south Texas grass cattle, weighing 865, at \$3.70, a good price for cattle of that weight.

W. Smith of Kilgore, Tex., breeder of thoroughbred swine and poultry, makes some special offers in an advertisement he has in this issue of the Journal, which should be taken advantage of by anyone wanting good stock. The Wilkes swine he offers come from one of the best strain of Poland-China swine extant, and his offer should not remain open long.

Geo. Campbell Brown of Spring Hill, Tenn., has sent the Journal a cata-logue of his great twenty-second annual sale of trotting and pacing horses, made up from some of the farms in that famous horse breeding country. The sale will take place at Spring Hill, Tenn., Wednesday, May 29, 1895, and anybody wishing to purchase some of the best blood in America in horseflash. can be satisfied by attending this sale.

was formed, are greater than for the corresponding period in the upbuilding of the South Omaha yards. I regard this as a pretty fair showing, and by the time we get as old as the South Omaha yards are now, I think we will nake an even better showing."

C. T. Herring of Vernon, a well-to-do cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday. He has a large pasture in the part of Oklahoma recently leased by Waggoner & Son, and does not like the turn affairs have taken in that country. He said: "In addition to having to pay \$1 per section more than we were promised the land for, we lease a great many sections we cannot use. Under the arrangement made by the cattlemen and the Oklahoma land board, we were to get the land in our pastures or on our ranges for \$32 per section, but under the re-lease from Waggoner we have to take every Mr. school section in Day and Woodward counties."

J. O. Terrell, of Terrell, Tex., is sec-retary of the Texas Jersey Cattle club, and has an advertisement in the Jour-nal announcing that on Tuesday, May 28, beginning promptly at 10 o'clock, about fifty head of registered accli-mated Jersey cattle, owned by mem-bers of the club will be sold singly at auction at the Dallas fair grounds. The Journal personally knows the ma-jority of the stock that will be offered for sale, and urges any of its readers who may want a good Jersey cow to attend this sale. A catalogue describing the cattle to be sold can be had by writing Mr. Terrell, the secretary. His Terrell, Tex

ation is the effect it has on the market. Doc Riddels of Kansas City, member of the Lone Star Commission company, and J. S. Rizer of Meridian, also and J. S. Rizer of Meridian, also a member of the above firm, were in Forth Worth Saturday. Mr. Riddel, in speaking of how his firm was getting along, said that when he left Kansas City, which was a few days ago, they were second in business in the quaran-tine division, a splendid showing for the time the firm has been in business. Speaking of farming conditions in this state he said: "The farmers of Texas state he said: "The farmers of Texas need to raise more hogs cattle and sheep, and quit politics. I saw a statement in the Journal some time since which struck the key note, which was to the effect that enough feed goes to waste in Texas every year to fatten an empire of stock. In my opinion, every field in Texas should be grazed year after the crops are gath-It would be worth a great many every dollars to the farmers, and the old idea about it hurting the field is all rot. The farmers of the Northwest take advantage of all these things, and former that their field of the set the figure that their fields of corn stalks and crab grass save fully half the cost of feed. If all the corn fodder in Texas were saved every year it would be worth a great many dollars to the far-mers. Texas raises enough feed to thoroughly fatten every animal within her borders but a gread word of it is her borders, but a goodly part of it is wasted."

W. V. Johnson of Grasslands, Lynn county, in a letter to the Journal re-newing his subscription and ordering "Samantha at Saratoga," says: "We need rain on the plains, and trail herds moving north for differents. moving north and west find difficulty in getting water. Morton's policy looking to free trade in cattle is right in principle, even if it may effect our business interests unfavorably for a business interests unfavorably for a time. The "greatest good to the great-est number" should be the guiding principle in all legislation. Am glad one member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet adheres to pure Democratic doctrine. I am distressed whenever I think of Mr. Carlisle's present humble and painful position. Dominated as he is by Mr. Cleveland's overbearing and arrogant assumption of superlority to arrogant assumption of superiority to his party or partisans, he seems to have lost that noble individuality and superb statesmanship for which he was once distinguished. Until he sank his

own dignity and personal independence by subordinating both to those whom he now serves so humbly and obediently, I had ever reand and obeclerity, if had ever re-garded him as one of the great-est and best men Kentucky had pro-duced. "How the great are fallen." Since the overthrow of the Confederacy

it seems impossible to find any of the sterling and heroic characteristics among our public men, men that made Andrew Jackson great and glorious A sad fact for a distressed country."

