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#### CATTLE QUESTION.

President Bush Explains His Posi-tion at the Recent Convention-Interesting Statistics.

At the request of Texas Stock and Farm Journal Colonel Bush has kindly given the following for publication. garding the Mexican cattle question that seems to be agitating the minds of many of the cattlemen just now, it was my purpose and is now, to enter into no discussion of the subject. I think extreme agitation is unnecessary and can result in no particular good. and was somewhat astonished at the requent use of my name in them. ny who were not present in San Anonio, and perhaps some who were there, seem to be astray as to the proceedings of the convention. Even the reports in the papers, all of which I have read, do not give the real gist of the discussion, following the re-marks make by me, in response to an invitation extended to address the asso-Cattle, and the Effects of Their Importation Into the United States." Under the circumstances I think a simple statement of the proceedings will shed much light on the question and lead to a thorough understanding of the whole

In the first place, it must be understood that the "Texas Live Stock As, sociation," of which I have been a member since its organization, is not a "cattlemen's" association, but is much broader in its scope, taking in horses, sheep, hogs, goats, cattle, and, in fact, all classes of live stock. If I understand its purposes correctly, it is contemplated in its work to consider questions affecting the best modes of development and handling the various lines of the live stock industry and disseminating information for the benefit of all interested in the business. To that end. its time is usually consumed in listenlines. Various members and, sometimes perhaps those who are not members, are invited to contribute in these dithe usual methods that the invitation was extended to me by the executive committee. Construing the invitation as a request more for information in of statistics than otherwise, I devoted what time I could to gathering them, as far as possible, in detaildid not prepare any written address. Reaching San Antonio, Tuesday morning, the 14th of January, I was surprised to find that the Mexican cattle question was the absorbing

theme of discussion, both by the visit-ing cattlemen and the press, and quite a feeling had been aroused on the sub-ject, a solution of which I think will appear later on.

My subject appeared first on the program. I asked that it be passed until the following day, as I was expecting some data that I thought would be of interest to the cattlemen, which renest was of course granted, and other ibjects were taken up in their order.

Now then for a simple review of the

proceedings of the association, which I

think will clear the situation, as I wish to have the facts clearly before the cattlemen of the state.

Of course all organizations of this character are composed of men of all creeds and faiths, and it is presumed that each one is equally sincere in his convictions. Naturally there should be no disposition to trench on questions that would insinuate otherwise, or to attempt to commit them to a policy

ensistent with their convictions. On the afternoon of the 14th a paper was read on "The Sneep Industry," which was quite a severe arraignment of the Democratic administration and the tariff legislation of the last congress. The paper was received, as all others usually are, and no discussion had. This paper, dealing largely in political questions, and that too, which there are widely divergent views probably led to the introduction on the ng of the 15th by Mr. John T. Lytle of San Antonio of a resolution twanking the various gentlemen for papers they had contributed, and further setting forth that such papers should be regarded merely as the personal opinion of the authors and not the views of the association, and that it was not the purpose of the association to pass upon questions of "GOVERN-MENTAL POLICY."

This resolution passed without a dissenting voice-strictly unanimous. Folthis came an address from W. L. McGaughey on the "Land Laws of the State," and following him I was

Having heard the resolution as passed, and having realized the tension to which some seemed to be wrought on time was limited, for the barbecue people were calling, and the brass band beginning to play, I limited myself to a statement of the figures gathered, taking the position further that in these days of combinations, trusts, syndicates and almost unlimited accumulations of wealth, as regards values of any product you could scarcely logically reason from cause to effect nor by supply and demand, from the fact that any product or commodity of the world could be owned, controlled and manipulated as might suit the convenience of these vast combinations or tend to fill their Mers; and again, that sentiment often plays an important part, concluding as reported in the News, to-wit: "The importations from Mexico figured with the total receipts of the four principal markets amounted to one-third per cent. Colonel Bush said he did not intend to present any arguments or enter into any discussion, but would leave the members to deduct their own conelusions from the figures. He expressed it as his opinion, however, that the importation would have no appreciable effect on the market."

It was my purpose as far as possible to avoid the precipitation of an argument that might in any way mar the harmony of the meeting. Concluding virtually as above, all of which appear ed in the public reports of the meeting there followed no discussion on the facts and figures presented.

