Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 42.---VOL. 16. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896. ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

IMPORTATION OF MEXICAN CATTLE.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT CATTLEMEN ON THE SUBJECT.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal requested for publication the views of prominent cattlemen on the above question. The following replies have been received so far:

OPPOSES PROHIBITIVE DUTY.

Beeville, Tex., Jan. 28.—Your favor of 24th received. I am opposed to a prohibitive duty on cattle and you will find my views more fully expressed in a communication of mine that will appear in the Beeville Bee this week.

A. G. KENNEDY.

HURTING THE BUSINESS—WANTS THEM SHUT OUT.

Sterling City, Tex., Jan. 29.—Cattlemen about here feel that the large number of Mexico cattle that are being brought into Texas is hurting the business here, and we are strongly in favor of their being shut out. We hope the convention at Fort Worth in March will take some action towards restricting the importation of cattle from Mexico. M. P. SMITH.

WANTS A PARTIAL DUTY.

Sterling City, Jan. 31.—In answer to your favor of the 24th inst., I wish to say that I am not in favor of a prohibitive tax being placed on Mexican cattle for the principal reason that I am strongly opposed to any extravagant taxation of food stuffs of any kind. I do not believe in class legislation, but am a firm upholder of the old principle, "The greatest good to the greatest number."

I do, however, believe that the country should so far protect my calling as to put on Mexican cattle a duty sufficient to place the "dogies" on either side of the Rio Grande on a fair competitive basis.

W. Z. SMISSEN.

STRONGLY FAVORS A HIGH DUTY.

Beeville, Tex., Feb. 1.—In reply to your request for my views as to whether a prohibitive tax should be imposed on cattle imported from Mexico, I unhesitatingly give you my opinion on this very important question.

For the best interests of the cattle industry of Texas, and I might go further, and say of the entire United States, I strongly favor a high duty or tax on all cattle imported from Mexico, whether for breeding or range purposes, or direct for our market.

Could fully set forth why I favor such a tax, but inasmuch as the great importance of this matter is being so generally discussed, and the injurious effects of such importations under our present regulations and small duty is being so well and generally understood by the cattle raisers and dealers of our entire county, I deem further remarks unnecessary. J. I. CLARE.

STRONGLY ADVOCATE PROHIBITIVE TARIFF.

San Angelo, Tex., Jan. 29.—If any line of business is to be protected we cannot see why the cattle producers should not at least have their pro rata of protection, and we cannot see how any reasonable man can after even a little investigation say that the free importation or the small duty now assessed on Mexican cattle does not and will not materially hurt the cattle business in Texas.

We are strong advocates of enough of an increase of duty on Mexican cattle importations to make it at the present valuation of our cattle prohibitory. The cattleman's path for a good many years past has been far from smooth, and as sure as our prospects look a little brighter something happens to set us back again into the old ruts.

BIRD & MERTZ.

TENDS TO LOWER PRICES AND JEOPARDIZE CATTLE INTERESTS—FAVORS PROHIBITIVE DUTY.

Albany, Tex., Jan. 31.—We are in receipt of your favor of the 30th inst. requesting that we give you our opinion on the "Mexican Cattle Importation Question."

We have read with much interest the views advanced by prominent cattlemen in your valuable journal, and in other papers, and we regret to see some feeling engendered, but we presume that this will soon pass away. We believe that a "Prohibitive tax should be imposed on such importations." There is no doubt but that the bringing into competition with our cattle—the natives of the country—the inferior Mexican "dogies" tends to lower the prices, and we see no reason why the large majority of cattle owners should have their interests jeopardized simply because a few have had their herds depleted and want to import such stock to come into competition with those raised at home. There is no doubt but that Mexican cattle are far inferior to our native cattle, and when they are introduced and offered for sale, they can be sold at a much less price than the Texas raised cattle, and it tends to make buyers think that they should be able to buy the better cattle for the same money as the inferior ones.

To illustrate, say a native 3-year-old steer is worth $25.00, and is in an adjoining pasture to one of the Mexican imported 3-year-olds, and the latter is held at say $17 (a high price for such an animal), when the buyer comes along he will consider the difference of $8 a head, and while he can see and knows that the native steer is far superior, he cannot get out of his head the large difference in price, and he will either buy the Mexican "half devil and the other half nothing" steer, or he will contend for a reduction in price on the native and try and lower the price to very near the Mexican quotation. You will generally find those who favor the tax being off, those who own ranches in Mexico or who want to buy the cheap cattle for their own pastures—the matter of "self" enters largely into shaping their opinions. Of course there are exceptions to this, but in many cases it is true.

There are plenty of cattle in Texas and other states adjacent to us, and we believe that considering the quality that parties who want to buy should "foster home industry" by replenishing their pastures out of home stocks. By doing this they will keep the money they would send to Mexico owners at home, and help to induce those who are in the business to raise better stock and a greater quantity. We think that the tax should be heavy enough to keep out Mexican cattle.

WEBB & HILL.

BENEFIT ONLY SPECULATORS AND THE CHICAGO BEEF COMBINE.

Fort McKavett, Tex., Jan. 30.—I have not yet seen a Texas cattleman engaged in raising cattle but what thinks the importation of Mexican cattle has been and will prove a serious disadvantage to Texas cattle growers, and only be a benefit to a few speculators and the Chicago beef combine. While the Mexican cattle are of inferior grade, generally speaking, they are raised at such a low cost that they can be sold at a price that will prove an effort to lower the price of all Texas cattle. While a large number of the cattle in Mexico along the border have been shipped to this country, there is yet plenty of cattle in the interior of Mexico and Mexicans are now engaged in bringing them to the ranches depleted by sales to Texas, which they can do at a moderate cost, to be sold to Texas speculators, and the process will continue as long as they can be brought to this country under a low tariff. There can be no benefit to Texas cattlemen in this trade.

C. G. BURBANK.

IMPORTER PAYS IN MEXICAN MONEY, WORTH ABOUT HALF U. S. MONEY—STRONG TARIFF ARGUMENTS.

Durham, Tex., Jan. 31.—In reply to your honored request for my opinion on the Mexican cattle importation question, I have to say:

A prohibitive tax should be placed upon the importation of cattle from Mexico into the United States.

The subject is of great consequence to the cattle industry, and much depends upon the final result as to the future of the cattle interests in Texas.

To a casual observer of the recent importations of cattle from Mexico into the United States it would appear that Mexico was a good market for the purchaser of cattle, and when he learns that nearly all the cattle imported were put into Texas pastures, he would naturally inquire why the cattle wanted for these pastures were not bought in the United States.

The answer would be, because cattle could be bought in Mexico, the existing duties paid, and the cost of transportation to the American pastures for less money than they could be bought for within the borders of the United States.

Does the cattle raiser receive unreasonably large profits? Are the prices placed upon cattle raised within the United States, considering their cost, excessive?

Any person familiar with the cattle business in Texas who will speak justly will answer both these questions.

The casual observer would say, in justice to the cattle raiser of Texas the duty should be prohibitive.

In support of my expressions on this matter, let us enter into the cause and effect. I will mention a few features, although justice cannot be done to this matter in the limited space intended for this letter.

Cattle can be sold in Mexico for less money than in the United States, because it costs less money to raise them; land, grass and water, labor, taxes, in fact every material thing within the requirements of the business, costs less in Mexico than in the United States.

The climatic conditions of Mexico make her unexcelled for the successful breeding of cattle; they get a larger percentage of calves in Mexico than in the United States. The calf crop in the most favored regions of Texas does not exceed the average of Mexico, while the greater part of the range country of Texas does not come within a large percentage of the average of Mexico.

The rigorous winters of our more northern climate, our unprotected plains, and the limited and irregular rainfall, are elements constantly ravaging the cattle industry.

The number of cattle in Mexico largely exceeds the needs of their market and the consumption of her people; her ranges are endless, her transportation facilities limited.

These things are not so in the United States.

Present conditions in Mexico with reference to raising and marketing of cattle is very much like the situation Texas was in during the last generation. Then cattle were sold in Texas as they are now sold in Mexico. They were three months' drive from market; we had unlimited range; cattle were not hemmed in by wire, as now; they would move freely from one point of the range to another; during storms they would seek the natural shelter of the country; losses from poverty were unknown.

Everything has since changed. We are now three to five days from the principal markets of the country, with new uses and increasing demands for our beef products, foreign markets, extensive interchange of commerce between the United States and Europe, complete transportation facilities, the large price of land, cost of fencing, watering and improving it, large prices of labor and the present costly method of handling cattle; our failure in cattle breeding, our constant losses through vicissitudes peculiar to our locality.

These features enter into the cost of raising and the price put upon cattle.

Mexican cattle raisers may sell their cattle on behalf the profits asked by United States cattle raisers and make a large profit, while that price would barely cover the cost to the American cattle raiser.

The writer was in Mexico a short time after the Wilson bill went into effect and personally investigated the situation, and has kept informed up to date.

These are conditions well known to those familiar with the business and the situation of the countries, and were it not for the space required, figures could be produced to bear out these statements.

Another item which bears upon this matter too important to overlook.

Mexico being on a silver basis, all the essentials entering into the cost of raising cattle in that country are paid for in silver; the purchasing power of a silver dollar in Mexico is as great as the purchasing power of a gold dollar in the United States. In Mexico Mexican silver dollars will purchase as many cattle, as much labor, as much necessary matter as the gold dollar will purchase in the United States.

The American importer of cattle makes his payments in Mexico with Mexican dollars having first exchanged his United States money for Mexican money and received about two Mexican dollars for every United States dollar.

In the United Stte the cost and sale of cattle is based on the gold standard.

This alone because of the difference in the monetary standards of the two nations gives the American purchaser of cattle about 50 per cent advantage by buying in Mexico instead of buying in the United States.

This is not a political subject, but is a matter to be determined by the men engaged in the cattle raising business.

Whether or not the duty is observed will not affect the price charged for beef to the consumer in any part of the United States.

But it does affect the great cattle raising industry of the Southwest, and if this state of affairs is permitted to continue the cattle raising industry of Texas will suffer greater than the combined effect of all the contentions of the past, and the industry will be destroyed.

In justice to the great cattle raising interests of the Southwest, there is no reason why Mexico, situated as she is, with so many matters in her favor, to raise and sell cattle for a low price, should not be prohibited from marketing her cattle in the United States, thereby coming in direct competition with the cattle raiser in the United States, who is laboring under expenses and physical conditions from which there is no appeal.

ANTHONY BLUM.

REDUCES CHARACTER OF OUR STOCK.

Albany, Tex., Jan. 31, 1896.—Your favor of the 28th asking for our views in regard to the importation of Mexican cattle received.

We are warm advocates of the system of protection in general. We believe it to be for this country correct as an economical proposition, both in theory and practice and therefore favor a heavy tariff upon Mexican cattle.

There can be no question as to the fact that we can produce every pound of beef we require for our own consumption at least; hence there is nothing in the plea that the importation is necessary in order to prevent a beef famine or great inflation in values, for the reason that no business which is capable of indefinite extension will ever, for any considerable length of time, pay more than a legitimate profit, based on the value of money and risks incidental to the business. We do not think that cattlemen, as a rule, desire exorbitant profits, but they do think that they should have their own market for their own cattle. Another reason is that by the introduction of this class of cattle the average character of our stock is reduced. Cattle from Texas are now fast ceasing to be Texas cattle as the public has known them. How will it be if the importation of these long-horned, slab-sided, cat-hamed animals continues? So far as Texas is concerned, we regard this as the worst feature of the present situation.

HOLSTEIN BROS.

WANTS ALL LIVE STOCK IMPORTS TAXED.

Tivoli, Refugio County, Tex., Feb. 1, 1896.—Am in receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. regarding the Mexican cattle importation question. In reply would briefly state that am of the opinion that a tax should be imposed on such importations, not only on cattle but upon all live stock, so as to protect the interest of our live stock raisers in the market and keep infectious diseases out of our pastures.

N. C. GULLETT.

MOST EMPHATICALLY FAVORS PROHIBITION.

Rayner, Tex., Jan. 31, 1896.—Replying to your favor of the 28th inst., would say that I am most emphatically in favor of a prohibition tax being imposed upon all cattle being imported from Mexico into the United States. The idea advocated by some of our people, namely, that we need them to consume our surplus grass may be true just now, but this is only a temporary condition. The gain to the few who have surplus grass (and I am one of them) would be largely overbalanced by losses that a comparative free importation would entail upon the cattlemen throughout our state.

W. E. RAYNER.

SHORT ON CATTLE, LONG ON GRASS—"LET THEM COME."

Paint Rock, Tex., Feb. 3.—Your letter of January 29 received. In reply will say: I do not believe a prohibitve tax should be imposed on the importation of Mexican cattle.

To set aside the political features of the matter and view it as it immediately affects the range interests of Western Texas, it is quite apparent to me that it is to the interest of the range country to let them come. It is a well known fact that we are short on cattle and long on grass, and that hundreds of thousands of acres of grass have gone to waste in the last year and will continue to do so until the natural increase of the country will restock the range, which will take several years if cattle are prevented from being imported.

This is clearly a waste. If Texas cattle were worth $50 per head they would not eat one mouthful more grass.

You and every one else who is familiar with existing conditions know that stock cattle are much too high when compared with the present price of beef is taken into consideration.

This is caused by the desire of men who have nothing to eat their grass to get it stocked and by owners of cattle to get all they can out of them. This is legitimate of course.

The cattle are not in the country to stock all this surplus grass. They must be imported or the grass must go to waste. Hence I say let them come. Western Texas need not fear competition in live cattle from anywhere. We can grow a steer from one to four years old with grass at 3 cents per acre for $3 per head actual expense. If you pay $8 for him at a yearling and sell him for $20 at a four-year-old he gives you a profit of $9, which is about 33 1-3 per cent. This ought to be enough for anybody who don't want the earth. Therefore, I say we need not fear competition.

This is a fight between men who have cattle to sell in Western Texas and men who have grass going to waste, the state losing the taxes, the United States losing the import duty on them.

Whenever the ranges are stocked they will not be wanted and will cease to come. If we do anything, let us petition congress to remove the 20 per cent. duty, say for twelve months, and let them come free. This would be to the interest of the state, just to the owner of the unstocked pasture, and an act of generosity to the man who has been unfortunate and lost his cattle by the recent drouth. Those of us who have our pasture and do not want to sell can thus help our less fortunate neighbors.

Of course those of us who have cattle to sell would object to this, but it is a question with which your paper, the great distributor of information to the ranchman has always to deal, "the greatest good to the greatest number." If this letter is too long you are at liberty to cut it down in part or in whole as you may see fit.

D. E. SIMS.

NOT OUR DUTY TO FOSTER MEXICAN TRADE--WANTS TAX REPLACED.

Espuela, Dickens County, Tex, Jan. 30, 1896.—With regard to the importation of Mexican cattle I have to say that as a raiser of cattle in this state I am decidedly opposed to it, and I should certainly welcome the replacing of the tax to where it was a year ago. I would liked to have seen Mr. Sansom's motion more fully discussed at San Antonio and regret that the mention of politics was considered sufficient to table it. I hope that the subject will be thoroughly ventilated at the Fort Worth convention. I do not think that the subject of politics ought to be considered in this, which, if not actually a grievance this year, will undoubtedly speedily become one in the future. The admission of 300,000 head, or whatever it was, will not hurt us so much this year, but what of the future? I have no doubt that already large contracts for deliveries next November of Mexican cattle have been entered into. What has been done has undoubtedly given a great impetus and revival to the cattle trade of Mexico, but this is a trade that I hardly think it the duty of the "cattle raisers of Texas" to foster; in fact the most of it has been done at our expense, and I certainly think it incumbent on us to do all in our power to have a halt called, or at least to have a limit placed. That there is a shortage in Texas most people concede, but it will be very different in three years, and with the fine stock of cattle we have left in Texas I think surely it would be better business if we made up that shortage ourselves in the natural way, and in the pursuance of our business than to have it hurriedly done for us by an opposition thus suddenly set up. We have seen in the past the dangers of overstocking; we know the climate here and how frequently drouths may be looked for, and past experience has shown that these latter are most liable to occur when we have too many cattle on hand. Mr. Morton's order removing the embargo on Mexicans was ostensibly done for the purpose of lowering butchers' prices, but I do not believe much in that. I think there was considerable "wire-pulling" about the matter; but, supposing it was, it has so far been unsuccessful and steak is the same price and will continue so until the imported Mexicans have starved out our cattle, when I suppose it will go up.

FRED HORSBRUGH.

FAVORS FREEDOM FROM ALL DUTIES.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Feb. 6.—Replying to yours of January 28, I am in favor of allowing cattle to be imported from Mexico free from all duties.

N. GUSSETT.

FARM PAPERS AND THE FARMER.

The work that is being accomplished by farm papers in uplifting the agriculture of the country can never be told in words. It cannot be computed by numbers.

Take an ordinary issue of the average farm paper. Look over its pages and what do we find? We see there information on its every page that would have rejoiced the hearts of the readers of a hundred years ago. We are almost sure to find something bearing upon our life work that is worth far more than the subscription price of the paper for a year. It keeps us so informed as to agricultural discovery that in our work we can keep abreast of the times. It summarizes knowledge in many instances and thereby saves an immense amount of labor on our part to get at the conclusions reached. And in a single article it frequently gives us the cream of the results of the labors of a lifetime spent in some special work. All this we get for the sum of only a dollar per year. Farmers, are we not under some obligation to the agricultural press? Have we no duty to perform by way of helping on the good work other than that of remitting the subscription price at stated times?

It is a fact that about nine out of every ten farmers in the land do not take an agricultural paper at all. They do not take it because they do not know its value. Think of the great disadvantage under which they labor. Is there no duty that we owe to these our brethren? Have we ever tried to persuade them to take an agricultural paper? The sable Africans could sing "Let us pity the white man who came and sat under our tree. He has no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind his corn." They could sing thus about a man who belonged to another country, shall we have less regard for those of our countrymen who pursue the same calling, and yet they are groping in the darkness where the light of a farm paper never comes. Shall we not sympathize with them and use our influence to bring them to a better frame of mind? The old year is dead and gone and a new year has arisen from its ashes. And as we step across its portals we are doubtless resolving to be more true to life, that is, to be more helpful to our fellows than we have ever been, and in carrying out these good resolves, let us remember our duty to our fellow-farmers who take no agricultural paper. Tell your neighbor the worth of such a paper, for he does not know its value, and persuade him to take it. You do him a greater kindness than if you gave him gold. This article has been penned in the hope that many farmers will thus be aided by those who can render such assistance. Farmers, will you not give such aid? One new name added by every subscriber—see what it would mean to the publishers, and think of what it would mean to farmers and farming. THOMAS SHAW, University Experiment Farm, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

CHILDRESS COUNTY DOTS.

With four good rains in October, four average snows in November, some ten or twelve days of warm, cloudy and foggy weather in January and now winding up the month with a good warm soaking rain, is something almost unparalleled in the history of the Panhandle. Truly the predictions of Mr. Hicks that with the climatic changes the seasons were moving south and that Texas was to enjoy an Arkansas climate seems to be coming true, for it does seem we are having an Eastern Texas or Arkansas climate full up to the standard.

Immigration is once more flocking to our country, so that are long we expect to see the old-time prosperity in the Panhandle that we once enjoyed, yet on a more solid foundation, for the old-time single crop system has given way to the idea of diversified farming, together with some stock—hogs, cattle and good horses.

Under the old symtem hardly a single farmer raised his own meat while today there is scarcely a farmer of any note in the county but has his year's supply of meat and lard with some to spare.

From what we gather as to the cotton acreage to be planted this year in the county we estimate the yield at five hundred bales against some ten bales two years ago—while thousands of bushels of feed stuff will be raised and put into live stock to be shipped out January 31st, 1896. J.

WILD ANIMALS.

Mr. Giles Advocates a Liberal Scalp Law for Their Extermination.

Following is the speech of Mr. Alfred Giles at the San Antonio convention on the subject of a scalp law.

There is a subject that I am very anxious to bring before you, and I feel certain that every man, whether he be a ranchman or a citizen of Texas, will be interested. It is, gentlemen, how to stop the ravages caused by wolves and wild animals that prowl around in our pastures, destroy our neighbor's sheep and not a few of our own calves and make it out of the question for the small settlers to keep a bunch of sheep without a herder and to those that have flocks enough for a a herder the loss is terrific.

A friend of mine a few months ago was riding along on the Barbera road about nine miles from San Antonio when he saw a lobo wolf jump out from the brush and attack a calf, and he would have killed it had my friend not spurred his horse and scared the wolf away. Now, gentlemen, how often does this happen in our pastures? It may be happening now and none of us be the wiser. Another party only four miles from the city positively saw a coyote jump into his hog pen and run off with a little pig. Occurrences like these are taking place every day. Is it not time something was done to stop these depredations?

A party in Zavalla county writes me that out of a bunch of 4600 sheep he lost last year 700 head by wolves. A neighbor in Kendall county, who runs several thousand sheep, tells me his loss is about 10 per cent a year from wolves. Just think—10 per cent! All over the western country I could cite you hundreds of such instances.

We cattlemen are not affected much now. Yet, if legislation does not soon take hold our loss will be as great as the sheepmen's. The western school lands that are now rented the funds go to the state treasury and from there are prorated to the schools all over the state. Then is it not logical to see that the state is the party that should pay for the bounties to make her lands rent and habitable. If the state does pass a substantial bounty law, all the western lands will soon rent, and how quickly would the state get her money back.

I appeal to the stockmen of Texas to come to the help of the poor distressed sheepmen of the west, who have been so harshly dealt with by recent legislation that the horizon in front of him is black indeed, and let us with a united effort lift this dark cloud and show him we, his fellow-citizens, will at least try and get a bounty law passed by the state.

POULTRY.

The average farmer owning a flock of fifty fowls usually has about that many colors and types. Everything from a Bantam to a Cochin is represented and none in their purity. We do not say this of all farmers by any means, but it is too true of many. Crossing, grading and mixing are all different. Crossing is using a male of one distinct breed on females of another pure breed, or vice versa. Grading is using a pure bred male on common females or grades. Mixing is breeding grades or common fowls together, and is the worst form of attempted breeding. For practical purposes, a first cross is sometimes valuable, but there are very few uses where a pure bred would not do better. First crosses usually make hardy fowls, but never breed from a male of such a cross, for that is going down hill. Females of a cross bred to some pure bred male sometimes proves a success. This is grading not crossing. If it is not convenient to go to the expense of purchasing a pair, by all means secure a pure bred male, or two if necessary, and see the improvement in the fowls. Do not use a male of another breed the next year. Secure another male of the same breed and use on the half blood pullets. The progeny will be three-quarter bloods and resemble in most instances the pure bred. Do not stop here, but continue to use pure bred males of the same breed. The flock will soon have the appearance and all the practical qualities of the pure bred, and be vastly more profitable and satisfactory.

A hen is more productive in proportion to her size than any animal on the farm. The average well-fed hen will lay from 100 to 150 eggs in a year, each one of which will weigh two ounces or more, thus yielding in solid matter nearly four times her own weight in the twelve months. At the same rate of production, a cow would yield two tons of cheese or butter in the year; and this comparison shows conspicuously the relative superiority of the modest hen over the more valued cow. Moreover, in addition to her contribution of eggs, she will rear a brood of ten or twelve chicks, and care for them until they are able to look after themselves, while the cow rears but one duplicate of herself yearly. If the hen fails in doing this it is for want of her owner's care, and from thorough mismanagement, which diverts success from her own well-meant and motherly care.

The strangest things are found in Kansas. One of the latest discoveries reported from the freak state is that in boring for water a farmer struck a vein of warm air and now has a hot wind well. With true American instinct the discoverer intends to make use of his find and will establsh an incubating and brooding plant on a mammoth scale, the life-giving warmth to be piped from the well. It is said that the Kansan is securing options on the egg output of his vicinity and will make a specialty of the broiler trade.

EGG-EATING HENS.

A Plan by Which They May Be Cured of the Pernicious Habit.