VIAVI.

If a farmer or stockman has a sick animal, he exerts himself to cure that animal. It is money out of his pocket if it dies or lingers along in a useless condition How, then, about the wife and daugh-

ters? It is just as useless for a woman to

be 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



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

Ion. Write for prices. F. M. CRADDOCK, 227 Elm street, Dallas, Texas. Please mention this paper.

FORT WORTH'S NEW HOTEL,



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

-FROM-

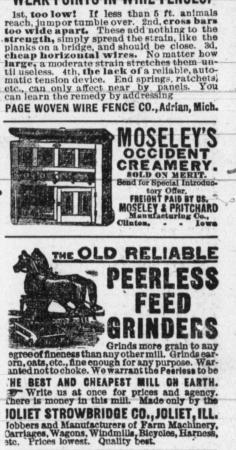
LIMITED,

PATTERSON, LA.

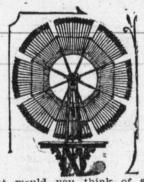
Who are headquarters

who are neadquarters for everything in his line. We can make you a delivered price io any point, North or South, on Water Tanks

McLEAN & MUDGE. Proprietors.



STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



Brooks Davis came in Monday from a trip out to Midland and Big Springs, Said that from Big Springs this way good rains had fallen recently, but from there west a rain was badly needed.

W. L. Gatlin, the well known Abilene cattleman, has moved to Fort Worth, where he will make his home the future. Abilene loses a good citizen, and Fort Worth is the gainer thereby.

Ritenour & Batsell of Sherman, Tex., have two splendid stallions which they want to either sell or trade for horses or mules. Look up their advertisement in the "For Sale" column and write for information.

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, Tex., has two splendid pastures to lease in the southeast corner of Stonewall county, supplied with extra good grass and water. Read his advertisement in another column.

Stewart Bros. of Gertrude, Tex., have twenty-eight high grade yearling Shorthorn bulls advertised for sale in this issue of the Journal. Write them for prices, description, etc., and state where you saw their advertisement.

W. D. Jorden, Uncle Sam's live stock agent at Quanah, was here Friday. No man in the employ of the bureau of animal industry has more friends among the cattlemen than Billy Jorden, and he is always a welcome visitor to Fort Worth.

Loren W. Krake, the National Stock Yard's hustler, returned from a tour of south Texas. Said grass was growing fine, and cattle getting fat. Mr. Krake feels very elated over the progress of the market he represents in the receipts of both cattle and horses.

C. F. Masch of Chapman, Kans., an C. F. Masen of Chapman, Kans., an extensive dealer in pumps, windmills and irrigation supplies of every de-scription, has an advertisement in the Journal. Special attention is directed to the windmill he sells, and those contemplating anything in the way of irrigation or water raising should write him for particulars.

Aultman, Miller & Co. of Dallas have in advertisement of their Buckeye rameless binder in this issue of the lournal. There is no piece of machinery nade which comes nearer to perfection han this binder, and the Journal takes leasure in strongly recommending its eaders to select a "Buckeye Frame-ess" if in the market for a machine of his class.

The Live Stock Inspector is the title if a new publication issued from Wood-vard, O. T., by Will E. Bolton. It is



Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



A. W. Themanson of Wathena, Kas. a widely known breeder of recorded Poland-China hogs in a letter to the Journal says: "I have some fine pigs sired by Graceful T. Sanders, and I am getting inquiries from Texas through my ad. in your paper. I shipped a male pig old enough for service and a sow bred to Graceful T. Sanders to Boston, Mass., lately." Mr. Themanson owns one of the best boars in Amer-ica, and those who order from him will get good stock.