M. Sansom of Alvarado then in-ced his resolution, as follows: "Whereas the importation of cattle from Mexico is detrimental to the in-

terests of cattle growers of the United States, therefore, be it,

Resolved, that congress be and is hereby requested to levy a tariff on cattle sufficient to protect the interests of cattle growers of the United States." As under the present law there is a tariff of 20 per cent. ad valorem on imof livestock, this resolution as construed as requesting a duty ifficiently high as to be prohibitory.

T. John Tod of Corpus Christi raised the point of order that under the resolution previously passed declaring GOVERNMENTAL POLICY" this esolution could not be considered. The their sustained the point of order. Vories P. Brown of San Antonio had only a little while before

or rescinded. The result of the adoption of Mr. Brown's motion would have been to declare that the association should enter upon a discussion of the tariff laws pased by the late Demo-cratic congress: for while the resolution of Mr. Sansom only specified "cattle" under the general purposes of this association all classes of livestock and products connected therewith would have been equally entitled to the same other words that we would there debate the tariff question that had been settled by congress, the only national issue virtually existing today between the Democratic and Republican parties, party has ever won a national victory and a question so thoroughly settled by the voice of the votes of the people that the Republican party declares through its leader, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the house, that as a policy of protection the Republican party cannot afford to legislate on the tariff, and could only consider it in-sofar as it might be regarded as an emergency measure to relieve a temporarily embarrassed treasury.

These associations are composed of gentlemen of every political affiliation and I, with others, did not deem it wise, good judgment, expedient or for the best interests of the association to enter into such a discussion, and hence opposed the rescinding of the resolution that had been unanimously passed, which resolution declared in effect the same views. So you see the question before the convention was ether "Mexican cattle" should or not be prohibited importation, as seems to be the general impression. Indeed the situation assumed strictly a politi-

cal view.

Being a Democrat, as I have always been, and of course supposed to be the policy of protectionism and class legislation in all its forms, I could not en dorse a declaration favoring such prin-ciples, nor do I believe that today, were the proposition submitted to the cattlemen of Texas, asking them to en-dorse McKinleyism, they would do otherwise than to repudiate it, as they

did at the last national election.

I understand that my Republican friends are equally sincere in their opinions, nor do I think the less of them for it, for all men who think must arrive at positive conclusions, and, if they are honest, they will dare maintain them. Many of us differ on questions of public policy, yet such differences should never be permitted to mar other relations.

Referring to some of the interviews and to speeches made at the conven-tion, we find the expression "purely business" frequently used, and it is a seductive phrase constantly employed by those seeking protection or special privileges.

They contend that the move or the resolution was not political. Now, let us see as to this.

ongressman Noonan, the only Republican representative in congress from this state, writes, not to the as-sociation, but to his Republican friend, Hon. Mr. Newcomb, "To obtain from those gentlemen composing the con-vention their views relating to the duties that should be assessed on live stock imported from Mexico." Mr. Noonan is an avowed protectionist and staunch Republican. Mr. Newcomb never came before the convention, but had the letter read to it. That is all. Mr. Sansom's politics I do not know, Mr. Sansom's politics I do not know, but I had always imagined him to be a Democrat—possibly a "protection Democrat," if the term is not, within itself, contradictory. The proposition to rescind and thus open up a political dis-cussion was advocated by one strong Republican and another gentleman I would take to be of the same faith, judging from the following clipping from the San Antonio paper: "A

Good Republican."
"Wm. Black of Fort McKavett, a late Republican campaign, is in city," etc. "He is enthusiastic Judge Noonan," etc. And the other advocate to rescind, who spoke on the question, told me that he was a

"protection democrat."
But that is not all as to whether the matter was "purely business" or politi-cal. On Tuesday, the 14th, a commit-tee had been appointed, of which I was a member, to nominate officers for the ensuing year. These nominations are usually tantamount to an election, hence the committee's action was given out to the reporters that evening so that the daily papers of the state the following morning announced the nominations of Mr. Sanson for president, and the various other officers. The San Antonio papers had declared that there was no doubt but that strong protection resolutions would be passed by the convention.