A correspondent writes: It seems that too much cannot be said or done to prevent this worst of evils a hen can fall heir to. It is very disgusting to any poulterer, or even any person who keeps poultry. When I built my hennery I put in just a few nest boxes for the time being, until I had time to get more, and would not believe it took only two or three days to learn the habit of egg-eating. They would quarrel over the nest and break the eggs, then all would run to have a piece, until at last my two largest pens were full of good-looking egg-thirsty hens, and were, I thought entirely ruined, for when I did give them more boxes they would pick a hole in the shell quite leisurely and eat the contents. What was to be done was more than I could think of for awhile; then I devised a plan which I thought would break some at least of the habit. I made nest boxes as follows: Eight feet long, 14 inches deep, and 11 inches wide, then divided it into eight nests, with one side of the box six inches high, so that when it was covered they had eight inches left to enter the nest; then I set them one foot from the floor. In there it was dark, the space covered by a lid over the box to remove the eggs. In this secluded spot they would deposit their eggs, and only one hen could occupy each nest, and she hadn't room or light enough to do much damage. This was six weeks ago and today I don't think I have a hen that will eat an egg. If some poulterer who is troubled in like manner will give this a trial I am quite confident he will be amply repaid."

ATTRACTIVE FOWLS.

Brief Description of the Sultan, a Very Pretty Breed.

This breed was introduced into Europe by way of Constantinople some 40 years ago. In many respects the Sultans resemble the White Polish, but they have shorter legs and more abundant plumage. The latter is very white and flowing; on the head they have a compact Polish tuft; the comb is only two little points, and the wattles are very small. They have five toes on each foot. The fowls are non-setters, small eaters and layers of large, white eggs. They are said to be hardy when mature, but are difficult to raise. They are very small and are kept chiefly as pets, being generally regarded as the most beautiful of all domestic fowls. They are, however, good layers.

SWINE.

As compared with a year ago we have a new hog. He is new in his make-up, lives fast and dies early for profit, and hence is handled differently than he used to be. The demands on him are new also. Instead of a year and a half old, he must mature in seven or eight months. A writer on this subject says that now the feeding weight of the hog of commerce is 175 to 200 pounds instead of 300 to 350 as formerly. This writer says that hogs of 300 pounds of dead weight and upwards could hardly be produced without being wintered over. This took all the gilding off the ginger bread, unless prices were abnormally high. But hogs weighing 175 to 200 pounds can be brought to saleable maturity in the course of one season. An early litter of them can be fitted for market before cold weather begins to make feeding unprofitable. Then when the young pigs are sold, there is only the breeding sow, or possibly two of them, to keep over winter, and she, they, can roam the barnyard, picking up waste grain, working over manure and taking comfort beside the straw-stack.—American Farmers' Review.

Amongst the hogs at the stock yards yesterday was a carload marketed by Mr. J. F. Rarey of Otis, near Eddy, N. M. These hogs were less than a year old, averaged 290 pounds, and topped the market at $3.95. Mr. Rarey states they were fed on alfalfa and Egyptian corn, which is very similar to Kaffir corn, sixty days, and made a gain of 2 1-2 pounds per day. This gain is phenomenal, two pounds being considered the outside. Mr. Rarey claims that by actual test eight pounds of "kyp" corn is equal to fourteen pounds of Indian corn. His crop of Egyptian corn, he states, averaged forty-five bushels per acre after first getting a crop of small grain off the land. These alfalfa fed New Mexico hogs are fast making a reputation; it may be remembered that Ellis & Every of Eddy, N. M., recently had in two loads which topped the market the day they were sold.

A swine breeders' association was organized at Quanah last week with quite a number of members from all over the country. All of the members have pure bred Berkshire and Poland China hogs, and it is proposed to make the raising of fine hogs one of the leading industries of this section of the country.

At a recent sale of Poland-China hogs at Washington, Ills., there were 150 animals sold, which realized $6672.50, or an average of $44.48 each. Half a dozen of the highest priced hogs sold for $430, $211, $170, $162.50, $150 and $121 respectively.

HOG CHOLERA.

Rigid Quarantine About the Only Effective Preventative.

Perhaps the most patent feature of the hog cholera question lies in the fact that it will not down, says the Nebraska Farmer. So long as whole herds of hogs are swept away from the farmers of this country, as has been the case the past year in nearly every county in every state where hogs are raised, just that long will the hog cholera question continue to be a live issue with the farmers. It is nothing more than might be expected that the advent of an infectious disease of this kind among the live stock of the country should bring onto the state of action a lot of hangers-on, false prophets, and cranks generally. This fact, however, not in the remotest way excuses any man directly interested from continually cudgeling his brain to renewed activity in behalf of the safety of his own herd. It is the proper thing to leave it to the scientific fellows to continue their experiments and researches towards exterminating the disease by virtue of their various nostrums, but it is no less the proper thing that the farmer himself, located as he is right on the field of battle, should lead them a hot race in an effort to overpower the enemy. In our humble opinion the big end of victory in this matter is to belong with the farmers in the end. Scientific men tell us that hog cholera is a germ disease, and it follows then that it can be transmitted to a new subject only by bringing the animal into contact with the germ. This being true, the problem for the farmer to solve is how to keep the germ away from the animals on his farm when the herd and farm are once known to be free of such disease germs. From an experience and close observation extending over twenty years, we are forced to the conclusion of the entire practicability of keeping the disease from herds in times when cholera is known to be raging in the neighborhood. It consists of a rigid system of quarantine. This is a term, however, that is apt to scare farmers. It sounds too scientific for ther ears. A fairly safe quarantine is effected by shutting the hogs up in small pens. The wider the range the more chances for coming in contact with with diseased germs. The safety of the herd as a whole is enhanced by dividing into small lots. If disease puts in its appearance in any pen there is a good fighting chance for saving the other pens of well hogs by prompt removal. This plan effectually shuts off the use of the pasture as a pasture, but something else can be made to take the place of this for a time when danger is near. The idea may as well be dismissed first as last by the farmer that he can escape the effects of hog cholera by the proper feeding of his hogs and by giving attention to other sanitary regulations. Hogs of whatever their surroundings are liable to be attacked by cholera when it is in the neighborhood. Cleanliness, however is always to be advised for the simple reason that filth makes a good harbor and hiding place for disease germs. The free access of the winds and sunshine is nature's great remedy for the exterminaton of these disease germs. Don't afford them any abiding place and they will speedily die out. Let the farmer learn to help himself and give room for the sunshine to help in cleaning up yards and houses. A tight, high board fence, cat proof, chicken proof, and dog proof, would be an excellent thing on every farm for a small enclosure for use in emergencies. Disinfectants are all well enough, but intelligent foresight along the line we have laid down by each individual farmer is in our opinion the great hope of safety for the Amercan hog.

LETTER FROM BRECKENRIDGE.

Breckenridge, Mo., Feb. 3.—Our winter has been mild, stock doing fine, especially sheep. Feed plenty and cheap. Low prices for every product. About half the swine of this section have died from disease within the nine months past, with mutton higher in price than pork, and sheep in perfect health. The sheep man is not so bad off as some others. Yours with respect, G. B. BOTHWELL.

C. N. Rutherford is fattening 1100 head of muttons on crushed milo maize for the market. He begun feeding them last week, and will continue the experiment for two months.—Sterling City News.

CATTLE.

The following is a full text of Secretary Morton's recent proclamation defining the state quarantine line:

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Secretary, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1896.—To the Managers and Agents of Railroads and Transportation companies of the United States, Stockmen and Others: In accordance with section 7 of the act of congress aproved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and of the act of congress approved August 8, 1894, making appropriation for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, you are hereby notified that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic or Southern fever exists among cattle in the following described area:

All that country lying south, or below, a line beginning at the northwest corner of the state of California, thence east, south and southeasterly along the boundary line of the said state of California to the southeastern corner of the state, thence southerly along the western boundary line of Arizona and New Mexico to the southeastern corner of New Mexico, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of New Mexico to the southern line of the state of Colorado, thence along the southern boundary lines of Colorado, thence along the southern boundary lines of Colorado and Kansas to the southeastern corner of Kansas, thence southerly along the western boundary line of Missouri to the southwestern corner of Missouri, thence easterly along the southern boundary line of Misouri to the Mississippi river, thence southerly along the Mississippi river to the southern boundary line of Tennessee, thence easterly along said boundary line to the southwestern corner of Polk county, Tenn., thence northerly along the eastern boundary line of Tennessee to the southern boundary line of Virginia, thence west along said see to the southern boundary line of Kentucky at the western point of Virginia, thence southerly along said boundary line to the northeast corner of Virginia where it joins the southeastern corner of Maryland, at the Atlantic ocean.

Whenever any state or territory located above or below the quarantine line as above designated shall duly establish a different quarantine line, and obtain the necessary legislation to enforce said last mentioned line strictly and completely within the boundaries of said state or territory, and said last above mentioned line and the measures taken to enforce it are satisfactory to the secretary of agriculture, he may by a special order temporarily adopt said state or territorial line.

Said adoption will apply only to that portion of said line specified, and may cease at any time the secretary may deem it best for the interests involved, and in no instance shall said modification exist longer than the period specified in said special order, and at the expiration of such time said quarantine line shall revert without further order to the line first above described.

Whenever any state or territory shall establish a quarantine line, for above purposes, differently located from the above described line, and shall obtain by legislation the necessary laws to enforce same completely and strictly and shall desire a modification of the Federal quarantine line to agree with such state or territorial line, the proper authorities of such state or territory shall forward to the secretary of agriculture a true map or description of such line and a copy of the laws for enforcement of same, duly authenticated and certified.

Such states or territories as now have a line established as last above mentioned can immediately forward certified copies of said line and laws for the enforcement thereof, and if satisfactory to the secretary of agriculture, the same may be adopted at once and the Federal line so modified.

From the 15th day of February to the 15th day of November during each year no cattle are to be transported from said area south or below said Federal quarantine line above described to any portion of the United States above, north or west of the above described line, except by rail, for immediate slaughter, and when so transported the following regulations must be observed:

1. When cattle in course of transportation from said area are unloaded above, north or west of this line to be fed or waterd, the places where said cattle are to be fed or watered shall be set apart and no other cattle shall be admitted thereto.

On unloading said cattle at their points of destination, pens shall be set apart to receive them, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said pens; the regulations relating to the movement of Texas cattle, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the state where unloaded, shall be carefully observed. The cars that have carried said stock shall be cleansed and disinfected before they are again used to transport, store or shelter animals or merchandise.

3. All cars carrying cattle from said area shall bear placards stating that said cars contain Southern cattle, and each of the waybills of said shipments shall have a note upon its face with a similar statement. Whenever any cattle have come from said area and shall be shipped from any point at which they have been unloaded to other points of destination, the cars bearing said animals shall bear similar placards with like statements and the waybills be so stamped. At whatever point these cattle are unloaded they must be placed in separate pens to which no other cattle shall be admitted.

4. The cars used to transport such animals, and the pens in which they are fed and watered, and the pens set apart for their reception at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner:

(a) Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or saturating it with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or if not disinfected, it may be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it until after November 15.

(b) Wash the cars and the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean.

(c) Saturate the walls and floors of the cars, and fencing, troughs and chutes of the pens with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Or disinfect the cars with a jet of steam under a pressure of not less than 50 pounds to the square inch.

Cattle from the Republic of Mexico may be admitted to the United States to remain below said Federal quarantine line after inspection according to law, but said cattle shall not be permitted to cross said quarantine line otherwise than by rail for immediate slaughter, except by special permit by inspectors of the bureau of animal industry issued according to the regulations of said bureau, and no permit shall be issued except for cattle free from splenetic or Texas fever, or contract therewith during the three months preceding the issuance of said permit, and which have been grazed in a locality free from infection of such fever.

The losses which formerly occurred to the owners of susceptible cattle, both in the interstate and export trade, by the contraction of this disease from exposure in unclean and infected cars and pens, and by means of manure carried in unclean cars from place to place became a matter of grave and serious concern to the cattle industry of the United States until this danger was removed by the inspection of this department. It is absolutely essential therefore that this cattle industry should continue to be protected as far as possible by separating the dangerous cattle by the adoption of efficient methods of disinfection.

Inspectors will be instructed to see that disinfection is properly done, and it is expected that transportation companies will promptly put into operation the above methods.

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary.

Midland, Tex., Feb 1.

Dr. F. M. Hopkins, V. S.:

Is there any remedy for loco? I have a very fine bull that I suppose to be locoed. I put him in a little pasture where there had been considerable loco which had been cut about ten days. He ate all the loco off the ground. There was very little, if any, left green standing. He seems to have almost lost control of his body. Is there anything to counteract the effects of the weed? J. V. Stokes.

Answer.—From the symptoms I cannot with any degree of safety advise you to treat your bull for loco, as I am inclined to be of the opinion that it is not the trouble. I therefore, under the circumstances, would recommend you try immediately the following: Take of glauber salts one pound and to it add an equal part of common table salt, with tablespoonful of charcoal; mix the dose up in about two gallons of tepid water and to the first bottleful of medicine you drench the animal with add two drams of calomel. Do not try and do too much for the bull other than make him a comfortable and warm place to stay and await results.

F. W. Hopkins, V. S.

Childress, Tex., Jan. 31.

To the Journal:

While in conversation with a subscriber to the Journal on yesterday the question of a remedy for lump jaw in cattle came up. So if you have any effectual remedy please give it and oblige. A Subscriber.

Answer.—It is caused by a fungus parasite which collects in groups in the swelling called actinomycoses. The most potent remedy at present known to the profession is iodide of potash which is reported to have good results in removing the swelling, the result of the parasite, when administered in two dram doses daily and gradually increased to three drams for twelve days, then gradually decreasing the dose when the twentieth day was reached the animal seemed to all appearances cured.

F. W. Hopkins, V. S.

BLACK LEG OR QUARTER EVIL.

Black leg is one of the most fatal and dangerous diseases with which cattle are affected. It attacks principally animals of six months to three years of age, but older cattle are also subject to the disease.

Names—Black leg is known by a variety of names, such as symptomatic anthrax, black quarter, quarter evil, black tongue, carbuncular fever, bloody murrain, etc. In France it is called charbon-symtomatique; in Germany rauschband, etc. Black leg is a form of anthrax and much more frequent than that disease in the United States.

Symptoms—The first symptoms are loss of appetite and rumination, with dullness and debility and a high fever. A tumor or swelling appears, with lameness or stiffness of the limb affected. The disease runs from one to three days and almost always results in death. Death is preceeded by increasing weakness, difficult breathing and occasional attacks of colic. The most important characteristic of black leg is the appearance of a tumor or swelling under the skin. The tumor may be located on the thighs, the neck the shoulder, the breast, the flanks, or the rump. It more rarely appears in the throat and at the base of the tongue. If the tumor be stroked or handled a peculiar crackling sound is heard under the skin. If the swelling is cut into, a frothy, dark red, disagreeable smelling fluid or gas is discharged.

Causes—Black leg is caused by the introduction of a specific germ into the body, usually with food, but the germs will also find their way through scratches or sores in the skin. The germs are very hard and live for a number of years. They may be carried long distances, and anything coming on to a farm, or ranch, may bring the germ. The grave of an animal that has died of black leg will keep the cattle infected for several years, a stream running near such a grave will cary the infection all along its course; grass cut near such a grave will communicate the disease to the animal fed upon it. Cattle driven through a district where black leg exists are liable to and frequently catch the disease. Black leg is highly contagious and one sick or dead animal will infect a whole herd.

Where found—Black leg is found in nearly all parts of the world. It exists extensively in the United States and is rapidly spreading. The principal states in which it occurs are North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Wyoming, Colorado, California and Texas. It also exists to a certain extent in some of the Eastern states.

Mortality—Black leg being an extremely dangerous, contagious and fatal disease, once it appears in a herd a total loss may result. The annual mortality among cattle from black leg in the states above named varies from 10 to 25 per cent in Texas to as high as 50 per cent in the Northern states. In some of the states named the losses from black leg among young cattle is so great as to have caused the cattlemen to relinquish breeding and raising stock. The annual pecuniary loss from black leg is too great to be estimated, but it must be placed somewhere in the millions.

Cure-prevention—Black leg is an incurable disease; all remedies have thus far proved unavailing; nearly all animals attacked die. Black leg cannot, like Texas fever or tuberculosis for instance, be checked or prevented by quarantine, as the germ, if not already in the soil, finds its way on to a farm, or ranch, in what appears at times to be the most unaccountable way. The only satisfactory way of treating black leg is to prevent it by vaccination.

Vaccination—It is well known how human beings are protected from smallpox by vaccination. Cattle can in the same way be protected against black leg by the use of a special "vaccine."

After several years of diligent research the celebrated French scientist Louis Pasteur, discovered a matter that acted as a vaccine or preventative against anthrax proper, which was promptly followed by the discovery of a special vaccine for black leg.

Vaccination of livestock was first practiced in France and has during the last few years gradually spread throughout Europe and Australia. The spread of vaccination has practically eliminated the losses from anthrax or black leg in the above continents. Prior to vaccination the annual mortality among live stock from anthrax or black leg was as much as from 5 per cent in France to 60 per cent in Germany. Some 15,000,000 of animals have now been successfully vaccinated.

Vaccination in the United States—During the year 1895 large numbers of cattle, horses and mules, as well as some sheep and goats, were successfully vaccinated against anthrax or black leg in Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Missouri, Louisiana, Colorado, Texas, Wyoming, Iowa and California. These vaccinations took place when the disease was actually carrying off the cattle with the result that the mortality was immediately reduced and no deaths occurred after the inoculation was complete. But though the vaccination of an infected herd will prevent further loss, if the whole herd be vaccinated before the disease actually breaks out no loss will be sustained.

How to vaccinate—Vacination consists in two inoculations, with first and second lymph respectively, one dose of each. A few drops of vaccine are injected under the skin, a small syringe being used for the purpose. The injection can be made at the end of the tail, on the ear or in the shoulder. The operation is very simple and perfectly harmless. The vaccine takes effect in a few days and the animal is then rendered proof against black leg.

Black leg usually breaks out in the summer and fall, and though cattle can be vaccinated at any time, the spring and fall are the most favorable seasons. A convenient time to vaccinate is at a round-up or when the calves are branded.

HAROLD SORBY,
No. 315 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF CATTLE FROM FORT WORTH.

Quite a notable event in live stock circles, and the initiative of what may prove an important phase in the history of Fort Worth's business career, was the arrival on Monday evening for weighing and reshipment of a train load of cattle, part of a lot of 350 head purchased by Mr. A. J. Thompson of Toronto, the exporter, who, as stated in last week's Journal, was here with the object of buying cattle for shipment to Europe.

The cattle were raised on the 6666 ranch, and were originally purchased by Captain E. B. Harrold, from whom Mr. Thompson bought them, and were a portion of those fed at the Alvarado oil mills. They are destined for shipment to Liverpool, Eng., via New Orleans. Quite a large gathering of prominent cattlemen, railroad men and citizens had assembled to see the cattle, and guesses and wagers on their weight were numerous. With the exception of a few odd light steers, which will be taken by the packing house, they were an exceptionally nice lot of cattle, mostly all well graded and uniform and fat. Some of the spectators expected to see larger steers and in this connection it may be stated that they were all young cattle, mostly coming fours. They averaged 1349 pounds, and the price paid, it is understood, was $3.75. The cattle (except sixty head taken by the packing house) were reloaded and shipped over the Texas and Pacific railway Tuesday morning. Balance to complete the cargo will be shipped from Marshall, Tex.

The trains which bear these cattle to New Orleans are decorated on both sides with large banners upon which is inscribed in big letters: "First shipment—Fort Worth Stock Yards to Liverpool Direct."

From Fort Worth to New Orleans these cattle will be in charge of P. Breen, and from there on to Liverpool he will be assisted by eleven other men. Mr. Breen has been Mr. Thompson's shipper to foreign markets for twelve years, and thoroughly understands this business.

Mr. Thompson is one of the largest cattle exporters in America, and if conditions are suitable, may make Fort Worth a permanent headquarters for his trade. He seems to think, however, that the cattlemen are rather stiff in their prices, and disposed to ask him more for their cattle than could be realized elsewhere. Of course Mr. Thompson is not here exclusively "for his health, and it will be very short-sighted policy indeed if, instead of encouraging the enterprise in every possible manner, Mr. Thompson is asked one cent more for an animal than can be netted at Kansas City, Chicago or St. Louis, after freight charges are paid. We can hardly believe cattlemen would expect any more. It is to be hoped this experimental shipment will be sufficiently satisfactory to induce Mr. Thompson to make a repetition of it in the near future.

REMEDY FOR BLACKLEG.

Denton, Tex., Jan. 31, 1896.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

I see S. B. Strawn, of Strawn, Texas, wants a remedy for blackleg in cattle. I also notice the Journal gives a remedy. Now, if you will kindly publish my experience with blackleg I will gladly give it to the world, hoping Mr Strawn and others may be benefited by it.

In a bunch of 86 I had 20 head to die, just as Mr. Strawn describes. I tried everything I could hear of, but did not save one that took it. I was finally advised to try good apple brandy. Now, I know the cowboys will smile when they think of a cowboy pouring brandy down a sick calf. I am willing to own up, boys, I took a little myself and gave the calves the rest, but Mr. Strawn, I lost both calves and brandy. I then gave the same bunch of cattle a hard drive of fifteen miles and put them in a new pasture and never lost any more. In the past summer of 1895 I lost several the same way, just because I did not find them in time. I have saved two head by giving them a good run of a mile or two then cord the neck and bleed in left side as you would a horse; bleed as long as they can stand it, then give them one-half pound of salts in warm water; keep them in the shade for two or three days afterwards and let them graze of nights, but unless this can be done when they first take it, it will do no good, for just as you say, they soon die after taking it. If you ever save a calf with blackleg you must get up and go. Hoping I wont be criticised on this I am respectfully,

W. Y. BARNETT.

MEETING OF INDIAN TERRITORY CATTLE OPERATORS — TERRITORY TAXATION DISPUTE.

There was a private meeting of cattlemen held in the parlors of the Worth hotel on January 30th, to which no one not interested was admitted. Those present at the meeting included S. B. Burnett, F. M. Weaver Dan Waggoner, A. Silberstein and Captain McIntyre of Dallas, J. D. Sugg of Sugden, W. A. Wade of Marlow, Captain Flood and others.

It was noticeable that all present are operators in the Comanche reservation.

The proceedings of the meeting were secret and the cattlemen present were very reticent after adjournment, but it was learned from a reliable source that the object of the meeting was to take action on the question of taxation by the Oklahoma government of cattle in the territory, and, in fact, to form a defensive alliance to fight the cases now pending in the courts.

The trouble is the outgrowth of the effort on the part of the Oklahoma government to impose a tax on cattle in the Indian country attached to Oklahoma for judicial purposes, the right to do which the cattlemen deny, claiming that all such matters are settled in the payment of the lease money. This question has already been tested in the Osage country, resulting in a partial victory for each side.

It appears that a tax has been levied upon the cattle of S. B. Burnett and Dan Waggoner, two of the largest operators in the Comanche country, which they refuse to pay. Suits followed and in due course of the operation of law the other cattlemen in the nation became involved. Hence the meeting of yesterday. It is not known just what action the meeting took or what plan was adopted, but it is stated that the cases will be fought to the bitter end, and the cattlemen of the Comanche nation have united to make themselves stronger in the fight.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

2500 Southeastern Texas steer yearlings at $8.50.

3000 coast four-year-old steers at $18.

3000 good central Texas four and five year old steers at $21.00.

2000 graded central Texas twos at $14.

2000 well bred southern Texas one and two year old steers at $10@12.50.

8000 Texas Mexican steers, ones, twos, threes and fours, good cattle, at $8, $10, $13 and $16.

These are only a few of the large list we have for sale. Write us for further information.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Practical Success with Egg Incubators.

Successful artificial incubation has been an established fact for so long that the only question that seems to be left open to those who contemplate entering upon the business of hatching and raising chickens is what incubator to purchase. So many sorts are now advertised that the novice is likely to find a choice perplexing unless he makes a thorough investigation of the claims of each. We are confident that the unbiased investigator would, after inspection and inquiry into the merits of the different makes of incubators, invariably decide the most practical incubator to be the one illustrated here.



It is the "Improved Victor," manufactured by Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., and approaches as near perfection as human invention can. It is simple in construction, yet thoroughly reliable, durable and effective. It is absolutely self-regulating, a minimum of attention and care keeping it in operation and insuring the best possible results. The manufacturers guarantee every detail and particular as represented, or money refunded. They will mail circulars free to any one requesting them, or an eighty-page book, filled with matter interesting and instructive to every poultry raiser for four cents in stamps.