J. I. McWhorter of Baird, a prosperous cattleman, accompanied by his family, was in Fort Worth Monday. Said grass was fine and cattle fat, and for the life of him could not see what was going to prevent cattle bringing a good price right along through the summer. He said: "Grass cattle are bringing more money now than top feeders did last year, and while prices may break some when the Territory stuff comemness going forward, it won't be for long in my opinion."

W. P. Anderson, of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, blew into Fort Worth Friday, in advance of the norther. Ever the same, loquacious, entertaining and a mine of information about cattle, with an acquaintance extending from Sitka, Alaska, to the City of Mexico, he is always a welcome visitor to Fort Worth. To a Journal man he said: "The people of other states believe that the much talked of short-age of cattle in Texas does not exist, and that it is only a scheme to make dressed beef higher. The statistics The statistics given out by the department of agriculture regarding live stock are as a rule very inaccurate, and do more damage than good."

J. A .Newlin of Quanah, a cattleman, was in the Journal office Saturday. He said: "We have not had near enough rain yet, and although grass is growing some, a rain is needed to make it good. The farmers in our section, what few there are, have given up the idea of making any wheat this year, and some of them are planting sor-ghum. Others are leaving their plowed ground lie idle, the fact being about established that ours is not a success as a farming country. Where it is possible, however, they should raise sorghum, as it is a fine roughness for winter feeding."

Dr. R. C. Flower, the Boston specialist, has an advertisement in this issue announcing that he will visit Fort Worth in the near future. There is certainly something remarkable about this man of medicine, and while the regulars may rant and howl invectives at him, charging him with quackery and hippodroming, the fact that he goes over the same ground several times in a year, meeting larger crowds at each visit, is a strong recommenda-tion, if he had no other. He has, however, other and stronger recommenda-tions, and he will doubtless be met here with a throng of suffering humanity.

Col. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, feels elated over the success of the enterprise since he has been at the helm. To a Journal man, who was at the yards Friday, he said: "I have just compiled the figures and find that the receipts of hogs, sheep and horses at these yards for the seventeen months that have elapsed since the new company but the harm that comes from exagger-

man upon whom a St. Louis paper perpetrated a fake story some time since, was here Friday. The nature of the write-up given Mr. Gatlin made it ap-pear that he was cutting a wide swath at St. Louis, spending money like a prince, and playing nabob generally, when his friends all know that there is not a particle of ostentation or show about him, the reverse being more ap-plicable. The worst of it all, though, was that the story, through somebody's fault, inadvertently found its way into the Journal, which, as Mr. Gatlin said, "is read by everybody in the country." The only true thing about the whole story was that Mr. Gatlin was in St. Louis at that time.

J. W. Lynch of New Ponca, O. T., a wealthy cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday. In speaking of he little entanglement which existed etween the West Oklahoma cattlemen nd Dan Waggoner of Decatur he said: I was one of the parties called in to adjust the existing differences, but it was hardly necessary as everything went off as smooth as possible. The cattlemen agreed to take all of Day and Woodward counties at the price paid the territorial government by Mr. Waggoner. The last named gentlemen will get his range in Roger Mills counlittle fencing or other ty, where very improving has been done by settlers or cattlemen. Mr. Waggoner acted fair and square all the way through, and everybody is feeling good. have had some rain and cattle are looking well, but more rain would not be amiss.

Jot J. Smythe of Grandview, a wealthy stockman and farmer, was here Saturday. Mr. Smythe has 1600 here Saturday. Mr. Smythe has 1600 acres of fine black land on his home farm, besides owning several good farms and ranches at other points. He raises as many or more hogs than any man in any of the surrounding counties. While Mr. Smythe raises hogs and cattle and an immense amount of feed, he does not take any stock in cotton acreage reduction. He said: "With cotton at 5 cents, the average farmer, with his children, can make more money than out of any other crop, as in raising another crop there is no chance for him to get any work out of his children. My renters all got out of debt last year, and are doing well. If the farmers would quit trying to run the government and do more work at home they would get along a good deal better."