By a strange coincidence, the day of

Mr. Sanson's installation as president of the association the following telegram was received: To Chairman Cattlemen's Convention,

San Antonio, Texas: Sherman, Tex., Jan. 15, 1896.—Greetings: Let me urge urge that your convention express itself forcefully on the needs of the general stock interests of Texas in the way of import duties on foreign products of that kind. It will materially aid in what is being done elsewhere in that direction.

JOHN GRANT, Chairman State Republican Execu-

tive Committee."

Of the significance of all these coincidences and circumstances, I think there is no trouble for any one to understand. To my mind, it was not be a very fine piece of political work, but its construction was too

coarse to ;ass.
Feeling, by the press and others interested, had been wrought to the highest pitch; many, when their personal interests had been appealed to, did not stop to consider how far reaching their action would be, and that a declaration for protection would be a repudiation of their political faith; but thinking from one standpoint only, were led to believe that the cattle interests of Texas were in great jeopardy. This Republican executive committee chairman was well posted on the situation. He, being a cattleman himself, knew that for broad gauge views and honesty of purpose the cattlemen were the peers of any class of people at the same time he knew that in their big-heartedness they were the most impulsive and responsive people on earth. He knew that they were sensitive and jealous of their interests, and ever ready to resist any encroachment on their rights. He knew that the ques-tion had been agitated and that feeling was running at high tide, and many had been lured by seductive arguments. He knew that the strings had been highly strung, and believed that if they were touched through the proper medium, they would give forth sweetest strains to his Republican ears, and that the music would roll on and on until in thunder tones the welkin would ring out through these United States that Democracy had been repudiated by the cattlemen of the great state of Texas, and that they were ready to follow the great champion of protection, William McKinley, in whose protection, William McKinley, in whose interest as a presidential candidate he is now endeavoring to manipulate the Republican party in this state.

Surely no good Democrat could afford to allow himself to be used as a tool in such a scheme, nor could any association of citizens, organized for mu-

tual benefit, improvement and development of their interests, composed of in-dividuals of every political faith, afford to commit their friends as an organ-ization to any special political creed; nor could an association of less than one hundred members afford to de-

clare on a policy for the live stock men of Texas so far reaching as this.
This is in substance the whole proceedings on this much discussed sub-ject, and I think it will not be difficult for any one of ordinary visition to discover the milk in the cocoanut.

As to the various interviews I think foregoing is a sufficient answer, save to refer to one in which the author mentions the fact of this being "con-vention year," and intimating that those who opposed the consideration of his resolution were affil ting with "bees humming in their ears." I do not know at whom his insinuation was cast, but simply desire to say for his information, so far as I am concerned, that I am not now, and have never been, nor do I ever expect to be in been, nor do I ever expect to be in politics. The only public service I have ever done has been done in behalf of the cattle interests of the country; and to what purpose I think is well known to almost every stockman of the state. For any such service or the positions I have taken at various times in discharge of the duties imposed, I have

Now I will give you the figures referred to and let those interested in the same work out conclusions if they Total cattle estimated in the United States Jan. 1, 1895....52,095,563 Total cattle in Texas assessed Total cattle in Texas assessed Tot I cattle in Texas assessed Total cattle in Texas assessed 1895 ..... 4,873,898 To 1 decrease in Texas 1890-

little more than 35 per cent. , What has been the effect on market

Counties in Texas in which cattle raising is recognized as the industry, number 135, and cover an area of 112,-249,600 acres. This range of country contained in 1890, 4,451,760 cattle.

This range of cattle country contained in 1895, 2,907,277 cattle.

Decrease on ranges 1890 to 1895, 1,-

544,483 cattle. Receipts at the four principal markets, viz: Chicago, Kan-sas City, St. Louis and Omaha markets, viz: Chicago, Kan-sas City, St. Louis and Omaha

Falling off from 1894 to 1895.... 620,096 With a constantly increasing popula-tion does the market respond to supply and demand? Texas contributed to the northwestern ranges, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas City direct in 1895

from February 15 to December 1st, 538,-This includes only Texas cattle yarded in southern yards at Kansas City. to Chicago St. Louis and Omaha will probably foot up equally as much or more than the above figures, though

is exact data I have not ben able to Texas may safely be estimated to have shipped out during the year 1895

1,200,000 cattle. ...And depleted her stock according to assessments from 1894 to 1895, 416,076. Total number of Mexican cattle imported into the United States since the tariff went into effect the last of August, 1894, 289,363; of these there were imported in 1894, 44,690; in 1895, 244,673, These importations were distributed through the various ports and classed