Leather gets

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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot,

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. boxes, ½ lb 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas. N. Y. City.

FIRST PREMIUM TEXAS State Fair AND DALLAS EXPOSITION. 1895

1896--THE STANDARD CULTIVATOR--1896



Simple and practical in construction, perfect in every detail, gives satisfaction where others fail. Equipped with the latest improvements to make it a success. For seventeen years the leader in Texas.

Easily handled, simple and durable.

If you have not used the STANDARD, try it this season and you will be convinced that it is absolutely the BEST Cultivator SOLD in Texas.

Write for prices to

Emerson Mfg. Co.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

SOUTH AFRICAN OFF-COLORED DIAMOND!

Equal to the genuine diamond in cutting, brilliancy and luster, and can not be detected from the best genuine diamonds ever found, as they stand all ordinary tests of a diamond, such as acid tests, etc. We control the entire output of these beautiful stones and retail them at $3.00 per karat, set in 14-karat gold ring, any size, $8.00; stud, $5.00 to $12.00; ear-rings, $5.00 to $15; sent C. O. D., allowing you full and free inspection before you pay for them; if not as we represent return them at our expense. Agents wanted. Send 4c stamp for catalogue and terms to agents. One agent made $212.00 in one week.

THE SEARS JEWELRY CO., Suite 514, 225 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given

J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN R WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Double Daily Trains

EACH WAY OVER THE

Houston and Texas Central

RAILROAD.

Elegant Chair Cars on Day Trains

THROUGH - SLEEPERS

BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER VIA FORT WORTH.

THROUGH SLEEPERS
Between San Antonio and Kansas City via Hearne and Fort Worth.
Between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis via Dallas, Sherman and Texarkana.

SUPERIOR ROUTE
TO POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST VIA HOUSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

Write or call on H. and T. C. agents for information.

C. W. BEIN, M. L. ROBBINS,
Traffic Manager. G. P. & T. Agent.
G. A. QUINLAN, Vice-President.
Houston, Texas.
W. T. ORTON,
City Ticket Agent, Cor. Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth.

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

Black Leg

and Anthrax can be

Prevented by Vaccination.

Over 15,000,000 animals already successfully vaccinated and Mortality stopped. Full particulars of

PASTEUR Anthrax Vaccine Co., Ltd.,
(United States and Canada)
315 Rialto Bldg., CHICAGO.

$1,000 For a WIND MILL Ought to Buy a DANDY



Mr. J. P Pierce, of Ashby, Tex., on January 1, 1896, says: "I would not take $1000 for my 'DANDY' if I could not get another."

Any one needing a wind mill for any class of work might get satisfactory information and better still, satisfactory prices from us. It is worth the cost of a postage stamp to try.

Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co., Austin and Pacific avenues, Dallas, Tex. Main office and factory, Batavia, Ill.

Why not Purchase your Louisiana Cypress

Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds

—FROM—

Calhoun & Lewis Manufacturing Co.,



LIMITED,
PATTERSON, LA.

Who are headquarters for everything in his line. We can make you a delivered price to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fail to write for our prices. We make 200 sizes of Cypress Water Tanks.

TRANSIT HOUSE,

L. E. HOWARD, Manager.

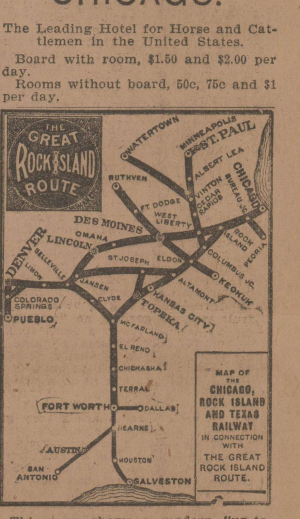
UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States.

Board with room, $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and $1 per day.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West.

IT IS THE

Great Rock Island ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and

No. 4.	Lv. Fort Worth	10:40 a m
	Lv. Bowie	1:31 p m
	Lv. Ringgold	2:09 p m
	Ar. Kansas City	8:30 next a m
No. 2.	Lv. Fort Worth	8:10 p m
	Lv. Bowie	10:40 p m
	Lv. Ringgold	11:19 p m
	Ar. Kansas City	5:25 p m
	Ar. Chicago	9:55 a m
	Ar. Denver	7:25 a m

Main streets. W. T. ORTON, C. T. A.

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra-Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

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

TEXAS BREWING CO.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on

THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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

Galveston and St. Louis.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at the stockyards continue to increase, there being 4088 in received during the past six week days, as against 3195 for the preceding week. Of this number about one-third was received from Indian Territory points. The balance came from all over the country, contributing points being Seymour, Alvarado, Bowie, Sulphur Springs, Mineral Wells, Gainesville, Santo, Vernon, Grandview, Lorena, Boyd, Alvin, Gonzales, Malaga, Eastland, Mustang, Granger, Bellevue, Valley Mills, Elgin, St. Joe, Hillsboro, Rockwall, San Marcos, Midlothian, Wills Point, Grandview and Taylor. Tarrant county also furnished its quota, brought in by wagon. A few loads of fat cows were marketed at $2.10@2.25. As we go to press the hog market is steady at $3.75@3.85 for tops. Fat cows wanted and outside prices will be paid.

Representative sales by the Standard Live Stock Commission Company during the past week:

Hogs.	Ave.	Price.
77	295	$3 77 1-2
75	285	3 82 1-2
70	260	3 87 1-2
72	240	3 75
75	260	3 75
41	220	3 75
42	240	3 75
85	180	3 72 1-2
73	240	3 82 1-2
62	290	3 70
58	280	3 80
64	240	3 75
90	215	3 77 1-2
72	240	3 57 1-2
70	250	3 80
75	240	3 72 1-2
70	195	3 72 1-2
25	210	3 70
46	185	3 65
60	294	3 75
48	294	3 70
54	360	3 75
67	290	3 77 1-2
59	290	3 77 1-2
79	250	3 60
59	320	3 60
54	300	3 90
56	300	3 82 1-2
76	285	3 82 1-2

Local Livestock.

Reported from the Union stock yards:

Fat steers, $2.55@3.00; feeders, $2.50@2.75, in good demand; stockers, $2.00@2.25; stags, $1.50@1.75; bulls, $1.50@1.75; good fat cows, $2.00@2.35; medium cows, $1.50@1.90; heifers, $1.75@2.00; calves, $2.50@3.00.

Fat hogs—Heavies, 3.75@3.80, good demand; fat mast hogs, $3.00@3.25; light fat hogs, $3.00@3.25, good demand; wagon hogs, $3.15@3.50, good demand; feeder hogs, $2.75@3.00, no demand.

Packing House Products.

Standard dry salt, short clear, $6.00; standard short clear bacon, $6.50; hams, medium, $9.50; hams, small, $9.75; breakfast bacon, $9.00; dry salt bellies, $6.75; bacon, $7.25; dry salt shoulders, $5.25; California hams, $6.50; pure leaf lard, $6.00.

Local Cotton Market.

But little is eing done in the local cotton market as the end of the season approaches. Quotations are nominally as follows:

Low middling, 6 15-16c.
Strict low middling, 7 1-16c.
Middling, 7 3-16c.
Strict middling, 7 5-16c.
Good middling, 7 7-16c.

DALLAS MARKETS.

Market report from Carter's stockyards:

Choice shipping steers	$2 60@ 2 80
Com. to fair shipping steers	2 30@ 2 50
Choice fat cows	2 00@ 2 15
Common to fair cows	1 60@ 1 80
Choice veal calves	3 50
Common to fair calves	2 50@ 3 00
Bulls	1 30@ 1 60
Stags	1 40@ 1 70
Steer yearlings per head	7 00@ 9 00
Heifer yearlings, per head	6 00@ 8 00
Milch cows, per head	30 00@50 00
Springers, per head	15 00@20 00
Choice cornfed hogs, heavy	3 50@ 3 65
Choice cornfed hogs, light	3 40@ 3 60
Common to fair hogs	3 20@ 3 30
Good feeder hogs	3 25
Common feeder hogs	3 00
Choice 90 to 100-lb. mutton	2 40@ 2 60
Common to fair mutton	2 00

There was no demand for anything except good fat cows. Market full of common and inferior stuff.

Our usual New Orleans market letter has not been received up to time of going to press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, Feb. 5.—The receipts of beef cattle continues comparatively light and there is a scarcity of good fat beeves of 900 to 1100 pounds gross. The demand for this class of cattle is fair and quotations are well maintained, but the inquiry is not as active as it should be at this season of the year. While there is no encouragement for any material advance in values this month, a few choice cattle of above weights would sell for a shade better than quotations.

Good fat cows and heifers continue to rule steady and in demand. The outlook is favorable for this class of cattle.

The better grades of calves and yearlings continue to rule firm and fairly active. Good Texas calves are in demand.

The receipts of hogs have been moderate and cornfed stock rules firm. Common mast hogs are not wanted.

The market is bare of sheep. There is an improvement in the market, and good fat muttons are in fair request.

Cattle—Good fat beeves per pound gross, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c.

Good fat grass beeves per pound gross, 2 3-4 to 3c.

Fair fat grass beeves per pound gross, 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c.

Thin and rough old beeves per pound gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.

Good fat cows and heifers per pound gross, 2 3-4 to 3c.

Fair fat cows per pound gross, 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c.

Thin and rough old cows each, $6.00 to $10.00.

Bulls per pound gross, 1 1-2 to 2c.

Good fat calves each, $9 to $10.50.

Fair fat calves each, $7 to $8.50.

Thin calves each, $4.00 to $5.50.

Good fat yearlings each, $11.00 to $13.00.

Fair fat yearlings each, $8.00 to $10.00.

Thin yearlings, $5.00 to $6.50.

Good milch cows $30.00 to $35.00.

Common to fair, $15 to $25.

Springers, $17.50 to $25.00.

Hogs—Good fat cornfed per pound gross, 4 to 4 1-4c.

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

Ouachitas, 3 to 3 3-4c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep per pound gross, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c.

Common to fair each, $1.25 to $1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—There is no improvement in demand, but receipts continue correspondingly light and today's run was mostly closed out at stronger prices, with some sales of choice beeves at an advance of 5 to 10 cents. Common to extra beeves were wanted at $3.25@3.75; sales being chiefly at $3.60@3.75, with export cattle in demand at $4 and up. Butchers' and canners' cattle were again in excellent demand at strong prices; cows and heifers selling largely at $2.00@3.75; calves were unchanged with moderate offerings, sales being largely at $5.65@6.00. Despite the ruling high prices feeding cattle had a fair sale around $3.80; Texas fed steers are in very fair demand at $3.25@3.75, and bulls, cows and heifers bring $2.75@3.25.

Hogs—Prices are still on the down grade in spite of the smaller runs, the packing fraternity having decided to force a decline and prices suffered a further decline. Sales were slow at $3.90@4.20; the bulk selling at $4.15@4.20. A few choice mixed brought $4.30; light weights are becoming scarcer and are growing in local and shipping demand.

Sheep—Buyers took hold quite freely at steady prices. Common to choice native sheep were in demand at $2.50@3.50; sales of westerns at $3.40@3.60; yearlings, $3.70@4.10, and lambs at $3.85@4.80.

Receipts—Cattle, 13,000; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 14,000.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Total receipts of cattle last week were 47,675, showing a decrease of 2361 compared with the previous week. For the corresponding week last year there were 37,473. Shippers bought 17,903. Estimated receipts Monday about 11,000. The market was in better tone than it has been for the past week. Receipts of Texans about 500 head. Market ruled strong in sympathy with natives. A lot of 359 California cattle from C. Swanson & Son of Sacremento sold at $3.55. The G. W. Jones cattle, 1239 pounds, sold at $3.25; 115 head of J. Guitar, Jr., cattle, averaging 959 pounds, sold at $3.37 1-2, against 3.45 a week ago; 240 head of 1322-pound cattle from D. Waggoner, $3.60, with one load of 24 head, 1146 pounds at $3.70. The past week has been a very unsatisfactory one to sellers, the market being on the decline about every day, and prices were generally from 15c to 25c lower at the close last week than at the opening. There has been a combination of circumstances working against the markets for the past two weeks. The European markets are about $1.00 per 100 lower, and there is an endless amount of cheap poultry on the market and plenty of mutton sheep that takes the place of beef. High prices cannot be expected in the near future, yet if receipts remain moderate we can look for a shade stronger prices than now prevail, and possibly at the close of this week we may have regained the decline of last. Extra beeves are selling at $4.50@4.75; good to choice 1350 to 1600-pound steers, $4.00@4.50; fair to good, same weights, $3.60@4.25; good to choice steers, 1050 to 1200 pounds, $4.00@4.25; ordinary to good, same weights, $3.25@3.80; fair to good feeders, $3.00@3.75; thin to fair stockers, $2.40@3.00; good to fancy cows and heifers, $3.00@3.75; fair to good cows, $2.25@2.80; canners, $1.75@2.30; heavy and export bulls, $2.75@3.25; fair to good bologna and stock bulls, $2.25@2.75; thin to fair calves, $3.50@5.50; extra veal calves, 100 to 160 pounds, $5.50@6.00; good to choice fed Texas steers, $3.60@3.90; common to good Texas steers, $3.25@3.50; Texas cows, $2.25@2.75.

The hog market opened strong on Monday and about 5c higher, closing weak. Today, with but 16,000 fresh receipts, market ruled dull and 5c lower. Bulk of good hogs selling $4.25 to $4.30, with extreme tops at $4.35. Good heavy and heavy mixed to packers around $4.20; common heavy mixed lots, $4.00 to $4.15; choice light, $4.25 to $4.30; good light mixed, $4.15 to $4.25; pigs and light light, $3.80 to $4.25, according to quality.

Official total receipts of sheep last week, 65,293, against 52,452 the previous week, and 64,140 the corresponding week last year. Offerings were wet, which usually makes a difference of about 10c in prices. Some choice lambs sold a shade stronger. Bulk of good wesetrns, $3.25 to $3.60; good to choice native wethers, $3.40 to $3.65; good to choice mixed ewes and wethers, $3 to $3.40; medium to good sheep, $2.60 to $3.00; culls, $2 to $2.50; choice lambs $4.50 to $4.75; medium to good, $4 to $4.50; common, $3.25 to $3.50. Sales included 380 western sheep, averaging 111 pounds at $3.40; 489 westerns averaging 118 pounds, $3.37 1-2.

THE SHEEP OUTLOOK.

It is a demonstrated fact that the number of sheep on feed in the Western states is not as heavy as was expected early in the season by commission men and packers generally. The first reports were that at least 500,000 sheep were being fed in the state of Nebraska—instead there are only about 265,000. The larger portion of these are sheep and lambs sent directly from the ranges and are being fed for later market. Yet, there is a good portion of heavy sheep which no doubt will be ready for market the coming month. With the present outlook for the export demand, and present prices current in Europe, feeders and shippers should not expect better than 4c for choice heavy sheep and 5c for choice, well finished lambs. Well finished Mexican lambs will probably bring around 5c. However, much depends upon receipts; although Nebraska, Colorado and other Western states feeding sheep, have not the number of sheep on feed estimated early in the season, yet if they do not string their sheep along conservatively and not try to market them all at one time, breaks may be expected, and not as good prices as above noted.

JEROME.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8 1-4c; net receipts, none; gross, 3,665; forwarded, 236; sales, 153; all spinners; stock, 187,889.

Total to-day—Net receipts, 14,584; exports to Great Britain, 4,450; continent, 2,562; stock, 940,311.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 75,630; exports to Great Britain, 24,232; to France, 13,513; to the continent, 39,909. Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,067,215; exports to Great Britain, 1,298,802; France, 364,653; to the continent, 1,113,497.

New York Cotton.

New York, Feb. 5.—Cotton spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8 1-4c; middling gulf, 8 1-2c; sales, 153.

Futures steady; sales, 115,100 bales; February, 7.88; March, 8.01; April, 8.06; May 8.10; June 8.13; July 8.16; August, 8.15; September 7.86; October, 7.71; November, 7.65; December, 7.66.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 5.—Cotton futures steady. Sales, 28,800. February, 7.87 bid; March, 7.91@7.92; April, 7.95@7.97; May, 7.99@8.00; June, 8.02@8.04; July, 8.05@8.07; August, 7.95@7.96; September, 7.53@7.55; October, 7.42@7.44; November, 7.39@7.41; December, 7.40@7.42.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Feb. 5.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 7-8c; low middling, 7 5-8c; good ordinary, 7 15-16c; net receipts, 6,559; gross, 6,567; exports coastwise, 4,249; sales, 2,705; stock, 380,150 bales.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Feb. 5.—Spot cotton steady and 1-16c lower; middling, 7 15-16c. Sales, 673; receipts, 2,484; exports, 4,536; stock, 113,173 bales.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—Cotton—Steady. Middling, 7 15-16c. Sales, 200; receipts, 886; shipments, 1096; stock, 74,560 bales.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool Feb. 5.—Cotton, spot fair demand; American middling, 4 19-32; the sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,900 American. Receipts, 1,000; including 500 American. Futures opened steady and closed steady at the advance. American middling l. m. c, February, 4 30-64; February-March, 4 29-64@4 30-64; March-April, 4 29-64; April-May, 4 27-64;@ 4 28-64; May-June, 4 27-64; June-July, 4 26-24@4 27-64; July-August, 4 26-64@ 4 27-64; August-September, 4 25-64@ 4 24-64; September-October, 4 15-64; October-November, 4 11-64.

The tenders of to-day's deliveries were 200 bales new dockets.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—In wheat there was good buying at the start by a prominent local trader who the crowd has tried to follow of late, the selling evidently being led by New York. The market had its first impetus from the sharp rising strength of cables. Liverpool coming steady in the face of 2c break on this side yesterday and was a surprise to the trade. There was also more Argentine news and renewed talk of damage to the crop there by rain and was also something of a factor. Yesterday's cash business was, no doubt, something of a factor, too, the total footing up about 200,000 bushels and a good demand was also reported to-day. Later in the day the market was given strength from Washington by reports on bond subscriptions. This gave the bulls renewed confidence, but on the rally there was considerable realizing which caused a fair reaction to set in, but was only of short duration, as Bradstreet's came in, showing a reduction in the world's available supply of 3,900,000 bushels last week. For the same week last year supplies were reduced 142,000 bushels. During the last hour there was a big break caused apparently by free local realizing and there was a rush by the leaders to slug it and after touching 68 1-8c it broke quickly to 66 7-8c and recovered to 67 1-4c. Heavy buying by a prominent broker started a good reaction right at the close and as the bell sounded 67 3-8c was bid.

Corn was firmer, largely in sympathy with wheat and the small local receipts. There was not much speculation but shorts covered. The market followed the break in wheat during the last hour, and May sold off to 30 1-4@30 3-8c split, closing at that price.

Oats were very uninteresting from start to finish, May closing 21 1-4c bd.

Provisions started weak, but on the decline packers bought liberally of May ribs and that steadied the market. With the assistance of wheat products ruled firm at the latter part of the session and pork at the close showed an advance of 7 1-2c for the day; lard declined 2 1-2c and ribs gained 5c.

Estimates for to-morrow: Wheat, 60; corn, 140; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 5.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

The sales during the week in the three principal markets have amounted to 4,564,200 pounds, of which 2,017,600 were domestic wool. The market has been quiet, as was the case throughout January. The period under immedite review may be fitly characterized as one of waiting with more or less hope on the part of the trade, and doubtlessly of manufacturers that the monopoly will be broken on Wednesday (5th inst.) or that some certain indication of shaping of trade would occur on that day.

In Boston the aggregate sale of stock is 2,225,950 pounds, including 1,227,750 pounds of domestic wool. The total amount disposed of since January 1, 1896, is 16,535,300 pounds.

Sales of Wool.

Antwerp, Feb. 5.—At the River Platte auction sales 2100 bales were offered, of which 1300 were withdrawn. The prices were dearer. The attendance was good and the demand good, particularly for lambs pulled and medium grades. Sales in detail were: Buenos Ayres, 615 bales sold at 115 francs per 100 kilos.

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

El Paso, Texas, February 14 to 20, 1896.

For the above occasion the Cotton Belt route will sell round trip tickets to El Paso and return at one lowest first-class fare for round trip. Tickets on sale February 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1896, limited to February 22 for return. This limit will be extended 30 days if tickets are deposited with Mr. J. F. Donohue, joint agent terminal lines, not later than February 20. Cheap rates will be in effect from El Paso to Mexico points and return, limited to thirty days.

For further information call on any agent of the company or address.

D. M. MORGAN,
C. P. and T. P. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

TO FLOWER LOVERS.

We are in receipt of a handsomely illustrated catalogue containing a wonderful collection of Roses, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, Cannas, Carnations, and in fact all kinds of flowering plants and seeds from the Great Western Plant company of Springfield, O. This firm is certainly the people's florist, selling more flowers for $1.00 than any firm in America. See their advertisement of Big Bargains in Flowers, or what you can buy for 50 cents. They mail their catalogue to any address free. Write to them today.

PREFERS MILKMAN MILK NOW.

I said one day, the milk I buy
Is taken from the creek;
It isn't fit for man to drink;
It makes me weak and sick.

And having spoken in this strain,
I went and bought a cow;
She had a soft and loving eye,
A lofty, thoughtful brow.

She was a mournful orphan cow,
A creature calm and mild;
The man who sold her said that she
Was gentle as a child.

I said, to-night we'll have some milk
As pure as milk can be.
And then I took the pail and went
To milk her merrilee.

That gentle creature humped herself
And kicked me through the roof,
And left upon my classic brow
The trademark of her hoof.

She caught me on her crescent horns
And heaved me o'er a tree,
And then came round to where I lay
And calmly sat on me.

My neighbors picked my pieces up
When the old cow was gone;
They put in splints my busted back
And glued my forehead on.

They riveted my shoulder blades,
And nailed my collar bone,
And fixed me up in such a shape
That I could walk alone.

And then I toddled off in haste,
Though feeling pretty sick,
To get the milk the milkman brings
From somewhere down the creek.

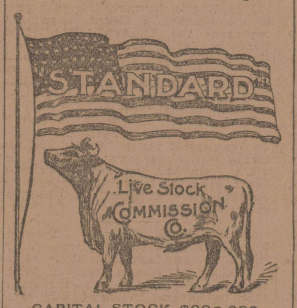
$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, J. F. Butz, salesman, where the same care will be given consignments as has characterized the Chicago house. Consign your hogs and cattle to the Standard Commission company at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin, Manager.



CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

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

$2.50 Book, Free!!

WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY

FREE PREMIUM



To Our Subscribers

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.



JOSIAH.

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

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense keeps the reader enjoying

AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN.

It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking style.



[EXTRACT.]

They say there is a sight of flirtin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah did, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women.

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

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

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

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place we did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. But she wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder set his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

CRITICS SAY OF IT.

"Delicious humor."—*Will Carleton.*

"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—*Lutheran Observer.*

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

"Unquestionably her best."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—*Bishop Newman.*

HOW TO GET IT.

Nearly 100,000 have been sold at $2.50 each. But now we offer *only to our readers,* this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE. 1st. To every old subscriber who sends us $1 to pay his subscription for one year, and 10 cents to pay postage, we will send this book free. 2. Every new subscriber who sends us $1 to pay for the paper one year and 10 cents to pay postage we will send the book free. Address

TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL.
Fort Worth, Tex.

MARDI GRAS.

New Orleans, La., February 18, 1896.

On account of the above the Cotton Belt route will sell tickets to New Orleans and return at rate of one first-class fare for round trip. Tickets on sale February 15, 16 and 17, limited to March 2 for return. For further information call on any agent of the company or address

D. M. Morgan, C. P. and T. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.
A. A. Glisson, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.
S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.

Around Abilene a total of 3000 head of cattle are at present being fattened on crushed milo maize heads and sorghum.—San Angelo Standard.

"Women," said he oracularly, to her, "are rarely good listeners." And the prospective mother-in-law in the hallway only applied her ear a little closer to the keyhole and smiled grimly.—Indianapolis Journal.

ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Agent.

Capital, $200,000 | Capital and Credit available to the Trade, } $2,000,000
Surplus, 200,000 |

Annual Business, $20,000,000

Perfectly Equipped to Handle all Business Entrusted to Our Care.