A general live stock agent of one of the big railroad systems, who asked that his name be not used, in conversation with a Journal man, expressed himself thusly: "There is one peculiar characteristic about the majority of Texas cattlemen, and that is, they inariably over-estimate the number cattle they own, or are going to ship. They will come in and want a rate on say 200 cars of cattle, to be hauled to a certain point, and when shipping time comes they have about half that number. They will tell you that they own so many thousand cattle and when they sell out or ship, only about half the quoted number can be counted. This is a serious mistake, as the buyers of cattle get their information from estimates of this kind, and fix prices accordingly. I have been among the accordingly. I have been among the cattlemen of the Northwest some, and I find the reverse rule applies to them, as you generally add 25 per cent to their estimate of cattle owned. I sup-



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

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

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

Remember that it is no trouble to answer questions. F. W. AXTELL.

600 W. Weatherford Street, Fort Worth.

X



MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Business at the stock yards since the former report has been somewhat dull, though a goodly number of hogs have been shipped in, most of them catching the market from 5 to 10 cents off. Top the market from 5 to 10 cents off. Top hogs are bringing at this closing from \$4.20 to \$4.30; with other grades in proportion. Fat cows are in good de-mand at from \$2.25 to \$2.75. The following sales, representative of the week's market are from a re-port furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men at the unrefer

commission men at the yards: HOGS IN CAR LOTS.

20 M 10 Put	HOGS IN CAR	LOTS.	
No.	Average	. Dock.	Price.
101		. 120	\$3.80
41			3.60
64		80	4.30
78			4.20
13		1144 124	4.20
91		80	3.65
66			4.25
80			4.10
55		80	4.25
38		80	4.20
62			4.25
66			4.20
46			4.10
26		40 .	4.10
58		80	4.10
15			3.00
53			4.15
69		40	4.25
	WAGON HO	OGS.	
7		1.	3.25
4			3.85
4		and some of the second s	3.75
			4.05
5			4.00
2			3.90
			3.90
			3.55
			4.00
			3.80
			3.80
1	CATTLE SA	LES	
6' cow		LILIN.	2.75
1 sta			1.50
1 bul	1		1.60
5 cow			2.55
13 cow			2.50
1 cow			2.40
1 cow			2.60

2.60 1 cow1000 PERSONAL MENTION. J. T. Cockrill, Seymour; Ed L. Timms, Grandview; J. B. Bradley, Mansfield; E. B. Stone, Roanoke; G. W. Pool, Ne-vada; Stanford & H., Nevada; B. H. Starr, Grapevine; J. T. Hannum, Wills Point; S. P. Stone, Itasca, and F. B. Field, Hawkins, shipped in one cr two car black of hors each

Field, Hawkins, shipped in one cr two car loads of hogs each.
W. C. McPhail, Clarendon, Ark.; E. D. Huntley, Enid, O. T.; W. McCauley, Sulphur Springs, and J. T. Block, Groesbeck, shipped in cattle.
T. B. Holleran, T. A. Shelton, R. Wordman, W. L. Evans, B. R Thomas, R Ellis and J M. Riggs were in with wagon lots of hogs. wagon lots of hogs.

CHICAGO LETTER

Chicago, Ill., May 14.—The cattle-market this week opened with heavier receipts and a decline of about 1c in prices, although good Texas cattle sold at \$5.10, or 50c above the best price at any other market. Last week's cattle receipts increased about 1000 cattle receipts increased about 1000 from the previous week with 18,000 less than a year ago, 22,000 less than two years ago and 35,000 less than in 1892, when there were 70,654 cattle received at Chicago alone. During the week, cattle receipts at four points compared with a year ago decreased 22,000, while compared with 1890 there was a de-crease of 47,000 at four points. Last week's Texas cattle receipts were about 5700, against 4100 the prev-ious week, only 1800 a year ago and 11,-600 two years ago.

00 two years ago. Sales of beef cattle in car lots or

over during the week were at \$4.2006.00; largely at \$5.0005.70. Fed West-ern cattle sold at \$4.50025.65 with fed Texans at \$3.50055.20.

B. C. Lightfoot of Grandview, Texas, was here with forty head of 1085 pound corn-fed steers of his own feeding that sold for \$5.10.