Total	87,798 89,575 56,942 6,219 9,499 17,501 16,382
Nogales	30,000 12,000 16,000 10,000 5,267 3,000 78,267
Brownville	2,500 3,500 7,000 1,000 1,000 2,000
Arego	4,050 6,487 10,093 7,666 643 1,722 8,350 34,798
Eagle Pass	6,771 21,881 4,877 3,290 4,614 6,398 72,083
El Paso and Sub- ports	2,421 10,900 2,421 5,104 2,634
	2 years and up. 2 s l's s. 2 s s. 1 s s. 1 s s. 1 s and stags
	Steers, Steers, Cows Cows Helfers, Helfers, Calves Bulls an

Classes of Nogales are estimated on basis of El Paso and Brownsville classes are estimated on basis of Lar-

Of these Mexican cattle there imported into Texas during the year 1895 for grazing, 142,988, leaving number to other states and the markets, 101,-688, the bulk of which must have gone to the market.

Texas also imported from the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi in 1895, 154,340 cattle. in 1895, 154,340 cattle.

Net importations of Mexican cattle for grazing and maturing amount to about 1-3 per cent of estimated stock of cattle in the United States.

Should this effect the market value of Of the importations from Mexico I can count about 30,000 which had been carried across the Rio Grande to seek

Should these Texas citizens not be allowed to return home with their cat-Texas was shipping beef into Mexico. Will she not again soon be doing the The gathers and deliveries of herds in Mexico amount to about 60 per cent of cattle claimed by the owners.

Reports show deaths from Texas fever in the state of Texas during.

the year 1895 to be 9780

easture, and the total may amount to

These figures and data are given imply as information to the cattlemen of the country, from which they may make their own deductions and draw

OUR BEST CUSTOMER The best customer the country has is Great Britain and Ireland, and worth more to the United States than all the balance of the world besides. During the year ending June 30, 1895, the trade balance due this country from England was two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. In trading with other nations one hundred and fifty millions of this balance was lost; in other words this country had to pay balances to Austria. France, Italy, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Venezuela, China, Japan, Hawaii, East Indies and Africa. The next best customer to England is Canada which country paid a balance of sixteen millions of dollars. Trade with Germany gave us a balance of nine million dollars. The British receive United States products with very few restrictions, the only important one being that they will not receive cattle alive to be grazed but take all the beef that we can send, or live cattle to be killed on arrival. The French and Germans impose some restrictions and some prohibitive duties and the and some prohibitive duties and the trade with those countries might be increased by reciprocity treaties.-Live

THINNING ORCHARD TREES. Every one can and does take an interest in the fruit garden. It is a pleasure to see a well kept orchard, with trees in a thrifty condition, for then we may expect fine fruit, but without paying attention to the trees, first quality fruit cannot be had. When the weather will permit, the present is a good season to thin out apple trees, pear trees, etc., of course, to thin them out in a satisfactory manner, requires judgment. In going around we often see neglected trees with far too much wood in them; thin any such that the fruit can get light and sunshine. It is better to have one barrel of first-class apples than two or more of inferior quality.-American Gardening.

Hygiene that he cured two young women of consumption by giving them all the peanuts they could eat. They had taken cod liver oil and tonics until nearly dead. He fed them peanuts a year and allowed them to inhale vine-gar fumes when they were pronounced cured. The peanut, he says, is an ex-cellent fat producer. He declares that it beats the Koch lymph, and is the most satisfactory treatment he ever tried for lung diseases.

#### HORSES AND MULES

THE FUTURE OF THE HORSE. (Extract from address of F. J. Berry before Illinois Stock Breeders' meet-