DIRECTORS:
M. P. BUEL, Prest. C. A. SNIDER, Vice-Prest.
ANDY J. SNIDER, Treas. A. T. ATWATER, Sec'y.
T. JEFF DANIEL. G. M. WALKER.
H. M. POLLARD, Gen'l Counsel.

Offices { ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ills.
CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.
KANSAS CITY, Kas. City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

We Offer Unequaled Service and Absolute Safety.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doe, Cashier, St. Louis.
T. E. Timmons, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO

E. B. CARVER, Manager for Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS COM. CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Co. and R. Strahorn & Co.

Live Stock Agents.

Capital, $200,000.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT—W. Hunter, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; W. T. Way, Agent.

R. Strahorn, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.; T. S. Hutton, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; A. D. Evans, National Stock Yards, St. Clair County, Ills.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO.

A. DRUMM, President.
F. W. FLATO, JR., Vice-President.
E. WILSON, Treasurer.
W. J. EWART, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

CAPITAL $200,000.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. | CHICAGO. UNION STOCK YARDS. | ST. LOUIS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. Represented by R. N. Graham, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. P. Murshison, Amarillo, Tex.

SAM'L SCALING, St. Louis. | GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER. Kansas City Mo. | W. L. TAMBLYN, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. | Kansas City Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo. | Union Stock Yards. Chicago, Ill.

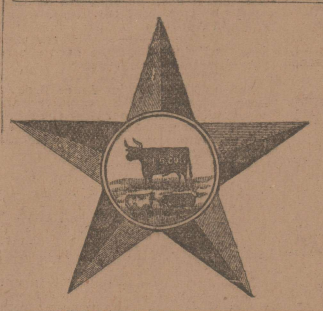
GEO. R. BARSE, President. GEO. HOLMES, Vice-Pres. J. H. WAITE, Sec.-Treas

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK $250,000.

Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago.

Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.



CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS —To—

Lone Star Commission Co.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

A new firm of old stockmen: the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.

R. A. Riddels, J. S. Dorsey, cattle salesmen; G. Nicholson, hog salesman; E. V. Garnett, S. D. Feit, sheep salesman.

Market reports furnished on application. Write to us.

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

STOCK LANDING. • • • P. O. Box, 684 • • • • NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A. Montgomery, Pres. E. B. Lacoste, V.-Pres. A. P. Marmouget, Sec. and Treas

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited,

OMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558. Consignments solicited Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free.

JOHN MUNFORD,

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,

Stock Landing, [Box 684] NEW ORLEANS, LA

A. P. NORMAN,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

Stock Yards, • • • • • • • GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.
New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sts.
New Orleans, La.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 302 Doloroses street, J. L. Stephenson, Manager.

Friends and patrons are cordially invited to call and make our office their headquarters when in San Antonio.

D. R. Fant of Goliad was in San Antonio Saturday.

T. A. Coleman has been out to his ranch looking after matters.

The Journal man is indebted to Jerome Harris for courtesies.

T. M. Shaw, a ranchman of Dimmitt county was in the city this week.

R. P. Austin, a cattleman of Victoria has been doing San Antonio this week.

Green Davidson of Victoria hobnobbed with San Antonio cattlemen this week.

N. T. Wilson of the Western Union beef company has been out locating his eye on a bunch of cattle.

Colin Campbell of Karnes county passed through San Antonio Sunday on a visit to his old Ohio home.

Wm. T. Way of the Strahorn, Hutton-Evans live stock company took a swing around the circle this week.

Mr. Ragland of the Chicago Live Stock commission company has gone west to look after some shipments.

J. A. Beaumont, live stock agent of the G. H. and S. A., or Sunset, has been circulating among the stockmen this week.

Southwest Texas is taking kindly to milo maize, Kaffir corn and such grain. These grains are taking the place of the corn on the cob.

J. M. Chittim of this city went to Eagle Pass Sunday to size up a bunch of cattle, and we hope to hear of some dealing on his return.

When a fellow starts out to rustle subscriptions for the Journal he is surprised with the number he finds that have been taking it for years.

A West Texas sheepman says the snags should be pulled out of the mouths of old sheep and they will be able to eat better and fatten.

Uncle Henry Stephens of the George R. Barse live stock commission company has been mixing with the cattlemen of this section for some time.

Daily shipments from Corpus Christi to San Antonio of from ten to twelve crates of cauliflower are being made [illegible] country is great on garden truck.

Ike T. Pryor was in San Antonio this week on his way to his ranch in LaSalle county. Colonel Pryor has five or six thousand Mexicans that he is nursing.

Paderewski, the great pianoist, did not attract the stockmen as he did some others. He had a great house and carried out about $5000 of somebody's hard earned money.

The stockmen of Southwest Texas take an interest in everything that is calculated to benefit them, and deep water at Aransas Pass is looked and hoped for at an early day.

The weather for the past week has been cutting peculiar capers. Beautiful moonlight nights have been winding up with rain before day. By noon the sun has shined out clear and bright.

V. P. Brown, editor of the Stockman and Farmer, is off on a trip to Fort Worth and Dallas. Money burns the pockets of these editors, and when they get a surplus they have to take a trip

Sheep have been having a picnic in Southwest Texas this winter. They have had lots of green vegetation and no very cold weather. There should be a large supply of fat mutton early in the season.

E. L. Halsell of Vinita was of the party that took the trip to the City of Mexico. The fact that he couldn't speak the language, and that his wife was with him, was a setback to his good looks.

Some of the fed cattle that have been shipped have not brought prices that are calculated to encourage feeding. Kohler & Heidenfels shipped from Beeville some choice beeves that sold for $3.50 in Chicago.

Several horse buyers have been on the market here this week, and a very fair lot of horses have been in the yards; very little trading has been done, the buyers want to cut prices and pay only a small part of the purchase money down.

John I. Clare of Beeville was in San Antonio several days during the week and has taken a spin out to Eagle Pass to see some cattle. He shipped eleven cars of his fed cattle last week. They weighed 973 and sold for $3.45.

A party of Northern people went down the "Sap" the other day to Beeville and were taken to a garden and shown ripe strawberries on the vine. Why do people live in a country where one's breath freezes when there is such a country as this?

J. W. Snyder of Georgetown was in San Antonio Saturday. He says his firm has bought quite a lot of Mexican cattle. They are not all in yet, but after they are all crossed to this side he will be prepared to favor the restoration of the duty.

A large shipper from this section a few days ago remarked that he couldn't see any money in cattle at present prices, and that he would take a rest until holders found out that they must continue to hold or drop on prices.

A railroad from Aransas Pass City to Smithville, to be known as the Aransas Harbor and Northern railroad, is agitating the people along the proposed route, one of which is via Refugio, Goliad and Cuero, and the other via Victoria and Yoakum.

J. W. Furnish, of Andersen, Furnish & Co., ranchmen of Spofford Junction, Kinney county, was in San Antonio this week casting his eagle eyes about for a bunch of cattle to take the place of the beeves the firm sold recently to Withers & McGeehee.

During the past week extensive rains have fallen in South and Southwest Texas. Some of the sections that were reported as getting dry have been visited, and in many sections the downpour has been very heavy. It extended over the country generally from Eagle Pass to Laredo and to Corpus Christi.

Ed Corkill of Duvall county was in San Antonio Tuesday. Says his section has been visited by good rains and that the prospect for early grass is good. Says there is no trading going on down that way. Cattle are scarce and prices for yearlings range from $8 to $10, and cows about $12.

Another week has passed, and the outlook for business remains unchanged. Several buyers have been here prospecting, but no deals have been made because the buyers can see no profit in any class of cattle at present prices. This state of affairs is monotonous to agents and newspaper reporters.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene is still in the San Antonio country. He took a trip last week down to Beeville and swung on around to Houston. He said a good deal of the country toward Houston was under water and if there was much cold weather the loss of stock would likely be heavy. He says steers are from $2 to $3 too high for him.

Irrigation is attracting a vast deal of attention in Southwest Texas. Wm. Hollingsworth, representing a syndicate, has been in Cotulla having a survey made for a dam on the Nueces. It is stated that a dam can be put in there from which an area of about 100,000,000 acres can be irrigated. The Journal man will not undertake to verify any statement with so much water in it, however.

A. P. Rachal of Beeville was in San Antonio Tuesday, and the Journal man did not find it difficult to pursuade him that he needed the paper in his home. Asked if the Mexican cattle talk was disturbing the people in his section he replied that it was not, but speaking for himself he wished a duty of $40 per head was placed upon them if it required that much to keep them out. Mr. Rachal reports stock and the country around Beeville in good condition.

D. S. Combs of San Marcos was here the other day en route to his ranch near Haman, in Brewster county, to look at his cattle. He says he has a bid on a bunch of ones and twos, but don't know what to do about it. He has recently leased over one hundred thousand acres adjoining his ranch, and don't like to sell any of his stock, but suspicions that the prices he could get now are about as good as he will be able to obtain by holding on longer.

J. A. and A. M. McFadden passed through San Antonio a few days ago, returning from the excursion to the City of Mexico. Captain Jim says for the first two hundred miles after crossing the Rio Grande poverty and desolation was the only thing that attracted attention, but around the Mexican capital the country was attractive and productive, but the people cling to the primitive methods. He is inclined to the opinion that Texas will before long furnish the City of Mexico with beef. Beef in the market houses sells as high as 30 cents per pound. The party went on to Vera Cruz, and all were of the opinion that that was the jumping off place.

HORSES AND MULES

Horsemen of Colorado Springs have built a new track at a cost of $6000, and will give a trotting meeting the week before the Denver meeting in June.

Those "students of form" now trying to handicap the Suburban give Ben Brush 112 pounds. His Highness carried 112 pounds in the Suburban as a 3-year-old. On 2-year-old form Ben Brush was the equal of His Highness.

Nancy Hanks, 2:04, for a long time queen of the turf, will be exhibited at the Boston horse show by her owner, J. Malcolm Forbes. If she proves to be the attraction of former years there will be crowds to see her.

Jockeys are getting scarce at San Francisco. Piggott is sick; Griffin, Slaughter and Chevalier are shelved on account of injuries; Willie Martin and Mackin are on the ground, and most of the steeplechase jockeys are crippled.

It looks as if the St. Louis Fair association would cut loose from the turf congress. President Maffit does not like the idea of a board of appeals to question the decisions of the judges of his track. He says he is in favor of getting out of the jurisdiction of the turf congress.

Green B. Morris has only eight horses in his stable, but an exchange points out that they have made a wonderful showing since the beginning of last April. They had won sixty-two races, were second fifty-one and third twenty-five times, only running unplaced forty-three times.

The latest issue of the English Racing Calendar contains the entry of Banquet II. to a number of important jumping events, including the Jubilee handicap, a hurdle race to be run at the Manchester Easter meeting. It has 100 sovereigns added, and the distance is two miles. Banquet is now owned by Capt. Aiken.

Mr. Mushback has introduced in the senate at Richmond, Va., a bill to prohibit betting or pool selling on races or other events anywhere in the state except upon the track or grounds where such event is to occur. It further provides that it shall be unlawful for any race to be conducted between November 1 and April 1.

Marcus Daly denies the story that he had determined to organize a Montana racing circuit, to last from spring to fall, with $300,000 in purses and stakes. He said at Butte, Mont., recently that he had neither desire nor time to devote to racing and would be entirely out of it. The Montana association, which he has for years supported out of his own bank account, has gone out of business.

A peculiar circumstance in the growth of a horse's mane is furnished by a grey gelding that came in today in a consignment belonging to J. W. Miller of Winterset, Ia., says the St. Louis Reporter. The mane proper is long and luxuriant but instead of terminating at the base of the withers it extends along the animal's back and croup to his tail. Horsemen here say it is the first instance of the kind that they have ever seen.

George Miller will be one of the heavyweight jockeys this season. He is again able to ride at 112 pounds, and has all of his old-time skill and judgment. Just now experienced jockeys should be in demand. Miller has great judgment of pace and rides a strong finish and is quick to get away. Just now he is training Walter Hobart, and the stable is having pretty fair success.

The weights for the suburban handicap, to be run at Sheepshead Bay June 22 are announced as follows: Henry of Navarre 129 pounds, Clifford 125, [illegible] 122, Keenan 122, Lazzarone 122, Dorian 116, Counter Tenor 115, Bright Phoebus 114, Sir Walter 113, Nankipooh 110,112, Belmar 110, Primrose 110, The Commoner 109, Senator Grady 109, Dutch Skater 108, Victor 107, Handspring, Saragossa 104, Lake Shore 104, Connoisseur 102, Emma C. 100, Stephen J. 98, Flora Thornton 95, King Arthur II. 95, Claudius 95.

William Lakeland, who has been to Lexington on a visit, is quite favorably impressed, with Prince Lief, the 3-year-old in Byron McClelland's string. He says the colt has grown and is rather inclined to be a powerful horse, and looks strong enough to go distance and carry weight. McClelland has another good colt, Nimrod, and he is decidedly impressive in looks. It is very plain that Lakeland thinks Byron McClelland will cut quite a figure in the 2 and 3-year-old divisions. Nimrod has been backed to the limit in the winter book of the Oakland derby. It is possible that Mike Dwyer may not take back all the cash in sight when he comes west with Ben Brush.—Horseman.

Speaking of the proposed increase of weights in races of the future a well-known turfite said: "There is no question about it being a very wise move; in the first place our breeders would look more for substance and staying qualities than they do now. At the present time any kind of a horse with a dash of speed in him could get out and, if he got away well, win. Look at Ruy de Carreres. That's the kind of a horse we should aim to breed. He has the substance as well as the speed. Last summer he won from a big field of good ones at the Gravesend track with 138 up, and he would have won if he had ten pounds more up. That's the kind of horses we want and would have to breed if we had heavier weights and longer races."

Some weeks ago the owners of Crescendo found out that Martin Bergen had given the colt a poor ride. Somehow it always takes a deep, clever horseman to find out that Bergen is a poor rider. He is now one of the oldest jockeys riding; was at one time the idol of the track. In those days the smart critics found out William Hayward was too old to ride, but Bergen, in the height of his popularity, insisted the veteran could ride better than ever. Since Bergen failed to win with Crescendo Tod Sloan has ridden the colt in an "admirable" manner. Yesterday Crescendo met Bright Phoebus, with George Miller up. The latter won, for the weights were: Phoebus 119, Crescendo 118. The latter is a 3-year-old, but no Morello San Francisco critics think Crescendo's defeat was due to Sloan's poor ride. The colt has never been great at seven furlongs, and, while he has speed, shows no disposition to stay. From the weights it looks as if lead stopped Crescendo.

The home market for trotters that can trot was never better than it is right now, though prices are not, and never will be, as high as in the boom times. But rare good ones are selling every day for prices well along in the thousands, and buyers are willing to travel long distances to look at what they have been led to believe is something good. So far as the foreign market is concerned, there is no denying that it is making quite a demand for certain kinds of good horses, hence there is a briskness about the business that was apparent at no time in 1894 or early in 1895. From correspondents in every section of the United States, we learn that buyers find it difficult to fill orders. A Kansas horseman writes that there has been very little breeding done the past two years, but that many owners of mares are awakening to the fact that there is, just ahead, a scarcity of good youngsters and there is, now, an insufficient supply of good drivers, hence will breed this year. He goes on to say that a Kansas City buyer came to the town to buy 200 horses, advertised extensively, but did not buy one. Those brought in for his inspection were all scrubs, and he had no customers for that kind. And he never will have again. The market for the scrub is gone, bottom, hoops and staves, and no combination of circumstances will ever put it together. The good horse will bring a good price and buyers for him will soon be plentiful, if indeed there are not now more of them than of the kind of horses they desire.—Exchange.

Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, the largest cattle operator in the state, was in the city Wednesday, when he closed a deal with F. B. Ewing, owner of the Berrendo ranch, buying from the latter 1000 steers, coming threes and up, at $20 per head.—San Angelo Standard.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are unlimited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the hoof, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock.

The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice Pres., Gen. Mgr. E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres.

J. C. DENISON, Sec'y and Treas. JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

And second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	1,639,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103 368
Slaughtered in Kansas City	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,593	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

C. F. MORSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas.
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

EXCHANGE STABLES,

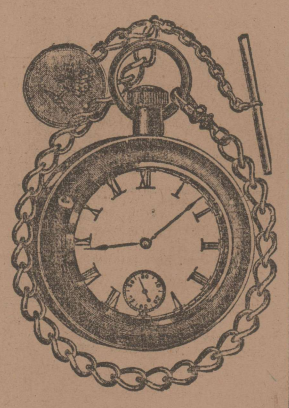
E. B. EDWARDS, Prop.

Livery, Boarding, Commission and Sales Stables

Cor. Rusk and First Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.

NOT A HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post paid, for $1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of $1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

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

We will send you one postpaid for $1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for $2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months.

STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

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

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

B. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

DONT GET LEFT

THE KATY FLYER

A NEW FAST TRAIN

VIA

The MK&T Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company

FIRST CLASS SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.





A LAME EXCUSE

You'll have if you fail to see the COTTON STATES and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the WORLD'S FAIR this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it.

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is the direct line to Atlanta, and is the only line running two daily trains composed of Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers from Arkansas and Texas to Memphis without change, where direct connections are made with through trains to Atlanta via three different routes.

WE HAVE GOT { A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide. You can have it free by writing for it.

S. G. WARNER, Gen. Pass. Agt. Lines in Tex., TYLER, TEX. A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX. E. W. LaBEAUME, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

In Bulk or Glass. Imported or Domestic.

We buy for spot cash, and can sell you good goods for little money.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

Quality, not Quantity. No Rectified Goods.

Sole agents in Fort Worth for the Celebrated Oyama Whisky and Montreal Rye.

Kentucky Star	$2 00	Brookwood	$3 00
Corn Whisky (white)	2 00	R. H. Parker (spring of 1890)	3 50
King of Kentucky Whisky (red)	2 50	O. F. C. Taylor whisky	3 50
New Port (barrel goods)	3 00	Old Crow	4 00
Proctor Knott	3 00	Oyama Whisky	4 00
Kentucky Derby Sour Mash	3 00	Montreal Rye	4 00
Melwood	3 00	Rich Grain (spring of 1885)	5 00

Send express or postoffice money order for what you want and same will be shipped you at once.

NO CHARGES FOR JUGS.

The Largest Retail Stock of Whiskies and Wines IN THE CITY.

BLAIR BROS.

FORT WORTH, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - TEXAS.

THE FARM.

Farmer Jones soliloquizes thusly: "In 1894 I planted 40 acres in cotton and made 25 bales. I sold it for 5 cents per pound, or a total of $625. The rent was $175; hired 15 bales picked which cost me $150; meat and flour cost $100; corn 50; and this leaves me $300. At the end of the year, after taxes were paid and grocery, dry goods and doctor bills were settled up, all my cotton money was gone, and then I didn't quite pay out. It looked discouraging.

"In 1895 I reduced my cotton crop to 25 acres and gathered 15 bales, which I sold for 3 cents per pound. This brought me $600. I also raised my own flour and meat and a little to spare; picked all the cotton myself; planted 5 acres in corn, and wife made $60 from her poultry. At the end of the year, after the thousand and one little bills had been paid off, I found myself with $300 to lay up for a rainy day. The future looked brighter.

"This year I will plant only 15 acres in cotton, raise my own bread and meat at home, and at the end of this year when I have realized 10 cents per pound for my cotton, 5 cents per pound for the hogs which I intend to sell, and a little money from my corn and other small grain crop, there is no reason why my pocketbook can't swell considerably. I am in the swim—skin out to school, boys!"

Try Farmer Jones' plan.—Merkel Mail.

A LADY'S IDEAS ON FARMING.

North, Tex., Jan. 27, 1896.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal Publishing Co.:

In recent copies of the Journal I was much interested in the proceedings of the convention and association held in Waco and San Antonio; also read some interesting and instructive communications from your correspondents, among the number one from Milan, Tenn., describing the cultivation of small, instead of large farms. This strikes the key note that many farmers could harmoniously follow. If you will allow me space in your columns, will give my ideas of farming. Yet, a lady is not supposed to know much about the occupation, but why not?

God has endowed her with brain, energy and industry which if not equal with that of man (it comes mighty near equality.)

Well, to the text or the farm, which has always been the dream of my life, though unfortunately the dream was never realized. I would have only a few acres, neatly enclosed. The enclosure never permitted to be covered with weeds or bushes. Then I would lay off a "parcel" of ground for seeds, corn, wheat, etc., leaving small space for vegetable garden, also space for artichokes and ground peas for swine; then a place for spring and fall turnips for the table and stock. They are good for both cattle and hogs when properly mixed with other food.

Then I would plant all sorts of fruit trees and berry vines in abundance, for it is food all the year; also occupying another "parcel" of ground I would have sugar cane or some sort of cane to make syrup (besides feeding it to stock) instead of buying it. In fact, I would buy nothing that could be successfully grown on the farm—meat, meal, flour, pickles, preserves, etc., should be made at home.

And after the planning and planting for a living at home, if there was any ground left I would plant it in cotton, cultivate nicely, gather in proper time, sell when the market was high enough to authorize it.

I like the small farm arrangement which we now see in many of the Southern states, farmers making their own living at home, contracting no debts and mortgaging no crops.

When coming to Texas some time ago I was perfectly astonished to see people living on fine, large farms in different portions of the state, planting scarcely anything but cotton, and having only enough cattle and horses for the farm—not a hog to be seen; not a fruit tree, no garden, no "watermelon patch" and not even a flower planted around the door, yet some of these people have been here twenty years. It made me sad to look at such farms. When God has given us so many good and beautiful things for our sustenance, comfort and pleasure. But within the last three or four years a very great and delightful change is being made, farmers planting grain in variety, also fruit trees, and adding a little "bunch" of hogs to the farm, which are easily kept in order if the good lady on the farm will see to it herself.

This great improvement I presume has been brought about by energy and industry and a desire not to be behind other southern states. Then the agricultural and stock journals have incited many farmers and stock raisers to better modes by being put in proximity with each other, though these valuable journals giving so much useful information. I do not think any farmer can afford to do without a stock and farm journal, especially since he can get such a rich storehouse of knowledge for so little money. Just think of it! A splendid journal twelve months for $1, and the farmer has more time to read and keep posted than people of other occupations. He has his rainy day hours, his noon and night hours, all to use as he pleases and at the same time his living is growing right along on the farm. He ought to be the happiest man on earth. Look at the people in cities and towns. Professional men, merchants, contractors and all classes of working people, hurrying all day long and often work extending far into night, compelled to do this to make a support; no leisure; cannot afford to stop business for an hour; somebody will get ahead of them and some would lose their positions; this means a loss of bread in most cities and towns, so it is work, work all the time with the large majority of city people; not so with the farmer; many leisure hours are his

In which he can read and write and meditate,
With no society events to celebrate,
Which survey a path for finances to escape,
Leaving nothing but an empty plate.

KATIE KIZER.

REMEDY FOR WEEVILS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Tivoli, Refugio County, Tex., Feb. 1, 1896.—To those of your readers who are annoyed with the destructive corn weevil, I will give my mode of prevention, which is simple and inexpensive. When I haul my corn from the field to the crib I sprinkle a little common salt on it, and to every wagon load of say twenty-five bushels I use about a gallon and a half, not more, and sprinkle well. I have done so for forty years and it never failed in a single instance to keep my corn crib free of the pests. It protects and preserves the corn, even when some of it as brought from the field had been partially weevil eaten, and it makes the shucks more palatable to cattle when fed to them.

If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. **Scott's Emulsion,** with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

50 cents and $1.00
Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

GRAYSON COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Grayson county truck farmers, held in Sherman on January 23, President Jno. S. Kerr addressed them as follows:

"I believe I am safe in the assertion that too many acres is the curse of Southwestern agriculture today. It is not strange, however, that we with our broad expanse of rich, virgin soils, in most localities selling at low prices, should give way to the fascination of spreading out over broad areas, instead of inclining to intensive farming of smaller areas, and that we should be slow to give up those long-perpetuated and cherished ideas and come to the inevitable condition of the near future, viz., that of intensive farming of fewer acres.

"It may be some years yet before the Southwestern farmer will consider 'ten acres enough,' as is now advocated in the Eastern United States and in the Old World, but there is plenty of evidence to show even in our midst that the old plan of all cotton must go, and that at least a fully diversified farming of crops and stock must prevail generally, and more especially near the towns and cities. Truck farming is paying far greater returns for well-directed labor and judicious management than what are considered the staple crops of grain and cotton.