TEXAS STOCK AND ISEM JOURNAL.

sheep along and not get here altogether and break the market.

Yours very truly, GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

KANSAS CITY LETTER. Kansas City, Kan., May 11, 1895. Receipts this week 22,000 cattle, 50,000

hogs and 14,000 sheep. Compared with ast week this shows an increase of last 1400 cattle, a decrease of 9000 hogs and 7000 shcep. There has been very little change in the cattle market this week, though the market closes strong at about the best prices obtained. The top price received for Texas cattle, \$4.65, with bulk sales of good meal fed 'Texans from \$4.00 to \$4.40. We expect liberal receipts of 'Texas cattle next week at all markets, and would not be surprised at seeing some lower prices surprised at seeing some lower prices, though we think that a decline from though we think that a decime from present prices would not last long. Packers bought last week from Ar-mour 4300, from Swift 4000, S. & S. 4000, other packers 1200. The very light receipts of sheep caused a strong advance is prices, and prices are now from 50c to 75c higher than they were ten deve age Good fat mutton sheep ten days ago, Good fat mutton sheep are in active demand, whole common sheep are dull and hard to sell. Swift bought last week 5200, Armour 3000, S. & S. 1700. We think we have seen low prices on sheep for the present and prices on sheep for the present, and unless we have excessive runs we will have stronger markets for the next

two months. Yours very truly, The Geo. R. Barse Livestock Commis-3.2: sion Company. 3.85

3.754.054.003.90KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. Kansas City, May 15.—Cattle—Re-celpts, 4200; shipments, 2600. Market weak to 10c lower; Texas steers, \$3.65@ 4.90; Texas cows, \$2.25@3.30; beef steers, \$3.50@4.85; native cows; \$1.25@4.35; techcome and seders? 3.90 3.55 4.00 3.80 stockers and feeders, \$3.15@4.50; bulls, 3.80 \$2.50@3.75

Hogs-Receipts, 14,100; shipments, 3800. Market 5@10c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.15@4.30; heaviest, \$4.20@4.45; packers, \$4.15@4.45; lights, \$4@4.65; yorkrs, \$4.15@4.25; pigs, \$3.75@4.20. Sheep-Receipts, 2900; shipm shipments, 2000. Market stronger.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, May 11.—There is no material change in the condition of the beef cattle market. The receipts from Texas continue light. Good fat beeves, good cows and heifers rule fair-beaves, good cows and heifers rule fair-ly active and firm at quotations The poor and rough old stock sells slowly. There continues a scarcity of fexas and yearlings, and the demand for good stock, especially for calves, is good stock, especially for calves, is good. The market closed lightly sup-

Hogs in full supply, dull and weak; the inquiry is for strictly fat cornfed stock. Sheep dull and weak.

Cattle-

Good smooth, fat fed beeves per lb. gross...... 4 to 4 1-2 Fair fat fed beeves per lb. Good fat cows and heifers, per Bulls, per lb. gross......\$6.00 to \$10.00 Bulls, per lb. gross......\$2 to 3 Good fat calves each.....\$8.50 to \$10.00 Fair fat calves each......\$7.00 to 7.50

Hogs-

Good fat corn fed, per lb. gross Common to fair, per lb, gross Sheep-

July and August, 3 39-64; August and September, 3 40-64@3 41-64; September and October, 3 41-64@8 42-64; October and October, 3 41-64(2) 42-64; October and November, 3 42-64; November and December, 3 43-64; December and Janu-ary, 3 44-64; January and February, 3 45-64. The tenders of the day's de-liveries were 500 bales new dockets and 200 bales old dockets.

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE. Kansas City, Mo., May 15.-Wheat-1@2c higher; No. 2 hard, 69@70c; No. 2 10/20 figher; No. 2 hard, 630/100; No. 2
red, 720/730; rejected, 650;
Corn-Firm; No. 2 mixed, 46 1-20; No. 2
white, 1-4c higher at 48 1-20;
Oats-Firm; No. 2 mixed, 27 1-20/280;
No, 2 white, 290/300;
Rye-Firm; No. 2, 620;
Bran-Firm; No. 2, 620; Hay-Steady, unchanged. Butter-Weak, unchanged. Eggs-Dull at 9 1-2@10c. Receipts-Wheat, 13,000; corn, 16,000; bats 6000 oats, 6000.