"The time has fully come for concerted action and interchange of views and methods in the history of 'the new farmer,' and our meeting here today in these interests I consider very timely, and augurs good for the advancement of the horticulture of our section.

"Instead of harvesting $12 to $25 per acre, we should get from $50 to $500 per acre annually, and we can and will do it."

Flax culture is an undeveloped industry which if properly started would perhaps prove a boon to our farmers. The climate of Texas is said to be better adapted to flax culture than that of any other state in the Union.—San Angelo Enterprise.

DAIRY.

PART TWO.

There are at least two reasons why it is better to raise each member of a herd of dairy cows. One is that a cow is more contented on the farm and with the surroundings where she has been reared. The other is the owner has an opportunity from the day the calf is dropped till it is a full fledged cow to make it gentle. Kindness is an important stock in trade on a dairy farm as it is everywhere, for that matter. If you think it is too small business to show kindness to dumb animals and to even pet them you better stay out of the dairy business if already out or get out if in it.

Comfort.

Aim to make your cows comfortable, happy, and contented. To secure comfort for them in the cold portions of the year suitable provisions for shelter, stabling and bedding must be had, and constant and unremitting care and attention must be given to them, and to all details that can in any way relate to their comfort.

Feed and Feeding.

The subject of feed is one that I need not and in fact cannot go into details at this time. Every farmer should have at least one dairy paper, or one agricultural paper with a dairy department. For in such paper or department will be found from time to time formulas for rations suitable for butter producing cows. But over and above all such information the farmer wants to study the appetites of the individuals of his herd and the capacity of each to assimilate food. Then use common sense liberally.

Milking.

If the right kind of stalls are provided and proper bedding and enough of it used, the udders of the cows will be fairly free from objectionable matter, but what little there may be found on them should be carefully brushed off, before putting the pail in place to begin milking.

I will not go into all the details of milking, but will say it should be done gently, quietly and quickly. It is better that each cow has the same milker all the time.

Animal Odor.

If all the details from the stabling and bedding of the cows to the drawing of the milk has been correctly and carefully attended to there will be no animal odor. So called animal odor is the odor of manure—nothing more, nothing less. Of it T. H. Hoskins, M. D., wrote sixteen years ago last June in the Rural New Yorker as follows:

"Ventilate your cow stables, keep your cows clean, give them good food and pure water, keep yourself and your surroundings clean while handling the product, from the udder to the butter tub, and you will never be troubled with the 'animal odor.' Another ghost has been laid, another witch has disappeared."

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

(To be Continued next Week.)

HOME DARYING.

Four Parts: Part One.

All successful dairying must begin at home. By this I mean that even associated dairying cannot be a success unless the patrons do their part as it should be done and their part is to furnish milk or cream, as the case may be, in thoroughly good condition. But the trouble is to get them all to do it, hence the maker at a butter or cheese factory finds his efforts to produce a thoroughly good article many times fruitless because of the incompetency or indifference of a certain per cent. of his patrons. It is because of this that the home dairy, where the control of all conditions from the breeding and rearing or the selection of the herd, together with the care of it, to the marketing of the product is directly under the control of the dairy farmer and in most cases actually conducted by himself and his family.

Starting a Dairy.

It would be hard to find one among the farmers of an average community who had not already made a start in dairying, at least to the extent of having on his farm a few cows. It is true that in many localities in the West that only a small per cent. of the cows kept are milked, but this condition is not as frequently found as it was ten years ago, and another ten years will still greatly reduce the number of cows that are used only to raise their calves.

Test the Herd.

Having a few cows to start with, the first thing is to ascertain their value as judged by their ability to produce butter fat. (Right here will say this paper is intended to be devoted to the butter side of the home dairy.) No cow should be retained in the herd whose milk will not yield at least 250 pounds of butter per year. The cow that produces only 200 pounds of butter per annum does little or no more than to pay her own expenses. The Babcock Test can be used to good advantage to determine the butter value of each individual cow, or the milk of each member of the herd can be set by itself, and the cream from it churned separately. But it takes the entire year to determine the holding out ability of each individual cow. This, like the ability to produce butter fat, is a matter of determining or selecting.

BREED.

While there are several breeds of dairy cows, the two leading breeds for butter dairying are the Jersey and the Guernsey, but the farmer has longer been bred in this country and is the more common. Either breed is good enough. Grades of either breed are for all practical purposes good enough, if good individuals.

Improve the Herd.

Starting with such cows as one has which many times may be of no particular breed, the aim should be to make the herd better by the use of a thoroughbred male of such butter breed as you may prefer, or best easily obtained. In this connection will mention another breed of dairy cattle—the Swiss. This breed leans towards the butter side of dairying, hence a male from it improves one's herd for butter making.

But it must not be understood that three breeds of cattle thus far mentioned are the only ones that can be kept, either pure, or grades for butter making. The Holstein breeders make, and with a good showing of evidence on which to base same, claims for that breed as producers of butter that are worthy of consideration. The fact is that many times circumstances can be allowed to determine the breed to be selected to improve or replace one's herd.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries can be grown successfully on almost any soil if it is properly prepared. If the soil is too wet and soggy drain it; if too hard and dirty subsoil it; if given to sand put vegetable matter in it by turning under green crops.

At the South strawberries may be planted from October 15 to April 15, except on stiff soil subject to heaving in hard freezes. The plants are injured not directly by the cold, but indirectly by its mechanical effect to heave or lift the plants and leave their roots exposed. On such soil do no planting from November 15 to February 15.

The best time to plant everywhere is in the spring—in the latitude of North Carolina from February 15 to March 15, and a little earlier or later in proportion as you are further South or North.

For field culture, prepare the soil well, subsoiling if the subsoil is hard or drought likely to occur. Subsoiling is also good in excessively wet seasons as it enables the soil to hold more water without washing or drowning. Harrow well if there are clods.

Land that has had clean cultivation or several years previous being freer of weed seed is best. At any rate it should have been cultivated the previous year or it is likely to be infested with white grub or cut worms, both in their season highly destructive to plants. Where cows have been pastured these are almost sure to abound.

Stable manure can be used almost without limit if thoroughly mixed with the soil by harrowing. Wood ashes are also excellent. These two alone are sufficient to make fine crops. Lacking these sow in drills, run off three feet apart, 300 pounds fertilizer rich in potash, and mix well with soil with harrow.

List on this with a light furrow from each side. Knock this list down nearly level. Open holes fifteen inches apart and set plants just deep enough to cover roots well and no deeper. Much harm is done by planting too deep—whether trowel, spade or stake is used to open holes, they should be broad enough to allow the roots to be spread somewhat fan-shape when set.

For garden culture plant on low beds three rows on a bed; rows one foot apart and plants one foot apart in row. Have beds far enough apart to allow walking between each series of three rows.

Strawberries are so easy to grow, are such a sure crop and are so saleable even on the smallest local market that they should be more extensively planted.

O. W. BLACKNALL.

Kittrell, N. C.

HOT BEDS FOR GROWING EARLY PLANTS.

Paper read at the Truck Farmers' meeting of the Grayson County Horticultural society, January 23, 1896:

Seeds will not germinate and grow with any degree of certainty if planted in January or early in February without artificial heat of any kind.

The old fashioned hot bed is undoubtedly the most practicable means of producing the necessary heat. A glass covered bed, however, is a close rival of the latter, if the sash and frames are made to fit tight and the surface of the seed bed lowered to 15 or 18 inches below the surface of the ground. This, however, might fail if the weather should be regularly cold about the time of planting. But with ordinary Texas weather, seeds in such a bed would make a reasonable growth, and would be much more healthy and hardy than those grown in a high degree of heat. One of the most important points in the growth of early plants is the guarding against the blizzards we have almost every spring. Plants will come up and grow, often for a month or two, and become almost as succulent and soft as in April, and when the February blizzards come they are too often killed and the loss is serious, causing great remorse in the gardener's mind, because he did not take the necessary precautions to prevent it. One of the best precautions to this end, is to have the surface of the bed lower than the surface of the ground, some 6, 12 or 18 inches. The dirt thrown out in excavating may be banked well up around the frame, and will to some extent answer for excavation. Excavating will necessitate making an outlet for water, if the ground is not naturally dry. It will not do for the water to rise in an excavated bed, which it is very apt to do if not guarded against. Glass or other covering is necessary when manure is used to regulate the heat as much as possible, when the manure heat goes down, and in times of extreme cold. If no glass is to be had, sash or frames covered with cloth is the next best thing, or cheaper and more convenient still, take a cloth large enough to cover the bed. Nail to a strip of wood two inches wide at each edge; throw it over the bed. These large cloths can be rolled and unrolled as needed. As a further precaution against extreme cold, have convenient some old straw or hay, enough to cover the glass or cloth six or eight inches deep, which can easily be raked off when the cold is over. In addition to this the grower must always conclude there is danger and get to work and put on his protection, and don't allow aching bones or tired back to persuade him "it isn't necessary tonight."

The best material for filling the hot beds is the bedding used in the livery stables; but which usually has rather too great a proportion of hay. It should be made not less than eighteen inches deep, two or two and a half feet would be better, firmly tramped down, avoid lumps in the hay. It should be quite moist, not soaking wet. Put on six inches of good garden soil and sow your seed at once. I don't think there is much danger of getting too hot, if given plenty of air. If glass is used take care to give plenty of air, especially if the sun shines, or the plant may burn. The beds should be covered in case of excessive rains, as the health and growth of the plants will be impaired by getting the soil once water soaked.

A. W. KERR,
Sherman, Texas.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold to Texas parties since registration, for the week ending January 28th, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS.

Contrary Monarch 32,205—J. E. Fenner to T. A. Hill, Weimar, Tex.

Ida's Highland King 41,198—F. T. Hockaday to S. Miller, Pecan Gap.

Khedive Catono's Koffee 20,745—J. A. Hill to J. E. Fenner, Glidden.

Norman's Valentine 42,970—J. T. Fry to E. C. Ray, Alvin.

Prize Duke of Noxubee 42,583—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Texas Romulus 33,408—A. Robinson to H. Grum, Kosse.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Alluwe 110,902—D. E. Grout to S. Harrison, Fort Worth.

Angela of Noxubee 2d, 92,419—M. Mahorner to G. Hart, Del Rio.

Annie H. Pogis 63,561—W. S. Huntington to S. P. Wright, Temple.

Arrazella 85,034—T. S. Murphey to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Begonia of Noxubee 92,421—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Begonia of Noxubee 2d, 110,249—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Bonny Prize 2d, 110,239—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Bonny Vestal 3d, 110,237—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Bonyest 110,859—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Coroline Messenger 94,057 — Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Cupid's Fan 110,234—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Cupid's Queen of Noxubee 92,416—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Cupid's Vestal 109,881—M. Mohorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Cupid's Vestal 2d, 110,248—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Daisy Boyd 56,575—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Daisy Dove of Noxubee 110,235—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Empress of Noxubee 2d, 92,418—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Faith's Silvina 105,388—R. F. Shannen to Mrs. E. B. Daniel, Paris.

Fancy of Noxubee 2d, 110,240—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Fancy's Nettie 90,916—W. E. Maynard to R. E. Jennings, McDade.

Fuchsia of Noxubee 2d, 110,238—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Fuchsia of Noxubee 3d, 110,246—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Gentle Lillian 66,656—R. R. Raymond to W. R. Nail, Crawford.

Gertrude of Tupelo 65,132—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Gladdys' Croto 109,884—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Gladdys' Fancy 109,882—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Haidee's Fancy 64,704—W. E. Maynard to R. E. Jennings, McDade.

Happy Melrose 97,575—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Harry's Bess of Noxubee 2d, 110,250—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Harry's Little Belle 110,243—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Harry's Oletah 109,883—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Imoda 94,177—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Irelia Melrose 97,569—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Kate Royal 3d, 61,941—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Leonetee's Amy 110,607—P. Wipprecht to F. C. Weinert, Seguin.

Lillian Martin 90,092—R. P. Lyon to J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Lillian Martin 90,092—J. D. Gray to O. D. Burnette, Dallas.

Little Elaine of N, 76,902—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio, Tex.

Little Fancetah 110,247—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Little Isabelle 2d, 110,251—M. Mahorner to D. Hart Del Rio.

Lucy N. 90,063—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Madam Cicero 89,302—K. Randle to Harris & Hardin, Terrell.

Maudlike 109,783—Mrs. J. Tinnin to F. S. Heffner, Taylor.

Mirah of Glenoir 67,412—J. W. Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Neitherne 64,670—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Nonesuch Lass 62,586—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivius, Terrell.

Oletahrica 2d, 76,904 — M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Oletahrica 3d, 110,245—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Ollie Melrose 97,570—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Pearl Tormentor 101,430—J. D. Gray to E. P. McGarrity, Pine Forest.

P. M. Fanchon 110,606—P. Wipprecht to E. Haenel, Marion.

Pogis' Angela 110,242—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Polena of Texas 34,630—J. W. Watson to W. P. Hood, San Marcos.

Polena of Texas 34,630—W. P. Hood to J. W. Watson, San Marcos.

Princess Aloysia 108,099—A. W. Terrell to S. P. Wright, Temple.

Queen of Noxubee 110,241—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Rosabel St. Helier 102,251—L. M. Openheimer to S. P. Wright, Temple.

Starlight of St. Lambert 2d, 105,923—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Toma May 74,836—J. W. Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Topaz of Noxubee 110,236—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Tormentor's Fan 109,885—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Tulip of Noxubee 92,422—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Verylike 110,715—Mrs. J. Tinnin to E. Watson, McDade.

Virgie of St. Lambert 108,522—J. D. Gray & Co. to E. P. McGarity, Pine Forest.

Virgie's Mollie 98,255—W. E. Maynard to R. E. Jennings, McDade.

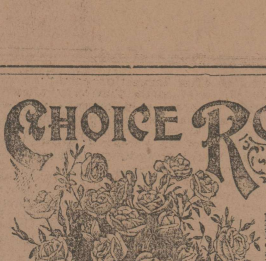
Viva Jersey—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Zettie 2d, 110,244—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

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

CHOICE ROSES AT 5 Cents

OUR RAINBOW COLLECTION OF 20 ROSES FOR $1. PREPAID BY MAIL



The Roses we send are on their own roots, from 10 to 15 inches high, and will bloom freely this Summer, either in pots or planted in yard. They are hardy ever-bloomers. Please examine the below list of 20 choice fragrant monthly Roses, and see if you can duplicate this collection anywhere else for an amount so small as $1. They are nearly all new kinds. We guarantee them to reach you in good condition. We also GUARANTEE THEM TO BE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ROSES YOU EVER PURCHASED.

Augusta Victoria, pure white, always in bloom. **Champion of the World,** (New) rich bright pink, finest rose grown. **Star of Gold,** the queen of all yellow roses. **Marion Bingee,** richest velvety crimson in clusters. **Coithlide Soupert,** everybody's favorite, always in bloom. **Bridesmaid,** rich pink, none better. **Pearl of the Gardens,** deep golden yellow. **Scarlet Bedder,** the richest of all red roses. **Senator McNaughton,** lovely canary yellow. **Sunset,** yellow, highly colored. **Franciska Kruger,** coppery yellow and peach. **Marie Guillot,** the greatest of all pure white roses. **Duchess de Brabant,** amber rose, tinged apricot yellow. **Madame Camille,** beautiful salmon and rosy flesh. **Grace Darling,** clear maroon red passing to lake, elegant. **Catherine Mermet,** everybody's favorite. **Md. de Watteville,** rosy blush, bordered deep crimson. **Rheingold,** beautiful shades of saffron and tan. **Md. Welche,** amber yellow, tinged with copper and orange. **Md. Hoste,** immense large double pure white, very fragrant.

We will also send our Iron Clad Collection of 14 Hardy Roses, all different colors, $1. Try a set. 20 Chrysanthemums, all prize winners, $1. 10 Geraniums, double and single flowered, and scented, $1. 15 choice Begonias, different kinds, $1. 40 packets choice Flower Seeds, all different kinds, $1. Our handsome, illustrated Catalogue, describing above Roses, Plants and all Seeds, mailed for 10 cts. stamps. Don't place your order before seeing our prices. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. We have large two year old roses for immediate effect. Liberal premiums to club raisers, or how to get your seeds and plants free. We are the LARGEST ROSE GROWERS IN THE WORLD. Our sales of Rose Plants alone last season exceeded a million and a half. When you order Roses, Plants and Seeds, you want the very best. Try us. Address, **GOOD & REESE CO., Box 133 Champion City Greenhouses, Springfield, Ohio.**

BIG BARGAINS IN ROSES, PLANTS, AND SEEDS

Our GRAND SET of 13 Elegant Ever-blooming ROSES for only 50cts. by mail, post-paid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

These roses are fine healthy plants and will bloom all this Summer in pots or planted out. **We guarantee them to be by far the best 50 cts. you ever invested in roses,** as follows:

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—(New.) Pure White elegant. **Grace Darling.**—Silvery, Peach a beauty. **Cloithide Soupert.**—This is everybodys favorite. **Bridesmaid.**—the most charming Pink Rose. **Pearl of the Gardens.**—Deep Golden Yellow. **Sunset.**—Beautiful shades of Copper and Gold. **Scarlet Bedder.**—the richest and brightest of all Red Roses. **Franciska Kruger.**—ye low flushed pink charming. **Md. de Watteville.**—the famous Tulip Rose. **Rheingold.**—deep Citron and Gold, a remarkable color. **Md. Welche.** Amber Yellow, deepening toward the center. **Md. Hoste.**—A Pure Snow White, none better. **Duchess de Brabant.**—Amber Rose, delicately tinged apricot.

What You Can Buy for Ten Cents.

Set 34—13 Ever-blooming Roses all different . 50 c. | Set 2—20 Large Flowering Plants, . . 50 c.
" 35—12 Fragrant Carnation Pinks, 12 kinds. 50 c. | " 43—15 Coleus, will make a bright bed, . 50 c.
" 36—8 Lovely Flowering Begonias, all sorts, 50 c. | " 44—12 Double and Single Hibiscus, all colors 50 c.
" 37—13 Geraniums, all colors and kinds, . 50 c. | " 45—6 Choice Hardy Shrubs, 6 sorts, . . 50 c.
" 38—15 Choice Prize Chrysanthemums, . 50 c. | " 46—50 Pkts Flower Seeds, no two alike, . 50 c.
" 39—8 Choice Decorative Palms, try them, 50 c. | " 47—20 Pkt's elegant Sweet Peas, all different 50 c.
" 40—5 Dwarf French Cannas, 5 kinds, . . 50 c. | " 48—18 Pkt's Choice Vegetable Seeds 18 sorts 50 c.
" 41—12 Sweet Scented Double Tube Roses, 50 c.

You may select half of any two sets for 50 cents, or 3 complete sets for $1.25, any 5 sets for $2.00, the entire 15 sets for $5.00, or half of each set for $2.50. Get your neighbor to club with you. Our catalogue free. **ORDER TO-DAY.** We will hold the plants and ship them any time you may desire. Address,

THE GREAT WESTERN PLANT CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Seeds ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

Cane and Millet Seeds, Kaffir, Jerusalem and Milo Maize Corn, Success and Hulless Barley, Seed Oats. All crop of 1895. Write for our "How to Sow Alfalfa," and prices on seeds.

McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

BUY FRESH WESTERN SEEDS from KANSAS SEED HOUSE F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kas.

Grass, Field, Garden, Tree and Flower-seeds, all especially grown and selected for Western soil and climate. Alfalfa, Kaffircorn and other forage plants for dry climate a specialty. Our elegant 1896 catalogue is ready and will be mailed Free on application. Send for one now



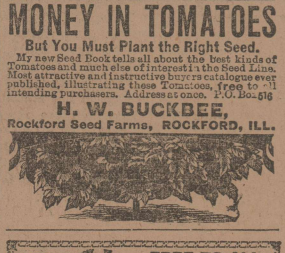
MONEY IN TOMATOES

But You Must Plant the Right Seed.

My new Seed Book tells all about the best kinds of Tomatoes and much else of interest in the Seed Line. Most attractive and instructive buyers catalogue ever published, illustrating these Tomatoes, free to all intending purchasers. Address as once, P.O. Box 516

H. W. BUCKBEE,

Rockford Seed Farms, ROCKFORD, ILL.



FREE TO ALL:

Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Plants, Roses, Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Seeds etc., will be mailed Free to all applicants. 100 pages. Most complete Plant Catalogue published. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 20 Rose Houses, 45 Greenhouses; 30 acres Nurseries.

Address

NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.

ommercial Nurseries.

The Best Of Everything in the Orchard, Yard, Cemetery and Park.

"Remember THE ALAMO," the greatest Southwestern Pear.

New Catalogue. Attractive Prices. Write JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Texas.

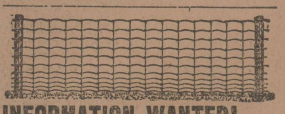
Successor to A. W. and J. S. Kerr.

THE SNEED WHOLESALE NURSERIES

has an immense stock of the finest varieties of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Everything healthy, reliable and cheap. Write for catalogue and prices. Address John F. Sneed, Tyler, Texas.

ARTICHOKES $1 per bu., 800 bu. per acre even in a dry season. Before you buy send for free essay on them and on Chufas to J. P. Visserring, Melville, Madison County, Illinois.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN—Five varieties, both early and late. Send for catalogue. Address William H. Glasscock, Brunswick, Mo.



INFORMATION WANTED!

Anyone having knowledge of a general purpose wire fence, "just as good as the Page," will confer a favor by sending us full particulars. No hearsay evidence wanted, only actual tests count.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex.

The White Elephant.

RESTAURANT,

W. H. WARD, Prop.

308-310 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex

Service Unexcelled. Open Day and Night.

LIGHTNING STUMP PULLER





MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.

SOLD ON MERIT.

Send for Special Introductory Offer.

FREIGHT PAID BY US.

MOSELEY & PRITCHARD Manufacturing Co., Clinton, . . Iowa

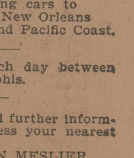
Write for prices

Kansas City Hay Press Co. Kan. City, Mo.

100-DAY CORN

Does not grow so much to stalk, shoots better and matures its ear before hot winds or early drouth kill it; 26 best kinds; catalogue and 1 sample free. J. C. Suffern, seed grower, Voorhies, Ill.

FEED MILLS



Sold with or without Elevator

Medal Awarded—World's Fair.

Crush ear corn and grind any kind of small grain at the same time, mixing in any proportion desired. Use coarse, fine or medium grinding plates and change from one to the other in a minute. Lightest running most substantial and handiest to operate. Three sizes: 2 to 6, 6 to 8, 8 to 12 h. p.

Make a special 8 to 12 h. p. style for grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and large feeders.

N. G. P. BOWSHER, South Bend, Ind.,

Why not be your own Middle-man?

Pay but one profit between maker and user and that a small just one.

Our Big 700 Page Catalogue and **Buyers Guide** proves that it's possible. Weighs 2½ pounds, 12,000 illustrations, describes and tells the one-profit price of over 40,000 articles, everything you use. We send it for 15 cents; that's not for the book, but to pay part of the postage or expressage, and keep off idlers. You can't get it too quick.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

The Store of All the People

111-116 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

TEXAS EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC

OFFER THE PUBLIC THE

Best Passenger Service

BETWEEN

TEXAS,

THE EAST,

SOUTHEAST

CANNON BALL TRAIN

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME.

Leaves Fort Worth 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:05 a. m.; Union depot, 8:15 a. m.; arrives St. Louis, 7:25 a. m. next day.

Limited Evening Express

HAS BEEN QUICKENED
9 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS
—and—
THE EAST.
4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS
1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS

BETWEEN

TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars to St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Pacific Coast.

Through coaches each day between Fort Worth and Memphis.

For tickets, rates and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent.

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
L. S. THORNE,
Third Vice. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
W. A. DASHIELL,
Trav. Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co,

GEO. B. LOVING..., Pres. and M'g'r.
A. J. SANDEGARD.....Treasurer.
H. L. OLDHAM.....Secretary

Offices: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets.

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS

RALPH R. McKEE,
Special Eastern Representative,
47 Times Building, New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 A YEAR

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

The Journal has two requestts to make of its readers this week. One is to read carefully the article in another column entitled, "Farm Papers and the Farmer," and the second is to carry out the suggestion of the author in the latter part of the article.

Advices are received of the arrival in good shape at New Orleans of the train load of cattle for export which left Fort Worth Wednesday morning. The run was made in 23 hours and 55 minutes. Mr. Thompson intends feeding the steers as near as possible on their accustomed rations, and with this view had about 130 tons of feed sent aboard ship, consisting of equal parts fine crushed corn and cottonseed meal, also baled hulls and hay for roughness.

If farmers suffer this fall from the consequences of being long on cotton and short on pork—in other words from planting a big cotton crop and a small hog crop (so to speak), they cannot charge it to ignorance. The press all over the state has been hammering on the subject so long and so hard and with such persistency that the theme is well-nigh worn threadbare and getting tiresome from repetition, which is justified only because of its importance, and the evil and far-reaching result of disregarding the advice.

An esteemed correspondent of the Journal, Mr. C. B. Snyder of North Bloomfield, Ohio, in writing to enclose renewal subscriptions, adds the following, which is most gratefully appreated. "Although I am a Buckeye, I am very much interested in your Jouranl, being interested with and represented by C. B. Snyder, Jr., in Shackleford Co., Texas, in the cattle business. I admire the manner in which you impart general knowledge to the farmer and stockman, and consider the Texas Stock and Farm Journal one of the most valuable papers published for these classes."

It requires no extraordinary stretch of imaginative vision to see in Fort Worth an established market for export cattle, and the center of a large feeding country with oil mills, from which feedstuff can be obtained. The revolution in the cattle business during the past decade is greater than could have been dreamed of. Progress, advancement and improvement are the watchwords in the state, and in this particular branch of industry there will yet be great improvement, in the concentration of fat stock at the most accessible shipping points, of which Fort Worth is one.

It may not be generally known, but is nevertheless a fact, that to Col. G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth stock yards, belongs the credit of consummating the arrangements by which Mr. A. J. Thompson, the Canadian exporter, was induced to come here and enter into negotiations which resulted in the initial shipment of cattle destined for export from this point, as well as for Texas. Col. Simpson has worked persistently for many months to attain this end, which is of special interest to stockmen generally and to Fort Worth as much as to the stock yards company. The Journal confidently hopes and expects that parties having cattle for market will show their appreciation of these efforts by affording Mr. Thompson every proper facility and encouragement towards enabling him to handle Texas cattle on his return here in a few days.

QUARANTINE AGAINST TEXAS.

In this issue of the Jorunal will be found copy of a proclamation by the secretary of agriculture under date January 27. This proclamation defines the quarantine line and places the entire state of Texas, along with the other states in which splenetic fever amongst cattle is said to exist, below the said quarantine line. From the 15th of February to the 15th of November, as heretofore, are the dates between which no cattle can be shipped to any point north or west of same, excepting for immediate slaughter. It will be noticed, however, that the secretary is empowered to modify or change this line whenever any state or territory shall establish a different quarantine within its own limits, obtain necessary legislation to enforce the same, and satisfy the secretary that this is being done. This, of course, is the saving clause which Texas cattlemen must avail themselves of. It is almost needless to speak of the enormous losses which would be entailed upon our cattle interests by the enforcement of the law as it now reads. They are well known. The shipment of grazers to the Northwestern feeding grounds and feeders to Kansas would be cut off. In fact the cattle industry of the state would be completely paralyzed. It is suggested, with good reason, that the action of Secretary Morton in placing the entire state of Texas below the quarantine line was because of the apathy heretofore evinced by the state in co-operating with the Federal authorities, and because of the frequent instances of smuggling cattle across the line last year. At the San Antonio convention Hon. R. J. Kleberg told the cattlemen very plainly and unmistakably what they had to do, and what might be expected, and it seems that he spoke with true prophetic inspiration. It is very evident that our only salvation in the matter now is to "toe the mark" prescribed by the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, let the state sanitary board convene, establish an interstate quarantine line, conform in all respects, and act in harmony with national regulations. This, doubtless, will be done at once, and after any adopted regulations are in force, national as well as state, it is not only the duty but to the interest of every stockman to lend his assistance towards their enforcement.

VACCINATION AGAINST BLACKLEG.

Recent reports throughout the state indicate heavy losses amongst cattle from the disease commonly called blackleg, and from some sections the mortality has been alarming. As is well known, the ordinarily prescribed remedies have very rarely been of any benefit, the attacked animal, nine times out of ten, being beyond the reach of treatment by the time his sickness is noticed. In view of this fact, The Journal has recently been in communication with and this week enabled to furnish cattlemen with an interesting and instructive article on the subject of blackleg and its prevention, by Mr. Howard Sorby, of the Pasteur Anthrax Vaccine company. As the disease may be said to be incurable, the only thing left is to adopt preventative means and it is believed that vaccination, after the Pasteur method, will accomplish this. Space will not admit of detailing the varicus and indubitable testimony to its efficacy all over the country. State Veterinarians, the leading veterinary and medical associations and journals in this country, Canada, Europe and Australia unanimously endorse it. In the latter country, the Department of Agriculture announces a mortality of 450 head out of 119,380 animals vaccinated, instead of a mortality of 10,000 to 20,000 as in former years. The "Veterinary Journal" (England) says "the number of animals inoculated may be counted by millions and the reported decrease in mortality is immense. The Philadelphia Ledger reports a herd of 923 infected animals of which 222 died. Of this number 195 were not inoculated, 19 were inoculated once and died before the second inoculation, and 8 died after the second inoculation. Similar testimony from equally credible sources throughout the country warrant the recommendation for its general adoption. The procedure is very simple, the vaccine being introduced by two hypodermic injections at intervals of twelve days between each. The method may probably not come into general use amongst owners of large herds on the range, for some time, but should by all means be at once adopted by those who are so situated that they can readily handle the animals. One evident fact is that inoculation is the only means yet discovered for the prevention of blackleg.

EXPORT TRADE IN TEXAS CATTLE

In another column will be found particulars of the initial shipment from Fort Worth and from Texas direct of a consignment of beef cattle destined for the English markets. It is to be hoped that this branch of the cattle business, started under such auspicious circumstances, will progress in the same ratio as other enterprises similarly originated. Texas cattle have of late years been so improved by the constant infusion of new blood of the various thoroughbred strains that the old-fashioned longhorns have about disappeared, and the beeves now being produced are such as the requirements of foreign markets demand. Considerable change in the methods of feeding and fattening has also taken place—oil mills have been established throughout the country all over the cotton belt, at which large numbers of steers are fattened on cotton seed products. Cattlemen realize the economy of putting their animals on the market in the best possible condition, and it may safely be predicted that further improvements in both quality of stock and feeding methods will continuously be witnessed. The Journal deems it proper to direct the attention of stockmen and all who are interested in handling cattle for market to the importance (in its relation to the future) of the shipment above alluded to, and the advantages of the establishment of a market for the export trade at Fort Worth. Whether future shipments will be made from here depends presumably upon results, pecuniarily, of this one. If the shrinkage on cottonseed meal-fed steers is not too great, it is likely that there will be further export demand for them at this place, which possesses all facilities for handling, feeding, etc. In this event, it depends largely on the cattle owners whether a permanent and successful market can be established, and upon their disposition to demand over legitimate market prices or more than could be realized elsewhere. Those who are interested in the upbuilding of Fort Worth should also lend the matter every encouragement, and in this connection, the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill would be a long step in the right direction.

COTTON MILLS FOR TEXAS.

As soon as the fact was definitely established that oil mills would pay in Texas there was plenty of money forthcoming to build all the mills necessary to crush all the seed output of the state. Now, if some one will demonstrate that cotton can be manufactured in Texas at a profit, the mills will go up and we will have an era of property that our people have not yet imagined. We find plenty of money to organize great land corporations, boom corner lots and suburban property, and flatter ourselves that this is prosperity for the fellow who gets in on the "ground floor" and the succors are duped. Now when we prove that cotton can be manufactured here at a profit the factories will come and not before. We must prove that it can be done—then it will be done.—Alvarado Bulletin.

It already has been proved. Texas has two cotton mills in successful operation—those in Dallas and Galveston. The Dallas mill employs 400 operators, running every working day in the year, and nights also, throughout the year. The Galveston mill is also in regular operation, and both have paid good dividends. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and the Carolinas have several cotton mills, all in operation and realizing handsome profits. Texas has equal advantages with her sister states in the way of raw material fuel and tranportation facilities. All that is needed now is for her capitalists to substantially take hold of the matter.

As highly recognized an authority as the Industrial American recently remarked:

"Notwithstanding the financial straits of the past three years the cotton mills of South Carolina have found it profitable to continue their work on full time without a stop, and have paid dividends of from 8 to 12 per cent. Many companies are enlarging their plants from 50 to 100 per cent. If cotton mills will pay in other Southern states, they ought to be good investments in Texas."

Texas must have more cotton mills sooner or later, and will have them as soon as her people realize fully the unneccessary expenditure involved in paying freight twice on the same commodity, viz: On the raw material to Eastern mills and back again in the shape of manufactured goods.

DISCUSSION ON THE PROHIBITIVE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Journal invites the careful attention of all who are interested in the cattle business to letters from various cattlemen on this issue, expressing their opinions on the question of the free importation of Mexican cattle which is at present so prominently before the public. These letters were courteously furnished in response to request of the Journal, who believes that it will be beneficial and possibly facilitate future action that the subject should at this time be thoroughly ventilated, and does not endorse the suggestion occasionally heard that the tariff advocates are making a big to-do about very little. The Journal having already declared its views upon the question, after closely observing the progress of this business and its effect since removal of restrictions The Journal has some time since declared itself unmistakably on the question. That its utterances have been temperate and conservative will be conceded.

In this spirit and with due respect for all differing with its views, the Journal will, as heretofore, be pleased to receive and publish further communications on either side of the question.

FLAX STRAW FOR FEEDING.

The Minnesota experiment station chemist having recently made an analysis of flax straw threshed clean, reports as follows: "Flax straw is composed of water, 4.86 per cent; ash, 3.10; fat, .89; protein, 4.96; fiber, 61.50; carbohydrates, 24.61. Flax straw is richer in protein than wheat, oat or barley straw. It is not as rich in ash as those straws, which is a point in its favor. The flax straw is also dryer. Although the flax straw has a large amount of fiber, wheat straw, as well as the straw of other grains, contains so much silica (sand) as to make up for a large portion of this difference in fiber. The flax fiber has the power of absorbing water and increasing in volume nearly three times. Hence in feeding flax straw care should be used so as not to cause abnormal expansion of the digestive organs; in other words, do not let flax straw be eaten at will, but deal out such quantities as experience shows to be safe."

The Journal urges its farming readers, especially those in the western grain belt to plant a few acres of flax this spring, having great confidence in satisfactory results.

ONE NEW COTTON FACTORY.

Meridian's new cotton factory is going up at a rapid gait. The public spirited citizens came forward and subscribed the stock and at once put the enterprise on foot. That is what it takes to build a town.—New Albany (Miss.) Gazette.

A good many Texans are prone to think there is no enterprise outside of Texas. To such we recommend the above. It is one out of a dozen similar items that might have been clipped from our exchanges. We are prone to bemoan the fact that the East has grown rich off her factories. Common sense would suggest that the old motto would apply to communities as well as to individuals: "If you would succeed, do as successful men do."—Arlington Democrat.

Fort Worth, as well as other Texas cities might profitably take a hint from the above.

NEW ORLEANS LIVE STOCK SALES.

A responsible New Orleans firm in a recent communication to the Journal remarks: "We have no live stock exchange here, but think an exchange is very much needed, and are ready to co-operate in organizing one. It is difficult to ascertain representative sales, as the different merchants are careful to keep secret and close as possible all sales, names of shippers and shipping point."

These gentlemen are "hiding their light under a bushel" and standing in their own light by such methods, which must undergo a radical change if they ever expect to make New Orleans a market center. The example of the four principal live stock markets might profitably be followed. Nothing like advertising in ordinary business, and nothing is gained, but much lost by pursuing the opposite course.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EL PASO ATHLETIC CONTESTS,

February 14 to 18, 1896.

For these occasions the Texas and Pacific railway will place on sale excursion tickets to El Paso, Tex., from all stations at one fare for the round trip on February 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, limited to return to February 22, 1896, with the granting of an extension of thirty days by depositing tickets with joint agent at El Paso, to permit holders to avail themselves of the rate of $20 El Paso to City of Mexico and return via the Mexican Central railway.

Special train will leave Fort Worth at 9:45 p. m., February 12, after arrival of all connecting trains, arriving El Paso 6:00 p. m., February 13. Pullman sleeping cars attached to this train. For further particulars call on or address your nearest Texas and Pacific agent, or

GASTON MESLIER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Dallas, Tex.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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

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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas.

VETERINARY.

In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. W. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, 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.

Reports from Briscoe county state that the winter there has been the mildest for years and cattle in good shape. Several deaths from blackleg are reported.

FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.



Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. —Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Sale at a Bargain

A fine 4-year-old registered Holstein bull; also a fine registered milk cow (now giving milk) and a Holstein yearling heifer; both in calf by said bull.

ALSO

30 or 35 head of high grade Hereford heifers coming twos. Bred to fine registered bull. Apply to

W. S. IKARD,
Henrietta, Texas

FOR SALE.

Ten unregistered Durham bulls on stock farm near Gainesville. Address,
L. CARTWRIGHT,
Terrell, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address
J. W. HERNDON,
Santa Anna, Tex.
or C. C. HERNDON,
Shreveport, La.

JOSEPH L. LOVING,

Commission dealer in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

403 Main Street, Santa Fe Ticket Office.

Has all kinds and classes of cattle for sale. Correspondence with buyers and sellers solicited.

CHICKENS AND EGGS.

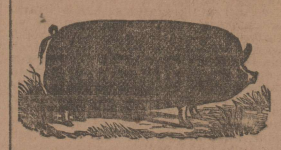
200 tip-top Light Brahmas (score card furnished with each), $2.00 each; cockerels, $3.00. 100 Buff Cochins, rich golden color, same terms. 40 Golden Seright Bantams, $1.50 to $2.50 each. 100 Barred Plymouth Rocks, as good as there are in the United States. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; $5.00 per 30; in 100 lots, $12.00. Farm range; carefully selected breeding stock.
D. T. HEIMLICH, Jacksonville, Ills.
Breeder, Fancier and Expert Poultry Judge.

MULES WANTED.

We have buyers for several carloads of good 3 to 5-year-old mules. Polk Bros., Polk's stock yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX.



—Breeders of—

Holstein Cattle,
Berkshire Hogs,
Bronze Turkeys,
Thoroughbred Poultry,
and Scotch Collie Sheperd Dogs.

We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is our specialty.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

J. G. CASIDA & SONS, CHULA, MO.
breeders of high-class Poland China and Chester White Hogs. Stock from Guy Wilkes 2d, Black Wilkes, L. S. Tecumseh and J. H. Sanders strains. Also Bronze Turkeys, L. Bramah, S. L. Wyandotte, White Leghorn and B. Langshans. Write for terms and particulars.

THOSE WISHING TO BUY horses, mules, sheep or hogs can find out where they can be had by addressing, inclosing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto, Texas.

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns.
J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine. All stock guaranteed. Young stock for sale

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas, breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at the world's fair over all breeds and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN
Is the only Bee Journal published in the South, and the only bee-keepers school known is taught through its columns by that world-renowned teacher, Mrs. Jennie Atchley. How to raise queens, bees and honey, and how to make bee-keeping a success is taught in the school. Steam bee-hive factory and all bee supplies. Sample journal and catalogue free to any address. Price, $1.00 a year. The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys Illustrated Catalog, treating on all diseases of Poultry, worth $1—FREE FOR STAMP.
O. B. SKINNER Columbus, Kas

The Durham Cattle Breeding Co.
DURHAM BORDEN CO., TEXAS.
Young Short Horn Bulls, registered and high grade. Write us for pedigree and prices.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR

Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free.
Cata-logue 4 cents.
GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
I have fifty thoroughbred bronze turkeys for sale. Will sell toms for $2 and hens for $1 if ordered at once; want to sell because they are being stolen.
MRS. M. J. WITHERS,
Hyde Park, Fort Worth, Texas.

E. P. MADDOX,
Fort Worth, Tex.,
Breeder of A. J. C. C. Jresoys and registered Berkshire hogs. A nice lot of pigs on hand for sale.

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM—Breeders of purebred (registered) Hereford cattle. A lot of first-class young bulls ready for sale. All bred and raised in Childress county. Call or Address
U. S. WEDDINGTON,
Childress, Tex.

Elmwood Stock Farm.

Will stand my registered trotting stallion Investigator, 27223, record, 2:19 1-4, descended from Hambletonian 10 and George Wilkes 2:22. The best combination of royal blood, individuality and speed in Texas, at my barn this season. Service fee $25

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
For mules, cattle or real estate, an excellently bred saddle and all-purpose stallion. Just the horse to cross on grade or Texas mares. His colts are large and stylish. Also several head of high grade mares and fillies.
For further particulars address or call on
F. E. ALBRIGHT,
209 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

CACK, CACK, CACKLE.
I breed S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns, Silver-spangled Hamburgs. I also have a pen of the world renowned Autocrat strain of light Brahmas, bred by Williams. All Leghorn and Hamburg eggs $1.50 per 13; Brahma, $2.50. Orders booked now. J. F. Henderson, care telephone office, Fort Worth, Tex.

HATCH Chickens BY STEAM— With the MODEL EXCELSIOR Incubator

Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced First-class Hatcher made.
Circulars free. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalogue.
GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St. Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE.
225 head of cattle. Cows and one and two-year-old steers, spring delivery; also want to buy about 20 or 25 head of horses. Address,
HERBERT LEAVERTON,
Grapeland, Texas.

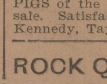
BREEDERS DIRECTORY.


V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KAN., breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine.

BRONZE TURKEYS
I have about 125 May hatch of the B. J. Clay strain raised on a large prairie farm; are large, healthy and vigorous; toms $2.50; hens, 1.50.
J. N. WITHERS,
Cresson, Tex.

DUROC JERSEYS of best strains from large, prolific sows and Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens for sale. S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA PIGS of the George Wilkes family for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. R. Kennedy, Taylor, Tex.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., have twenty-two choice pure bred HEREFORD Bulls for sale; twenty choice cows and heifers all registered. Also ten choice Poland China male pigs ready for service, sired by Mosher's Black U. S. and Faultless Wilkes. Write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and heifers for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Hard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.


Wm. O'Connor, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thorough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, $10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pure Bred Poultry.—Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Cholera receipts given free to customers.

BERKSHIRES Finely bred, Aug., Sept. and Oct. pigs at lower prices than ever; have too many to winter. Write for bargains.
E. LISTON, Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES, Poland-China and Essex Hogs.

Very best stock. Catalogue on application. Address W. L. FOSTER, Shreveport, La.

PURE BRED BULLS.
Jerseys and Holsteins.
The A. & M. college has on hand some surplus home raised bulls that are to be sold at low prices. All stock sold under guarantee. For description and prices, write J. H. Connell, Professor of Agriculture, College Station, Brazos county, Texas.

100 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS 100
$3.00 Each $5.00 a Pair.
Took all first premiums at Fort Worth poultry show. Score 92 to 96 points. Address W. R. Mickle, Birdville, Tex.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sired by Taylor's Black U. S., Guy Wilkes, Jr., and Claud Sanders. B. P. Rocks and M. B. Turkeys. We ship on the C. & A., M., K. & T. and Wabash roads.
H. C. TAYLOR & SON.
Roanoke, Howard, county, Mo.


Fine Blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, sporting dogs. Send stamp for catalogue, 150 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grandsons of the $950 Guy Wilks, second 17777 at $8 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Leghorns, $1.50 each. Two Black Langshan hens, $1.50 each. One pair game hens, $2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams, $6.00. Address with cash early for these prices will move them quickly. My object. J. W. SMITH,
Kosse, Tex.

YOUNG BRONZE TURKEYS
For sale. Scored 96 to 97 1-2 points, by B. H. Pierce. Toms 28 to 35 pounds. Pullets 16 to 20 pounds. John B. Ferguson, Glenellen, Tenn.

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.

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

HOUSEHOLD.

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

Correspondents are kindly requested to write on only one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

OF THOSE REMEMBERED—S. WEIR MITCHELL—A PSALM OF DEATH.

There is no moment when our dead lose power;
Unsignalled, unannounced they visit us,
Who calleth them I know not. Sorrowful,
They haunt reproachfully some venal hour
In days of joy, and when the world is near,
And for a moment scourge with memories
The money changers of the temple-soul.
In the dim space between two gulfs of sleep,
Or in the stillness of the lonely shore.
They rise for balm or torment, sweet or sad,
And most are mine where, in the kindly woods,
Beside the child-like joy of summer streams,
The stately sweetness of the pine hath power
To call their kindred comforting anew.

Use well thy dead. They come to ask of thee
What thou hast done with this buried love,
The seed of purer life? Or has it fallen unused
In stony ways and brought thy life no gain?
Wilt thou with gladness in another world
Say it has grown to forms of duty done
And ruled thee with a conscience not thine own?
Another world! How shall we find our dead?
What forceful law shall bring us face to face?
Another world! What yearnings there shall guide?
Will love-souls twined of love bring near again?
And that one common bond of duty held
This living and that dead, when life was theirs?
Or shall some stronger soul, in life revered,
Bring both to touch, which nature's certainty,
As the pure crystal atoms of its kinds
Draws into fellowship of loveliness?

OUR LETTERS.

The letter bag was opened this week with Rix's letter on top. As he says nobody has a higher regard for our sex than he has, of course he is doubly welcome. I trust Rix's good opinion of our sex will never change. If you should find, as you go through life, one or even two or three, fair but false, do not judge the entire sex by these. It is an injustice—too often done. Too much cannot be said of the evils of whisky. It is not only those who drink who suffer but the children unto the third and fourth generation. Ah, there is the sin. It tells in the wonderful, powerful thing—heredity. Some weeks past I stood watching a young man, just 21 years old, but a most pitiable physical wreck. He is bright, even talented. An intimate friend of his family looked at him, shook his head and said to me: "Too much firewater." "Does he drink?" I asked. "He is suffering from the firewater his father drank first," he said sadly. Whether we think it right or not for the sins of forefathers to be visited upon children it is a law unchangeable and true—whether just or not—ask yourselves, but first think deep.

Our next letter is from another uncle—Uncle Guss, this time. We are glad to welcome Uncle Guss, as we were uncles Ned and Lee. It gives us such a feeling of security to have our Household peopled by so many men. We will soon have to have a row of pegs across the hall of the Household to hold the hats which have neither flowers nor feathers, neither are they pinned on with hairpins. I am so glad Uncle Guss is pleased with our Household and thinks it is doing good. I do hope he will write again about the early days of our great state. I am a native Texan, and am always interested in the earlier days, when the men and women were heroes, bravely preparing the way for their children to enjoy civilization. I hope every parent will read Uncle Guss' letter to their children and instill into them a pride and affection for the "pioneers" who fought for our safety and built for our comfort today. Uncle Guss must write again soon.

And now we have something startling. One who declares herself a "New Woman." I wish she had sent us her picture. No more insinuations against the new woman, because we have one right in the Household with us now. I thank our New Woman for her kindly expressed opinion of me. May time never cause her to change it. While I have always been a little afraid of the new woman, I am not of her, for she is womanly. I adore womanly women. I hope to know her better, now she is a member of our family. Shall watch for new traits in the New Woman.

Our next letter is also from a new member, Helen. It is a pleasure to know Helen enjoys the Household enough to write to us. Now she is a member she must do her duty and write often.

Our next is from another new member in Louisiana. I am sorry Rose Bud has longed to enter the Household, but was afraid. We are so glad to welcome new members particularly "Rose Buds." Did you ever see a heart so hard it counld turn coldy away from a rose bud? Come often, Rose Bud, the members will be glad to hear you have enjoyed their letters so much.

The next letter pulled from the mail bag is from a ranch girl. Of course we would like for a ranch girl to join our Household. You know, Pansy, our Household is noted for doting on ranch boys, so why shouldn't we on ranch girls? Write us more—a long letter of a girl's life on a ranch, please, Miss Pansy.