Shipments-None.

ST. LOUIS COTTON.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.-Cotton-Quiet; middling, 6 1-4c; sales, 90 bales; receipts, 289; shipments, 287; stock, 38,516.

ST. LOUIS WOOL. St. Louis, Mo., May 15.-Wool-Firm and active for choice stock.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, May 15.-Cotton, very steady; middling, 6 1-4c; low middling, 5 7-8c; good ordinary, 5 9-16c. Net re-ceipts, 553; gross, 602; exports coast-wise, 3176; sales, 2000; stock; 213,036.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES. New Orleans, La., May 15.—Cotton futures steady. Sales, 29,400. Mays 6.31 @6.32; June, 6.34@6.35; July, 6.42@6.43; August. 6,46; September-October, 6.46@ 6.47; November, 6.50@6.51; December,

6.54@6.55; January, 6.59@6.60. NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 15.—Cotton—Spot closed_dull; middling uplands, 6 13-16c; middling gulf, 7 1-16c. Sales, 963 bales. Futures closed barely steady. Sales, 6 000 balas 59,000 bales. January, 6.88; February, 6.93; March, 6.96; May, 6.57; June, 6.55; July, 6.60; August, 6.65; September, 6.69; October, 6.74; November, 6.78; December, 6.85.

A Colorado gentleman who failed to agree with the local school board on the choice of a text-book promptly shot and killed the three members of the board yesterday. Education is mak-ing rapid strides in the bounding West. -Chicago News.

G.

Our Great Specialty is All Kinds of Shirts for Men. A good working Shirt, made of good quality Cheviot, 25c.

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SLADE TO THE BOYS.

He Lectures Them and Then Tells Them

a Tale. سراحد المؤحد أجدد tid in min

Goliad, Tex., May 12. Boys, you need talking to, and I feel ft my duty to lecture you a few lines. I was once a boy myself with hair on the top of my head like you, one sus-pender, rents in the gable end of my trousers stone bruises on my head a pender, rents in the gable end of my trousers, stone bruises on my heels, a conscience pliable to every touch of interest, an ambition to be a general or a colonel, an appetite for green apples and a general disposition to evade farm work. I was always, hunt-ing pleasure and of course never found ing pleasure and of course never found it. Pleasure is an eccentric jade who comes to those who disregard her and spend their time in doing their duty.

Let me tell you in all seriousness that the happiest person on earth is the healthy boy who goes to school be-comes intelligent and afterwards stays on the form and hearmes on the farm and becomes prosperous. As he grows up he plays ball and marbles and if he is a well regulated boy, gets into a few scraps and does many things he ought not to do, leaving his mother to do things he should have done, but if he has got the germs of manhood in him he soon begins to shield her from all the hardships of life possible, and this will be his greatest comfort in after life. By and by the boy puts on two suspenders, gets a lit-tle down on his face and his voice becomes unreliable, being fine and coarse interchangeably, and he loves some sort like a hired man. He worships at a distance and lies awake at night dreaming about her, and fearing

he will die before he ever gets her. These symptoms are natural and need cause no alarm. The chances are not one in ten that he will ever marry the girl he is then ready to die for, but he will some day marry some other good girl and together they will make a happy home. This is my idea of a successful life.