Now, if Circle Dot is any part of a gallant he will certainly answer some of the inquries which have been addressed to him through the Household. At least a dozen girls have asked who has become of Circle Dot. I am afraid he is a gay deceiver; has written just enough to get us interested in him and is never going to write to us more. But don't lose faith in the sex, girls.

And now we have no Sweet Sixteen in our Household. Those uncontrollable things—a birthday—has come and changed her to 17, instead of 16 years—so she has given us a new name by which to know her—Woodland Mary—but we will not forget she is Sweet Sixteen, whom we have loved until that birthday changed her. Wait until you have had as many birthdays as I have, "Woodland Mary," and you will be changed indeed in more than names, aspires, desires, habits, thoughts, all change to suit the years—thank heaven it is so.

De Soto, Tex., Jan. 20, 1896.

Mrs. Buchanan: I have been reading the letters in the Household for some time, and am much interested in them. The Household is a charming circle, and accomplishes great good in many ways; it brings about a feeling of love among its members which makes a near approach to that of the family circle. I was glad to read Uncle Ned's letter; it was encouraging to the young to write and that is where much good is done. And I thought perhaps the boys and girls would like to read a letter from an old Texan about early days in Texas.

Well, I will begin by saying my father came from Illinois and settled in Dallas so long before the war, when I was a small boy, when the city of Dallas consisted of a few log cabins and Fort Worth was a small country village, and the wild war whoop of the Comanche Indians was yet heard in the land, and the track of the buffalo had scarcely disappeared, the wild horse, bear, deer, and turkey were abundant, and the broad prairies, with grass as high as a horse's back stretched out before the view as far as the eye could reach. Now and then we would hear of the Indians making a raid through the country, killing some brave pioneer and carrying off the darling little boy or girl of some brave mother, never, never again to be seen by her on earth. Oh, the hardships of those days that were borne by the pioneer was hard, but, children of the Household, it was for your good and you are now reaping the benefits of it. Do not your hearts go out in love for the old pioneer?

Never, never was a better people ever lived than they were, and never was a better country than the one they fought for (Texas), and made it blossom like the rose. Children, I am going down the western slope of life, and will soon reach the sun-set. The future prosperity of Texas is now beginning to rest on the children; let me ask you to continue the good work as you find it, and forget not as you go that this is a time of character-building, and each should build one that God will approve of. God forbid that it will be said of any of you in that day that—

Some one will knock at the saint's bright home,
And hear the Lord saying you cannot unused come.
With sadness he'll mourn o'er his sorrowful state,
Turned away from the beautiful gate.

I have more to write, but will not write any more tonight. If Mrs. B. is willing, will write again at some future time more about Texas early life. I have seen enough in Texas to fill a volume if I was able to write it, but schools in those days were very scarce and the boy that had to set on a round pole all day for a seat without a back to it and study his books advanced very slowly. Good-bye to all.

UNCLE GUSS.

Pinery Home, Feb. 1, 1896.

Dear Mrs. B.—"Oh, the inexpressible dreariness of this winter day!" A steady pouring of rain is calculated to make one feel lonely, and I thought a pleasant way to while away the time, to have a chat with the interesting members of the Household.

It is useless for me to attempt to describe the pleasure I derive from the letters. Among a large number of papers, the Stock Journal has grown to be my especial favorite. I feel inclined to complain of being kept within doors so long, which the continued showers have compelled me to do, and as I sit and listen to the steady patter of the rain, the sweet thoughts of spring thrill to my heart, for I am longing for the days when sweet violets and daisies perfume the air. But, ah! it is stormy, it is gray and windy, and through the forest and over the field sweeps the rain in long dark streaks. Where are the birds that sang, where are the flowers upon the meadow and the sweet berries of the wood? Gone, gone.

Many thanks to Mrs. B. and the members for kind invitation to write again. I am sure I like to write and am pleased to know my letters are appreciated by the Household.

I am glad Isabel has at last been awakened by the repeated calls for her absence, for she writes such nice letters.

And Miss Claudian is fond of dancing? It is something I enjoy beyond measure.

There are several members that have not written lately. What has become of our Pansy and Violet. Please write again and a new member, I know, the sweet little "Bluebell," will be welcomed. That is another one of my favorite spring beauties, the bluebell. She lives something like myself, away out where there is scarcely any one. But somehow I like that kind of life, although I like to visit the city, but when I am there among the noise I feel like if I ever do get out in the quiet country I will not visit any more for a year, but, of course, it is because I am used to nothing but the quietness of country life.

Well I cannot use the name Sweet Sixteen any more, honestly, for when the 20th of November passed I was 17. So I will hereafter be known as your faithful member,

WOODLAND MARY.

Monroe, La., Jan. 1896.

Dear Household—I have longed to enter the Household before now, but did not dare. But as this is a new year, and I wish to make a good beginning, I will now enter. If I am welcome I will come again. It will afford me much pleasure to be a weekly visitor to the Household.

Dear Mrs. B. and Nellie Hampton are such good women. I wish there were more like them. I always imagine they are sisters.

Uncle Ned's letter was also very nice. Claudina, do not allow yourself to sink in the back ground, but come again.

I would so much like to know who Busy Bee No. 2 is. I'm so fond of flowers, particularly of roses. I'm very fond of literature, and employ the greater part of my leisure time in reading. "Surrey of Eagle's Nest" is a favorite book of mine.

I believe all of the members of the Household are Texans, but I'm a Louisianian. I wish all the members would come at once, it would be so nice.

With much love to the dear Household, I am ROSE BUD.

Kem City, Cal., Jan. 23, 1896.

Mrs. Buchanan: Dear Madam—if I am intruding upon the rights of the kind ladies of the Household department I humbly beg pardon from that inteligent circle. For there is no person that has a more noble opinion of the female sex than I have, and I wish to hurt no one's feelings. But must say that in the last letter of the Pinery Girl's she spoke of the old time dinner where she had turnip greens, and when I read that I wanted to reach out and shake hands with her and say that I wanted to put in the hog jowl and go halves with her on that royal dinner. I will venture to say that she knows how to roll chicken in flour and make brown gravy. Some people live almost a natural life time and not know what is good. Some get up some time before noon and eat a beef steak that's so tough you could scarcely stick a fork in the gravy and drink a cup of tea and call that morning. But morning is when you get up at dawn of day, take a walk down in the meadow or through the flowery dell, and inhale the odor of the fragrant flowers as you pass them by, and listen to the soft music of the little birds as it floats out into the gentle breeze and its echoes are buried in the depth of endless space, where you see the sun rize up above eastern horizon and shoot its bright silver rays beyond the dark clouds of the west, and see the beautiful landscape that is not built by hand. But is decorated by showers falling upon the mother earth and she gives birth to the vegetation that is free to all. A morning's walk of that kind is true life to one. Now young ladies I want to say a word about that great game you anticipate on playing sooner or later—that is marrying. Now, when you cut for a deal be careful or you may not get a king. In this game of life there is more jacks than kings. But when that hand has been dealt to you stay with the game and make the best you can out of your deal. Young ladies and girls do you want to marry a drunkard? No, sure not such belief; but look out for him; he will kiss your hand, and then break your heart.

How many homes are there tonight that the light has gone out of on account of whisky?

How many mothers are wringing their hands and tearing their hair in agony on account of whisky?

How many helpless children are there crying for bread and shivering with cold and the pangs of hunger, feasting on what little vitality they have. If all the weeping mothers and children suffering on account of whisky could answer that question at one time and all together it would be a louder noise than the roar of the heaviest cannon that decorates any ship that's afloat tonight on the briny deep. Beware of the drunkard, young lady, before it's too late. There's plenty of sober, honorable men looking for good companions through life.

Fair woman, you are coming to the front, where you belong. You are coming to an equal with man. You are as honorable, you are as competent as man, and when it comes to virtue he is not in it with you. I know that that assertion will meet with many oppositions, but the truth is mighty and must prevail.

There is no banner that decorates a palace or a mansion; there's no ruby so precious or so dear as a good woman.

Ah, young lady, you can be a queen and live in the humblest cot of the forest. Young man beware of the lines of dissipation that may find their way to your face, for when strong drink gets a hold on you, you are in the talons of the mightiest eagle that flutters its wings in existence. RIX.

Dear Mrs. B.: I wonder if you will welcome a "new woman?" I have often thought of writing but seeing "slurs" in the Household letters about the "new woman," I supposed I would not be welcome. If I define her aright she is "up to date" on everything pertaining to home, books, dress improvement and politics (?) and last but not least, caring for herself under any circumstances regardless of man. If men had not degenerated, women would not have been compelled to come to the front for self, but could still lean on the "strong arm" for protection. In my opinion if some "new men" don't come forward the old ones will be leaning on the "strong arm" and sense of the new woman and things will be changed all around. As you know in all ages and countries there have been women who tried by the dress and actions to attract attention. They are no worse now than they were ther, and men to ridicule, call them "new women," or "coming women." When the term "new woman" first came in as I remember it, it was applied to women who took their stand for right and who were not afraid to express their views on any subject. Am I right, Mrs. B.? As for the "coming woman" and her bloomers, I think she is all right providing she has still the womanliners in her soul, and providing the bloomers are made of modest color and according to Jenness Miller patterns. I learned to ride the bicycle and enjoyed it immensely. I wore not the bloomers, however. You see I have come to the front for the "new woman" in the right sense of the word as I understand it. I was amused at your last letter telling about the disappointment of one of the Household at your appearance. I feel satisfied of one thing, and that is that you are a true, noble woman and one well worthy the head of the "Household." With best wishes for your success and happiness, I am,

"NEW WOMAN."

EVY, TEX.

Dear Mrs. B.: I have been reading the letters in the Household regularly and think the letters get more interesting each week.

In the Journal by my side is a nice letter from Nellie Hampton. It is very instructive and interesting.

I oft-times find myself wishing I could write nice interesting letters like Isabel, Mrs. Thomas, Sweet Sixteen, Busy B. No. 2, and others.

Why don't you write again? Circle Dot your letter was ever so nice.

Xmas has past and with it its joys and sorrows. I had the nicest Christmas inaginable; attended a Christmas tree and received lots of nice presents.

I hope all of the Household had a good time.

I am now going to school. I like to go to school ever so much and think all boys and girls should take the advice of older people, and seize the opportunity ere it is past, and try to get an education if possible. Of course there are some boys and girls that have no chance to go to school. They can certainly be looked over.

But those that have a chance and will not make use of it should not be excused at all for it is their fault that they have no education.

I see Mrs. Buchanan frowning at me as if to say, "You are getting tiresome. Please quit." HELEN.

ON THE PLAINS.

January 26, 1896.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I wonder if you would admit a ranch girl to join your happy band. I have been a silent admirer of your Household department for some time. I enjoy reading letters from the Household so much. I hope all the Household had a merry Xmas. I think we should all try to be happy on the day our blessed Savior was born and try to make others so and have a kind word for all. I think things would be different from now if so. I enjoyed reading Nellie Hughes' letter so much. Come again Circle Dot. I think your letters are just splendid. I have been raised among the cowboys a goodly portion of my life. I think they are such kind hearted fellows. I love to live on the ranch so that I can ride horseback whenever I wish. What I most desire is a beautiful home, well supplied with lovely flowers.

With many wishes to you for a happy New Year, I am the Household's friend. PANSY.

HOUSEHOLD PARAGRAPHS.

Ten eggs equal one pound.
Sixteen drams equal one ounce.
Sixteen ounces equal one pound.
One pint of liquid equals one pound.
Four cupfuls of flour equal one pound.
Two gills of liquid equal one-half pint.
One kitchen cupful equals one-half pint.
One quart sifted flour equals one pound.
Three cupfuls cornmeal equal one pound.
One cupful of butter equals one-half pound.
One pint of chopped suet equals one pound.
One tablespoonful of butter equals one ounce.
One tablespoonful of liquid equals one-half ounce.
One tablespoonful of flour equals one half ounce.
One pint of granulated sugar equals one pound.
Two cupfuls of granulated sugar equal one pound.
One pint of brown sugar equals thirteen ounces.
Four tablespoonfuls of liquid equal one-half gill.
One and one-half pints of cornmeal equal one pound.
Four teaspoonfuls of liquid equal one tablespoonful.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

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

SHEEP AND WOOL

Poor sheep are bad stock at any time, but especially now, when none but good sheep will pay. Common sense would, therefore, prompt every man to cull his flock, pick out the poor the old, the lame, the halt and the blind, separate them from the others, and fatten them in a pen by themselves. It is astonishing how rapidly they will fatten in this way. Only give them a little meal, or even shelled corn, twice a day, with good hay and plenty of water, and they will fatten more easily than a hog. At all events, dispose in some way of all such as are too old to be profitable, and thus have your flock composed of none but the best, and the next year's clip of wool and frisky lambs will fully demonstrate the wisdom of your course.

My experience and observation, writes J. H. Moore, a prominent sheep raiser, for twenty-five years has taught me that good, clean cotton seed, with what pickings the sheep can get from the fields and pastures, will winter sheep in as good condition as any food that can be given them, and on cotton plantations this feed is cheaper than any other known feed. My experience dates from 1854, when I purchased in Kentucky a lot of well graded Merino ewes, and fed them during the winter entirely on cotton seed, together with what they could glean in theo cotton fields; and that the feed was sufficient I am satisfied from the fact that I never knew a ewe to desert her lambs for want of plenty of milk to sustain it. My flock increased until I had about 1000 head, which was about as many as I could well handle at that time. I had no shelter, and fed the sheep on the ground as I had plenty, and generally fed where I wished to manure. Almost one pint of seed twice a day is sufficient.

No feeding sheep are going to the country now. The reason is plain and a very strong one. Feeders already have more than they know what to do with and besides no sheep are coming to market that would be suitable for that purpose. Exporters are holding back waiting for either the local market to decline or the British market to advance, for the difference in price just now is not favorable to extensive shipments. If receipts can be kept moderate there is no reason why reasonably good prices should not be the rule for the next few months. The greatest danger is that too many sheep will be matured about the same time.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

The general impression among sheepmen at Chicago is that the aggregate supply of sheep in the country is probably a little less than it was a year ago at this time. However, they all agree that the number on feed is decidedly larger than it ever has been before, and for that reason argue that the available supply for market will be larger in 1896 than it was in 1895. The increase will come between now and June, for the supply of range sheep is not receiving any greater than it was a year ago. It is the number of sheep that enters into consumption that affects market values, and not the number in reserve. Though the consumption of mutton has increased wonderfully during the past few years the supply of sheep has increased accordingly, and is too large yet to allow the producer much chance for profit. What is needed most is the improvement of quality.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Angora Goats—California has an organized Angora Goat Breeders' association, and the industry in that state is looking up. One breeder expects to shear ten thousand head this spring. A shipment of twenty-five bucks was made last year to South Africa.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

There is so much of Texas so well adapted to goat raising it is surprising that more attention is not given to this industry. The Angora goat has been successfully tried in Texas and there are several ranches that are kept up and the owners would sell every other animal on them and keep the goat. On this subject Mr. Joe P. Devine, who has had much experience, contributes the following to the Stockman and Farmer.

Renewed interest has been awakened in this animal by the enormous advance in the value of the fleece, and while this in a measure has been caused by fashionable demands for lustrous goods, and while mohair may fluctuate as do other textile products, it is used for so many practical commercial purposes, such as plush for car seats, portiers, furniture coverings, alpacas, gents' diagonals, seal skin sacques, etc., that it has a steady value of about three times that of merino wool, and the best mohair has maintained about this ratio for years.

There are a good many obstacles to be encountered in raising and grading the common goat up to a fleece bearing standard, the care of the kids and shearing at proper seasons requiring experience and judgment, and the necessity of learning by experience, the necessity of using pure bred sires and rejecting grade sires no matter how fine or heavy shearers. These difficulties together with the unsatisfactory results of using high grade billies, erroneously called full bloods, and which no man can tell from a pure blood until their progeny has attained the age of six or eight months, have discouraged many breeders who have experimented with them, and when the industry seemed on a fair way of development adverse legislation by the dominant party under President Cleveland's first administration, who saw fit to protect and foster all articles manufactured in the east, and make war on the producer of raw material, leaving no protection for mohair—which by the way is one of the luxuries of the wealthy—against the Turk eking out a miserable existence on 6c and 7c per day wages, except the transportation across the ocean which costs 1 1-2 to 2c per pound.

This, too, in the face of the fact that producers of all raw materials in addition to fabrication of prices are subject to many conditions over which they have no control. A breeder may have 1000 lambs a week or two old when a wet norther or sleet comes up and suddenly wipes out of existence one-half or more of the youngest. A herder starting out with a flock often comes in at night with 100 or 200 short, and if not missed within a day or two they are not worth looking after in many localities where wolves are bad. It is estimated that wolves annually kill 20 per cent of the sheep in Texas. These together with numerous other obstacles harrass and worry sheep farmers to distraction, and it is no wonder that several million less sheep are raised in Texas than a few years, ago, and that every city and school board complaining about the pro rata of their school funds being so much less than a few years ago, forgetting that the school fund loses the income from millions of acres of less land rented to stockmen, while the manufacturer with every employe within sound of his voice and under his eye, well housed and protected by insurance, caring for nothing but the fluctuation of the market, is protected by heavy duties on all imports.

Those breeders who have retained their flocks are now reaping the profits, and I venture the assertion that any man with a flock of shearing goats has made more money from them than out of any other stock on their ranches within the past seven or eight years. Still the difficulties in the beginning are so discouraging, and many men cannot afford to lose much, even to begin with, that every effort should be made to foster this industry, as their main support is on brush and undergrowth. Millions and millions of acres of land which now are worse than useless in Texas, and a few other states, could, by raising goats, be used to equal advantage with grass land and bring hundreds of thousands of dollars income to the state and counties.

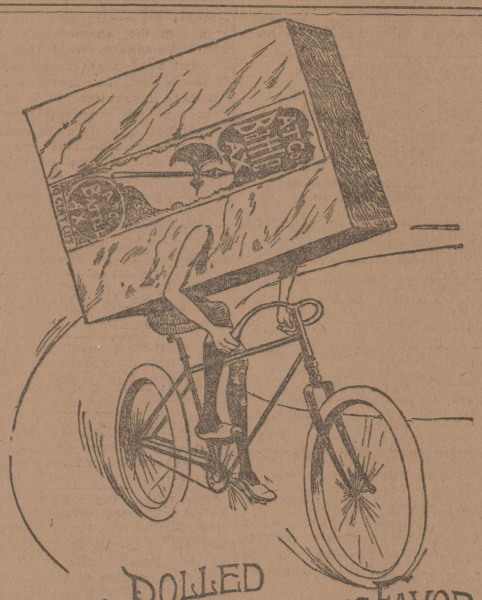
J. L. STEPHENSON.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Texas, Feb. 3, 1896—Another week of rain with only part of one day's sunshine to give the mud a little more power to hold its grip on wheels. All travel, at least in the black lands has stopped. It almost makes a man want to be in the sand hills or in the mountains in the shin oak brush until it dries up. We have not been able to plow more than three or four days in a month, but feeding of work stock goes on, and Old Hay Seed sees his corn pile grow beautifully less and growls as his breaking time flies by and nothing done. I think this year will be another one in which the folly of too much land to the team will be fully proved again. In one month corn planting will be here, and many men in the black lands have forty acres to the plow to break, which means a late crop or scratched ground. The great corn crop is fast disappearing here. There are more farmers wanting to buy corn than there are farmers with corn to sell, and I repeat my statement through the Journal last fall, there are hogs, cattle and horses enough in Williamson county to consume all the corn raised here if it was only fed to them, and until this is done it is folly to say there is a surplus or that the acreage in feed stuffs should be decreased. I see some reporters are now figuring on a 12,000,000-crop of cotton for 1896. If the farmers of Texas are foolish enough after our last year's experience to plant to fulfil their prophecy they ought to reap 4-cent cotton, for that is what they sow, for I do not think there will be so great an increase of cotton, for farmers are beginning to realize the fact that if there is little money in 3-cent pork they can keep out of debt on it, which is impossible to do on 4-cent cotton, unless you raise enough stock to bear expenses on the cotton crop. I called at the fine farm and stock ranch of M. R. Kennedy. He was one of the finest stock farmers in the country. He has over 1000 acres of choice black land in farms of 100 to 150 acres, Fine Poland Chinas and grades, also raises standard bred trotting horses and feeds beeves, besides having a fine steam gin on his place owned by himself and M. B. Norman, another reader of the Journal. He has one of the best arranged places for hog raising I have ever seen. Parties dealing with him will find him straight goods in Poland Chinas. I see from the Journal you had a little political breeze at the stock convention, but none at the swine breeders' convention at Waco. The more I see of such work the better I know that politics and social or business organizations must be kept apart, for there is dynamite in politics as so sure as it comes in there is a blow up and much damage done the organization and the politics is not helped one bit. Would it not be much better to keep the politics separate and let each fellow rant to his heart's content on the hustings, but in business and social orders give us peace and no politics?

T. A. EVANS.

DR. FRANK C. TODD.
Practice Limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
Corner Sixth and Houston.
Fort Worth..... .....Texas.



IT HAS ROLLED INTO PUBLIC FAVOR BECAUSE
BATTLE AX PLUG
IS THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO SOLD FOR
10 CENTS

DR. FRANK GRAY,
Practice Confined to diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.
Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex



WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.25. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

W. L. Husbands. B. P. Eubank.
HUSBANDS & EUBANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.
Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to commercial and land litigation.

EFFETE PARTISANSHIP.

A certain ranchman who had cattle on a thousand hills, and who had been selling them at a loss of $5 on the head since the reduction of the tariff on Mexico cattle, at being approached on the subject of restoring the old tarif and thus saving himself and family the $5 per head, shook his head with contempt and said with much emphasis: "Never! it would be a slap at the national administration and stultify all Democrats who voted for it." He is certainly what is known as a "blind partisan" if there are such creatures; a man who is penny wise and pound foolish, whose zeal for partisan politics far surpasses his judgment. But such specimens of humanity, with gratitude be it said, are fast passing into history. — Spokesman, Mitchell county.

OLDEST AND ORIGINAL



DOCTOR Whittier,
10 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Leading and Most Successful Specialist in Blood, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
CURES
Nervous Debility—
Lost Vitality—
Syphilis for life
without mercury—
Urinary Diseases—
Varicocele, Piles &
Rupture, no pain or cutting. Book free.
IF YOU are discouraged by the failure of cure-alls, and unskilled physicians—consult Dr. H. J. Whittier and receive the candid opinion of a physician well known for experience, skill and integrity.
No promises made that cannot be fulfilled.
Home treatment furnished at small cost, when desired, and sent anywhere secure from observation.
Medicines never sent C. O. D.
Consultation, blanks and Urinary Analysis Free.
A FEW FACTS of interest to men only, by mail sealed, 6 cents stamps, free at office.
Call or address in confidence,
DR. H. J. WHITTIER,
10 West Ninth St. KANSAS CITY, MO

$500.00 REWARD



Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.
Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of
LOST MANHOOD
Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs should send 6 cents for his
MEDICAL TREATISE which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from all Private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND,
Perry Block, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
PUMPS AIR LIFTS
GASOLINE ENGINES
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEX.

PERSONAL.

Ed Farmer of Aledo visited the city last week.

C. M. Hancock was down from Seymour last week.

Walter Parker of Iowa Park was in the city last week.

J. Sisscns of Pauls Valley, I. T., was in the city Friday.

Lee J. Goode was in the city from Maverick last week.

Byron Jones, of Lawndale, visited Fort Worth Monday.

Ed East, the well known Archer City cattleman, is in the city.

Robert Bailey, a cattleman from Dublin, was in the city Friday.

E. Halsell and wife of Vinita, I. T., visited the city Friday last.

Sidney Webb, of Bellvue, was a visitor in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Robert Mosley, a Llano county cattleman, was in the city Tuesday.

John Bryson of Comanche spent a couple of days here last week.

W. C. Babb of Decatur was among the visiting stockmen Saturday.

W. L. McGaughey, Jr., of Hood county, was in the city last week.

J. B. Sparks and John W. Light of Chickasha were in the city Friday.

J. D. Jefferies of Clarendon, came in from the west yesetrday morning.

Drew Moody and R. K. Halsell went out to Decatur on Saturday.