Here is a short story of a boy who, having no one to direct him and a mental independence incapable of imitating any one, did not have sense enough to attain pleasure in any de-gree: Raised in the mountains and thrown into life amidst the tumults of a war that prevented the possibility of boys in much better circumstances than himself, being prepared for a profession, attaining manhood without a knowledge of the world, without confidence in his ability to get along with credit to himself in the best society and unable to enteretain a thought of moving in any other, you can readily see that he was never at ease and therefore never in the enjoyment of pleasure. The rudderless ship is driven at will by the winds and the waves and this boy became a traveling man. "How delightful!" you say. Yes, he has witnessed the sparkling water dash from its fountain in the eternal snows of the cloud-capped Rockies and from a limpid pool at the base in which the gamest of fish sport, and he has been lulled to sleep by the music of the waves as they play upon the sands beneath the hotel window, and he lives at places where one day's food costs him more than yours does for a week, but this is not all. On a Sunday morn-ing like this, as he sits on the hotel front with his rusty traveling clothes on, he sees well dresed men with smiling wives and happy children pass him, chattering as they wend their way together where duty or pleasure leads them. Then it is that loneliness such as the wilderness and the desert knows nothing of takes possesion of his soul, and as he realizes that such ways will never be his ways, despair darker than the clouds which arise from the bottomless pit overshadows him. What I wish to teach you is that to attain ists' Rates to the health and pleasure pleasure you must build homes and resorts of the North and East. make them bright and prosperous so that you have a never failing store of happ less there Speaking for myself, I am 'afraid I have not a very sensitive conscience but as I ride along in the comfortable cars and see the farmer with his plow or his harvester in his well cultivated fields or the stockman attending his herds, I feel a tinge of guilt. The conviction forces itself upon me that these are the creators of wealth, that these are the vectors of weath, that these are they who give prosperity and life to the country, that these are of earth's true nobility, and I ask the fat drummer who sits by me smoking a good cigar, "What do you and I amount to?" amount to? "What do you mean?" he replies. "How would such cumberers of the earth live if it were not for such as "That's so," he says, "if they were not here to buy groceries I couldn't sell them to the retail men." sell them to the retail men." Yes, these men not only feed and clothe nations, but they purify and save them, and it costs so little to govern them that their taxes ought not to be too heavy. When angry mobs surge from street to street in the large cities leaving destruction and blood in their wakes and political par-tisanism threatens to disrupt the gov-ernment, peace and conservatism is found on the farm and on the ranch, and when hostile cannon threaten our frontiers and thunder on our coasts the hope of the country turns to our yeomanry, who are ever ready to conyeomanry, who are ever ready to con-vert their agricultural implements into war material and take upon them-selves the defence of their homes. If I ware a farmer boy now, it wouldn't take me a minite to home a minite ho take me a minute to learn that I was eligible to the best society in the land. Now, boys, that's about the longest Now, boys, that's about the longest lecture I ever delivered, and as you've waded through it patiently I'll tell you a short story of my travels. The other day I attended a May day picnic in Karnes county, and we had such side show attractions as a voting contest for the most popular young contest for the most popular young contest for the most popular young lady, prizes for the finest specimen of a baby, and for the boy who could eat oranges the fastest, which any of you would like to have won, a premium for the ugliest man present, which I came near getting, foot races, etc. Well, a young lady seeing I had no one to look after me, escorted me from the hotel to the picnic grounds, and I na-turally took her to be the most popular female there, so I went to voting that way. Each person present was allowed female there, so I went to voting that way. Each person present was allowed one vote and no more, but being some-thing of a politician, having attended primaries in Fort Worth, where voting is one of the fine arts, I got me one of these books of cigarette tissue paper, wrote the name of my girl on every leaf of it, tore them out, rolled them up, dropped them altogether in the ballot box. That's about the best use ever made of one of these books. Every thing went well until they went to thing went well until they went count the votes, and this young lady was made one of the judges of the election. She had received a few scat-tering votes besides the bale I put in for her, and had become quite 1 put in for her, and had become quite inter-ested in the contest, and when she came to my wad, having no idea they were for her, and wishing to protect

her own interests, she held them up, saying:

saying: "Just look here, will you? Somebody's stuffed the ballot box." I managed to attract her attention, and winked very, vigorously at her with first one eye then the other. Then the began to over and a big fellow she began to cry, and a big fellow came round to me and said nobody could insult a young lady there and in-vited me to come out to one side and have a talk with him. But I told him I was not a good conversationalist, and explained that I had a kind of impediment in my eysight, and that my wink often went off when I didn't know it was loaded. Just then another

know it was loaded. Just then another lady, who was helping to count the votes, and who had taken up my little consignment exclaimed. "Law, Miss Lizzie these votes are all for you!" Miss Lizzie didn't do a thing but just faint and fall back in the faint. I did the same thing. That is, I fainted and fell back in the lap of a big Dutch woman who was complacently drinking hot coffee out of a tin can, and who to revive me I suppose, poured and who to revive me I suppose, poured the hot coffee in my shirt bosom, which the hot coffee in my shirt bosom, which had the effect of completely restoring me to consciousness. Another dude took the young lady back to the hotel. Sauntering around amoung the crowd, I was unexpectedly chosen one of the judges of the baby show, and in an unguarded moment accepted the honor. As I ascended the platform I heard the mother of one of the enheard the mother of one of the entries say:

"Of course that baldheaded brat of "Of course that baldheaded brat of Mrs. Scrimpshires will get the prize, 'cause they afn't a hair 'twixt that man an' heaven, shore's you born." I tried to get the people to lead the mothers to one side while we invoiced their offsprings, but it was no go. The other judges seemed inclined to de-

other judges seemed inclined to de-cide in favor of the red-headed baby of the red-headed woman, who had made the disrespectful remark about my head, and I had to stick a pin in the young one to make it cry, so as to not look its best. The woman had an eye like a hawk, and she suspected me, and I could see wrath gathering in her face. Finally when we had awarded the prize to the bald-headed baby the face. storm burst, and I sprang from the platform with the red-headed woman hanging to my coat collar with one hand, while with the other she plunged a big darning needle into the small of

my back, exclaiming: "You will stick pins into my little angel darling, will you. I'll teach you." If ever I'm a judge in another baby show the red-headed baby will get the prize-you hear me. SLADE.

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

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, Wash-ington, D. C., May 10th. General assembly Cumberland Pres-byterian church, Méridian, 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 Temp-lars, Boston, Mass., August 26th. Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th

to December 21st. Baptist Young People's Union, Baltimore, Md., July 18th.

These rates are open to the general public besides the usual Summer Tour-

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA. The Dexter Park Horse Exchange With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the cen

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the cen-ter an eighth of a mile long, and a reat ing capacity of 6000 people, is the great-est horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, * ore are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of nuyers and sellers from all purts 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 we by billing way are best burners. continue with us by billing your sicck through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

JOHN B. SHERMAN;

NEW	COTTON	BELT	TRAIN
To the Trav	eling Public.	, 101	The second second
We take pl the "Cotton Belt	easure in announcing Route" will restore trai	that, commencing ns Nos, 1 and 2 o	September 30, 1894, in the Fort Worth

division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No. 3.	No. 1.
655 pm	745 a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05 pm	8 55 a.m.
200 pm	7 50 a.m	LvAr	800 pm	12 05 pm
910 pm	10 05 a m	LvAr	5.50 p.m	6.35 am
12 02 a m	100 pm	Lv	2.55. p. m	3.25 a m
-905 pm	9 20 a m	Lv	6.30 p.m.	·7.05 a m
11 08 pm	I1 25 a m	LvAr	4 30 p.m.	-5 03 a m
		LyAr		
		LvAr		
		LvAr		
		Lv Mount Pleasant Ar		
6 50 a m	7 35 pm	LvAr	815 a m	905 nm
	415 pm	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25 a.m.	v.vv Pim
		LvAr		
1 20 pm	1 35 a m	LvPine Bluff Ar	2.12. a.m	2.35 nm
5 35 pm		ArFair OaksLv		
845 pm		ArLv		

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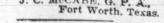
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RECEIPTS 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1893	Cattle. .114,163 144,457 .235,723 .340,469 467 340 606,699 593,044 738,186	Hogs 130,86 \$90,11 1,011,7 1,283,6 1,206,6 1,673,3 1,462,4 ~ 1,705,4 1,435,	S7 1 87 4 96 1 906 1 905 1 14 1 187 1 187 1		Horses. 1,950 3,028 3,202 5,035 7,595 5,318 8,592 14,269 12,269
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