Z. T. Ellison, a Jack county cattleman, spent Saturday in town.

B. C. Lightfoot, a Grandview cattle man, spent last week in town.

Frank Moody is back from a visit of some length to points in South Texas.

John Savage, a prominent cattleman of Brady, was in Fort Worth Monday.

J. I. McDowell, cattleman and banker of Big Springs, was in the city last week.

Berry Gatewood, a prominent feeder of Ennis, was in Fort Worth Monday.

John H. Belcher, the well-known cattle dealer of Belcherville, was here Saturday.

D. B. Gardner, of the "Pitchfork" Cattle Co., is visiting relatives in Cresson, Texas.

J. B. Pumphrey, a prominent stockman of Taylor, Tex., was in the city yesterday.

F. J. Godair has gone out to Dublin to make a shipment of 2000 fat sheep to market.

A. C. Jones, a prominent cattleman of Waggoner, I. T., was in the city this week.

P. L. Witten, of Grapevine, was a pleasant caller at The Journal office Tuesday.

M. Sansom, the well known cattleman of Alvarado, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Trice Ellison, a well known stockman of Jack county, was a visitor in Fort Worth last week.

William Hittson, a prominent Palo Pinto county stockman, was in Fort Worth last week.

J. B. Dale and son, extensive feeders at Bonham, were in the city last week and went up the Denver.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, one of the extensive cattle operators of Texas, was in the city last week.

J. H. White of the White & Swearingen Cattle company, of Quanah, was in the city last week end.

W. L. Gatlin, the well known cattleman of this city, came in from Big Springs yesterday morning.

W. L. Calhoun, of Midland, inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association, was in town Tuesday on business.

Alfred Rowe, of Rowe Bros., well known ranchmen of Clarendon, was a visitor in Fort Worth last week.

C. C. Daly, manager at this place for Evans-Snider-Buel Co., has moved his office to the Scott-Harrold building.

Melvin Hancock, a prominent cattle dealer of Seymour, spent several days during the past week in Fort Worth.

Vories P. Brown, of the Stockman and Farmer, was in the city Tuesday and made The Journal a fraternal call.

E. B. Carver, a well known stockman of Henrietta, and agent for Cassidy Bros. & Co., visited Fort Worth last week.

L. C. Beverley, of Clarendon, Donley county's popular sheriff and also a prominent cattleman, visited the city Saturday.

Alex Hamilton, J. J. Summers and V. Weldon, all of Cuero, became members of the Cattle Raisers' association this week.

D. O. Lively, of the stockyards, returned from a trip Monday and left that night for a trip to the Indian Territory.

Capt. J. O. Talbot has returned from a trip to his ranch in Tom Green county. He reports heavy rains in that section.

George Simmons, of Weatherford, is in the city. He has just returned from a trip through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Capt. E. F. Ikard, who is now living on his ranch near Chickasha, in the Indian Territory, is spending a few days in Fort Worth.

E. E. Overstreet, the affable wide-awake representative of the Chicago Live Stock Commission Co., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

W. J. Dee of Chicago, president of the Fort Worth Packing company, was in the city last week, looking after his company's interests.

Dr. W. L. Simmons of Weatherford, who is extensively interested in cattle in King county, spent several days this week in Fort Worth.

W. Maud, of the cattle firm of Maud & Henderson, owners of the Moon ranch in Cottle and Motley counties, was in the city Tuesday.

W. L. McGaughey, of Tolar; J. C. Sisson, of Paul's Valley, and Ellis Baird were amongst the arrivals here Monday.

W. W. Hays, a prominent ranchman of Higgins, Texas, is in the city. Mr. Hays says everything is in good shape the Northern Panhandle.

Miles French, the representative at this place of the Kansas City stock yards, has his office with Col. Hunter, in the Delaware hotel building.

J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, has moved the offices of the association from the Worth hotel to the Scott-Harrold building.

G. S. White of Weatherford, of the cattle firm of White & Swearingen, Hardeman and Childress counties, is a visitor in Fort Worth this week.

J. W. Barbee, livestock agent for the Cotton Belt, and L. W. Krake, agent for the St. Louis National Stockyards company, went to Waco on Friday.

"Doc" Riddles, formerly of Alvarado, but now engaged in the live stock commission business at Kansas City, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

W. E. Cobb, the well known cattleman, formerly of Wichita Falls, but now temporarily residing in Fort Worth, is thinking of going to South Africa.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, a prominent cattleman and interested in the Diamond Tail ranch, Hall county, was one of the visitors at the stock yards Monday.

John Beggs, the well known Fort Worth cattleman, is now representing Greer, Mills & Co., the live stock commission merchants of Chicago, with offices in the Scott-Harrold building.

W. P. Harmison of Dawson county, one of the old-time cattlemen of Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Harmison wants a few hundred two-year-old steers with which to finish stocking up his pasture.

Capt. W. J. Good of Quanah is on the market for several thousand cows. Capt. Good came in from the west yesterday morning. He looked at several herds about Big Springs but did not buy; says they were all too high.

Peirson Norton, a prominent stock farmer of Hornsby, Tex., inclosing renewal of subscription for the Journal, states: "Are having heavy rains here; all kinds of stock doing well."

Col. J. S. Goodwin, who spends most of his time on his Jones county ranch, is again at his old home in Fort Worth, and will propably spend the winter here.

G. H. Connell, manager and principal owner of the Dublin Cotton Seed Oil Mill, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Connell would like to buy about 500 good heavy feeders. He has feed enough for about that number.

W. H. Hirshfield, editor of the horse department of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, will leave today for an extended trip through Colorado and New Mexico in the interest of the Journal.

Mr. A. J. Thompson, the Toronto, Canada, shipper, whose visit to the city was mentioned in last week's Journal, went to Ardmore Friday to inspect the feeders there.

Colonel W. E. Hughes, of Dallas, owner of the well known Mill-Iron brand in Hall county, was in the city Tuesday. The colonel says everything is reported in good shape on the ranch.

J. J. Farrell of Handley, an old patron of the Journal, made a pleasant call Tuesday. Mr. Farrell reports everything in the way of farming operations tied up at present on account of continued rains.

S. B. Burnett, owner of the 6666 brand, left Wednesday for his ranch in Wichita county. Mr. Burnett has just purchased a car load of fine Durham bulls from Day & Malone, of this county for use at his ranch.

John Scharbauer, the well-known stockman formerly of Midland, but now of Fort Worth, is at Laredo, receiving 1000 sheep recently purchased by him, which he in connection with Mr. G. H. Connell will feed on cotton seed meal at Dublin, Tex.

F. W. Flato, Jr., of Kansas City was in Fort Worth again this week. The Drum-Flato Commission company of which Mr. Flato is one of the active managers, have a large business in Texas and have many friends and customers in the state.

Frank Smith, Crockett, Tex., who has large cattle interests in Archer county, Tex., and in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Smith says there are fewer cattle in southeastern Texas than ever before.

C. T. Herring, who lives at Vernon, and has a large ranch in the Comanche reservation, was in the city Wednesday. He reports that live stock of all kinds are going through the winter in good shape in his section of country.

Mr. J. L. Stephenseon, the Journal's representative at San Antonio, says: "The Journal has lots of friends in this section, and they are glad that it is going to give this part of Texas more attention. They like the papers here, but want the Journal also."

Charles E. Brown of Janes Bros. & Brown, cattlemen of Childress and ranching in Lamb county, visited Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Brown expresses himself as opposed to the free importation of Mexican cattle.

Dan Waggoner, of Decatur, was in Fort Worth Friday and Saturday. Mr. Waggoner has the distinction of being perhaps the wealthiest cattleman in Texas. His immense fortune is the result of good judgment and careful management in the cattle business.

B. T. Ware of Amarilla was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Ware says the rains have not been as heavy in the Panhandle as in this part of the state, consequently the grass is not as badly rotted as might be supposed and cattle are coming through the winter in good shape.

Geo. C. Gray, formerly a prominent ranchman, but now proprietor of the Llano hotel at Midland, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Gray says stock are in fine condition in the southwesetrn plains country, but that very little trading is being done just now.

G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Stockyards company, returned last week from a trip east. Mr. Simpson is enthusiastic over the outlook, and states that exportations of Texas cattle to European points will very shortly commence.

Jot J. Smyth was in the city from Grandview. Mr. Smyth has still at that place 700 head of feed cattle that he will run to market in a few days. He reports the cattle he recently put on feed near Fort Worth and at Alvarado as doing well.

Thorp Andrews, formerly of this city, and well known to the cattlemen of Texas, has accepted a position with Clay, Robinson & Co., as manager of their Kansas City office. Mr. Andrews has many friends in Texas, who wish him success in his new field.

J. K. Zimmerman, formerly of Kansas City, but who now makes his headquarters at Memphis, Texas, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Zimmerman is now part owner and manager of the "Shoebar" outfit in Hall county.

Mr. A. J. Thompson, the cattle exporter, and Mr. Mr. G. W. Simpson, president of the Stockyards Company, left the city for New Orleans Tuesday evening. It is stated that Mr. Thompson will return shortly and possibly make permanent arrangements to ship export cattle from Fort Worth.

J. L. Harris, formerly livestock agent of the Wabash in Texas, is going to represent the Chicago Union Stockyards in Texas, with headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Harris is one of the best known men in the southwest and is widely liked by all who know him.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

M. L. Smith of the UP ranch, in Sterling county, writing to the Journal on January 29 says: "Cattle are wintering well about here; we had a fine warm rain this morning, which insures us early grass. Success to the Journal. It is all good. Will be down in March, sure."

Colonel W. R. McIntyre, the well-known Dallas cattleman, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. The colonel is feeding a thousand steers in Arkansas and will probably be on the market soon for several thousand with which to stock up his pasture in the Comanche reservation, but says he would rather "go fishing" and take things easy than to buy at present prices.

Col. W. L. R. Dickson, banker, merchant and farmer of Childress county, states "Everything in this country is wet, weather warm, stock so far doing well, farmers feeling jubilant,; Kaffir corn and cotton will be planted extensively this season." "Uncle Dick" is one of the Panhandle pioneers, and about one of the best posted men on things in general in that section.

Wm. Harrell and A. M. Henson, of Amarillo; W. R. Curtis, of Memphis; Colonel B. B. Groom, of Panhandle; Chas. McFarland, of Aledo; G. B. Eagan and John Cox, of Denton; C. U. Connellee and J. R. Stuart, of Eastland, and Burk Burnett, of Fort Worth, were amongst the cattlemen in town Monday who went out to the Stockyards to inspect the train of export cattle.

The Emerson Manufacturing company (successor to Emerson, Talcott & Co.), the well known implement company, introduce their cultivator to our readers in an ad which appears elsewhere. It seems almost superfluous to recommend such a universally known implement as the "Standard." Suffice it to say that we can conscientiously recommend it as a synonym of excellence. Nobody who purchases a "Standard" will be disappointed. It is simply perfect in every detail.

Mr. O. E. Skinner of Columbus, Kas., whose card appears elsewhere, in a recent letter to the Journal inclosed the following recommendation of his fowls from an epert poultry judge: "On January 20 and 21, 1896, I scored 320 fowls at the poultry farm of E. O. Skinner, Columbus, Kan. In all breeds kept by Mr. Skinner I found excellent stock all in fine condition and carefully and well mated for this year's breeding. I find no better stock anywhere than at O. E. Skinner's, Columbus, Kan. Mr. Skinner did not ask for this recommendation. I give it on true merited worth."

MORE SHEEP WANTED.

To the Trade:

Last year the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards received 450,000 head of sheep, and the shipments were few and far between.

The actual gain in sheep slaughter surpasses gains in all classes of stock and it is solely due to the improved strength of the market and the ability of the buyers located here to purchase all sheep that arrive at values that are in full line with the best prices paid at competing centers.

The city of St. Louis alone is now able to purchase and consume three times the mutton that used to be slaughtered here only four years ago.

In addition there are four dressed beef houses slaughtering sheep for shipment to the Eastern cities, and there is a regular shipping and export demand that would be greater were it not shut out so often by the scarcity of the offerings.

The sheep trade shows the greatest improvement in 1895, and there still remains room for greater gains in sheep receipts and sales.

This market can receive and sell a million sheep just as easy as it receives less than half that number.

As friends of sheep owners we are making a special effort to acquaint the trade with the increased demand for sheep, and it will require continued effort on our part to induce a sufficient supply to meet the slaughtering, shipping and local inquiry for all kinds of sheep during the coming season.

The only way we can assist the trade effectively is to keep in close touch with those interested, and as we would like to give as many people as possible the benefit of our information, we invite those receiving this letter to give us the names and postoffice addresses of neighbors and others who are handling sheep, in order that all may participate in the advantages of our knowledge.

Supported as we are by increased slaughtering and local butcher requirements, with strong interior and feeder demand, it will pay those interested to look us up before marketing sheep.

We give careful consideration to this department, as we do to every department of our business, being perfectly equipped with salesmen and assistants to enable us to give each shipment, whether large or small, prompt, personal attention.

All sales are made under the personal supervision of a member of the company.

Consignments cannot be too small—nor too large—to receive the very best disposition at our command.

Our system of "Market Reports" is most complete, and sheep handlers will best serve their interests by using our information and facilities.

If you need information on sheep, all that is necessary is to drop us a line, telling us what you have, indicating the kinds, qualities and weights, and we will respond promptly, giving you our ideas of prices and other information that will be of value to you.

Give us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors who are in the sheep trade—we will put them on our lists.

Our "Market Reporter" published here, also regular Market Letters, furnished free on application.

Telegraphic advice supplied on request. Correspondence invited.

If you can use us command us. We offer the trade every advantage consistent with profitable results, and extend large annual benefits to patrons in the way of unequaled service and absolute safety. Respectfully,

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,
National Stock Yards, Illinois.

STATE MEETING I. O. O. F.

Houston, Texas, February 3 to 7, 1896.

On account of the above the Cotton Belt route will sell tickets to Houston and return at rate of one lowest first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold via Fort Worth, Waco, McGregor and Tyler on February 2 and 3; and via Plano and Corsicana on February 2. All tickets limited to February 8 for return. For further information call on any agent of the company or address

D. M. Morgan, C. P. and T. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

A. A. Glisson, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

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

NEWS AND NOTES.

Work has commenced on a 4,000-acre orchard which is to be planted near Eddy, N. M.

Velasco Oil Mills, Texas, sold fifteen cars steers averaging 917 to 960 pounds in Kansas City Saturday last at $3.15.

Heavy rains reported last week over a large portion of the state. A rise of forty-five feet in the Brazos river at Hempstead was reported. The rains extended throughout the Panhandle country.

W. R. Hunt, of McKinney, has been awarded the $50 in gold offered by Avery & Son for the twelve best ears of corn raisetd on one acre of ground in Texas last year. The twelve ears weighed seventeen pounds.

A Texas breeder bought at auction at Sheldon one day last week a hog. King Medium, for which he paid $800. At the same sale a sow sold for $200, and the herd of fifty-two head sold at an average price of about $85.—Sioux City Tribune.

Joe Brutinet, a sheepman of Colorado City, was shot and killed in the store of Hawthorne & Co. at Fort Stockton on Jan. 29, Trouble grew out of a watering place for stock. The remains of Brutinet were brought to Pecos City.

FOUR HUNDRED HEAD SALE.

Vernon, Wilbarger Co., Tex., Jan. 23.—C. J. Herring, a large cattleman and feeder of this place, has just sold to T. Holt, of Honey Grove, 400 head of 4 and 5-year-old steers. Price paid $31 per head.

Thomas Dwyer, a retired millionaire merchant of Brenham, was brutally murdered in his office on the evening of Jan. 29, by parties who came upon him unawares and battered his skull with an iron pipe. Robbery was the object. Four negroes are under arrest charged with the crime.

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal of Fort Worth has come out at last on the Lord's side and is now fighting the importation of Mexican cattle. We are glad to welcome that paper into the ranks of those who believe in protecting men who so badly need protection—Amarillo Champion.

Uvalde, Uvalde County, Tex., Feb. 1.—Probably the largest cattle trade that has been made in this immediate vicinity for many years has ben arranged between Simpson & Mangum and W. H. Jennings, in which Simpson & Mangum sell to Jennings their entire stock of cattle, with a small exception, the consideration being about $60,000.

The La Cueva Ranch Company of La Cueva, New Mexico, had eight loads of thin well bred cattle on Kansas City last week. Three loads sold at $3.70, one load at $3.95 and the others brought $3.35, all of which were big prices compared with beeves. The cattle were not fat but had been gathered from the grass and sent forward as feeders.

Alfalfa will certainly make beef, and for cheapness it has no equal in all the feed stuffs ever heard of. To quote: J. C. Davidson of Bent County bought a car load of cattle on November 17 which weighed 1,030 pounds. He fed them on alfalfa and sold them January 21 to Miller Bros. & Hyde of Osage, Kan., when they weighed 1,264 pounds.—Denver Field and Farm.

Stockmen of the Chickasaw nation report large numbers of cattle killed this winter by wolves. Their depredations are the most serious in many years. It is believed the wolves have drifted in from Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip owing to the rapid settlement of those countries.

D. P. Gay informs us that the nerves of Mexican cattlemen are not so fluctuating now as they were two or three months ago, and that cattle can now be bought reasonable. However, he only purchased about two thousand head on his trip there about two weeks ago. He says cattle can be bought there within a dollar per head of what he paid for several thousand head there last spring, which at that time was considered very cheap.—Ballinger Leader.

Caddo, I. T., Jan. 31.—About a week ago an oil tank broke down about a mile north of the depot. The tank was filled with crude cotton seed oil. The oil nearly all wasted from the tank, and ran down a drain into a branch running through a pasture, where some 200 head of beef cattle were being fed. The cattle drank the oil and appeared to like it greatly. The effect has been disastrous as several head have died and the whole herd are sick, and it is thought now that half of them will die. —Dallas News.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 30.—There was a lively impromptu gathering of Central Texas feeders and shippers to-day in the general offices of the Waco and Northwestern. Besides the feeders and shippers, L. W. Krake of Fort Worth, general agent of the St. Louis National Stockyards, and J. W. Barbee, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, were present. Mr. Krake says the movement out of Texas was reduced by depressed prices, which he thinks grew more out of the unsettled condition of affairs in Europe than anything else. He says there will be a revival in cattle values in February and corresponding improvement in movement. Mr. Barbee gives an encouraging account of the increase in demand for Texas muttons. He says the sheepmen are taking pains to supply a good line of sheep for mutton and are building up a reputation. Both Mr. Krake and Mr. Barbee regard the importation of cattle from south of the Rio Grande as gaining in proportions and already large enough to be felt in the market.—Dallas News.

FLORAL TREASURES.

We are in receipt of a beautifully illustrated catalogue, containing a wonderful collection of roses from the Good & Reese company, of Springfield, O. This enterprising firm have made a specialty of rose growing, and today are the largest rose growers in the world. Their catalogue is very handsome, filled with illustrations and beautifully colored plates. The elegantly colored plates of the wonderful new rose, General Robert E. Lee, is especially fine. All interested in flower culture will be delighted with this catalogue, which is a "Floral Treasure," and Good & Reese company will mail it to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps. See their large advertisement making a special offer of "A Rainbow Collection" in another column.

LAND AND CITY LOT SALE

Of the Aransas Pass Harbor and Improvement Company, Aransas Pass, Texas, February 17 and 18, 1896.

For the above occasion the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets to Aransas Pass and return at rate of one first-class limited fare for round trip. Tickets on sale February 13 and 14, limited to six days from date of sale for return, and to continuous passage in each direction.

For further information call on any agent of the company or address,

D. M. MORGAN,
C. P. and T. P. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

AMERICA'S GREATEST DOCTOR!

W. H. Veno, the Founder of the World Famed Veno Remedies is the Recipient of Royal Honors and has the Largest Practice of any Physician in America. Do not Experiment With Inexperienced and Unqualified Doctors—They Take Your Money, Waste Your Time and Break Down Your Health With Poisonous Drugs, When

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is Guaranteed to Cure Malarial, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver, Kidney and Blood Disorders, and When Used With VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID Will Cure the Worst and Most Desperate Cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and all Aches and Pains.

Ask Your Druggist to get These Remedies for You, or Write to the Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Who Will Return the Money if They Fail to Cure You.



The world is full of quacks and humbugs. Every trade and profession is polluted with them. The medical profession has not escaped. Many men are practicing who ought to be blacksmiths. Some are practicing without diplomas. Many travel and claim to do wonderful things when in reality they are nothing but montebanks. Some have represented themselves to be connected with Veno, and claim to cure the crippled and diseased. Don't belive it. They are ignorant pretenders. There is only one Veno and only one medicine that will make cripples walk, and that is VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID. Veno was the first and only man who ever did or could make rheumatic and paralytic cripples walk, and Veno's Electric Fluid is what he always used. It cures pain instantly, and when used with VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, stiff joints and all aches and pains. Veno's Curative Syrup is made from the famous Llandrindod mineral water and is warranted to cure malarial fever, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver, kidney, blood and stomach disorders, sleeplessness and bad appetite. It is free from mercury or poison.

Mrs. C. Killins, 56 Chestnut street, Lafayette, Ind., suffered for years from nervous prostration and malaria. She almost lost control of herself. Doctors did her no good. She took Veno's Curative Syrup and in a short time was almost entirely well.

Price 50 cents each. Guaranteed to cure or money returned. If your druggist has not got these medicines ask him to get them for you.

Veno Remedies for sale by J. P. Nicks & Co., Fort Worth.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — SUNSET ROUTE

HALF RATES
.. TO ..
NEW ORLEANS

Account of Mardi-Gras Carnival, February 18th, 1896.

The Southern Pacific
"SUNSET ROUTE."

Will Sell Round Trip Tickets to New Orleans and return at Half-Fare Rate on February 15th, 16 h and 17th, Good to Return March 2d, 1896.

For further information, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address

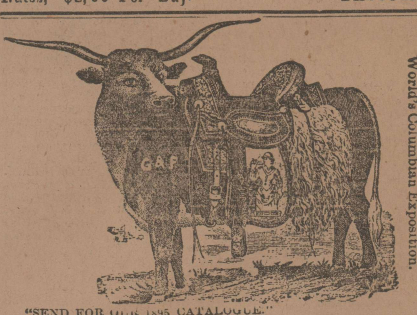
C. W. BEIN, Tr ffic M nager. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A.

MANSION HOTEL,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Reopened in first-class style with all modern improvements. The table up-to-date in every particular.

Rates, $2.00 Per Day. PASCOM H. DUNN, Prop.

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER, Makers of the PUEBLO SADDLE, PUEBLO, COL. Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.



"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."

"MARDI GRAS,"

New Orleans, February 17 and 18.

The Texas and Pacific railway will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip from all points on the system February 15, 16 and 17, good to return March 2, 1896. Only line running through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars and elegant day coaches to New Orleans. For further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent, or

J. F. ZURN,
City Ticket Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
GASTON MESLIER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

A CURABLE DISASE.

Chronic Catarrh is Pronounced Curable by Dr. Hartman.

There are an almost countless number of remedies said to cure chronic catarrh. The most of these are of no use whatever, and many worse than useless, being actually harmful. A few are successful in a small number of cases—those which are very slight and easily curable—cases which might almost get well by simply taking care not to catch cold again. But of all this vast multitude of medicines it cannot be said that there are more than two or three which are actually specifics, and without doubt the most reliable is Pe-ru-na. It always cures when it is faithfully and conscientiously used. It not only cures catarrh of the head and throat, but catarrh of the stomach, liver, bowels, lungs, bronchial tubes, kidneys, and in fact any of the organs of the human body. It is indeed a dreadful case of catarrh, wherever located, that Pe-ru-na can not cure, or at least greatly help. It may be procured at all the drug stores, and it should be given a faithful trial by those who have tried in vain elsewhere to get relief.

A book on catarrh and catarrhal diseases of 64 instructively illutrated pages will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS,

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Tex., for Mineral Wells. For further particulars address

W. C. FORBESS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent, Weatherford, Texas.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

Fort Worth and Denver City
RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Dec. 15, 1895.
Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:20 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD,
PUEBLO

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

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

For further information address
D. B. KEELER,
G. P. and F. A., F. W. and D. C., R'y
Fort Worth, Texas.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.
Effective November 2d, 1895.
Daily Except Sunday.
Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Sunday Only.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m.
Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.

W. C. FORBESS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

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