It has been published in our newspapers throughout the country that electricity has knocked out the horse and made him cheap and that electric and steam motors have taken the place of horses, and I have received a great many letters from all over this counfor my opinion on this subject. must say this is an erroneous idea. Horses, ever since the early days of the there being a decrease in their use there will be a large increase, because the uses for which horses are required are increasing. It is true electricity has taken the place of a great many street car horses, but where it has shut off the demand in one place it has created a demand in others. For instance, every line of electric or cable cars or elevated roads for rapid transit has caused people to build farther out from business centers, when they can keep and use horses that they would not had they continued to live near the center of the cities. Then again, people far out on the electric lines will go to the business portion of the cities to buy goods and these go :: have to be delivered with horses, so, the whole, the demand created by

the rapid transit lines will very nearly offset the horses that are thrown out of use by electricity. As for electric and other motors we have read so much about giving speed trials all over the country and the prediction that they will take the place of horses for com-mercial purposes in our cities, I want to say to you that this can never be done, as steam or electric motors can never be used in our streets; they would cause great destruction of human life and the city authorities would never allow them to be used in the cities, so this is out of the question Then comes the bicycle which has worked some injury to our liveries, but horses that are used in liveries are but a drop in the bucket and will never be missed from the trade. Bicycle riders are a class of people that could hardly afford the expense of a borses are very expensive.

horse, as horses are very expensive.
The vehicles, keeping them in repair
and the boarding of horses, all of
which is expensive, will only be borne by the lover of horses and people that are able to keep them.

As we read in the "Good Book" false prophets will come and cry, "Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not," for the horse is here to stay. So never mind the clamor of people who know nothing about the business, and never in all time to come will horses be made less use of than during the past ten years; so let us breed the highclass, light harness and heavy-draft

CARE OF THE STALLION. A correspondent writes:
"I have a stallion which I wish to place in a box stall away from other horses. I have a building which was used for a chicken house two years, but has had no chickens in it since January, 1894. Is there anything wrong in using it for the horse? What is a good feed for a stallion to insure good condition for service next season? He is a Clyde, ten years old, bay and weighs about 1400 pounds, and was im-

ported from Canada when about four years old." A chicken house that has not been used for chickens since the date named would, if otherwise suitable, be a proper place to keep the stallion separated from other horses. We would see, however, that it was very thoroughly-cleaned so that all odors and possible parasites peculiar to chickens, if any remain removed. In short we main, were removed. In short, we would make the place just as comfortaorder to have him in good condition for next season, it is a much simpler matter than many novices seem to suppose. Unexperienced persons often jry to have the stallion in fine show condition when the season opens, and to that end think that various drugs, roots, appetizers are necessary, and that the horse must be carefully housed and carefully blanketed, etc. This is not the case. He should not be loaded with fat, his muscles should not be permitted to become soft and flabby for want of exercise and the high condition which

results of this kind of mangement is a lusion and a snare that will prove itself by the results or rather the lack of results in the season's work. All these things should be dispensed with, and it may be laid down as a rule that a healthy horse needs no medicine or stimulants of any kind to put him in condition for the stud. What he does need is to be well and regularly fed on healthy, nutritious food, with plenty of exercise every day to keep his muscles firm and hard. He also wants to be well groomed so that his coat may be kept in good condition and that he may present a good apparence. Frequent brushing and rubbing are proper, and the mane and tail should be especially looked to, with reference to cleanliness and, if dirty, soap should be used for clearing. When this attention to cleanliness is paid there will be little danger of having a fine tail or mane ruined by rubbing. As to food, it should consist chiefly of good sound oats, a grain that is plentiful and cheap this year. is nothing better than this, but it may be varied occasionally by a ration of corn or barley, for animals are like men n this respect and are benefited by judicious variety. These changes wisely and not violently made are conducive to health. Wheat bran is a good adjunct to the grain ration and should always be at hand. It is, among other

things, one of the best and safest regu-lators of the bowels that can be used, and is rich in some of the more impor-tant elements of nutrition. As to quantity, no specific rules can be laid down, because it is largely a question of appetite and depends a good deal, also, on the amount of exercise that is given. Some horsemen prefer to feed three times and some four times a day, but in no case should more be given than is promptly eaten up, and if any remains in the box it should be removed promptly and the quantity reduced at the next feeding accordingly. As a rule, it is safe to feed all that a horse will eat with relish, providing he has plenty and free from mold and dust, and the stall be kept clean, be well lighted and well ventilated. What is desired for the purpose about which our correspondent inquires is to bring the horse up to the beginning of the next season in perfect health. A show condition, or any attempt to produce it, should be

HORSES IN ENGLAND. It appears by the report from the de-partment of agriculture that during partment of agriculture that during the first eight months of the year 22,755 American horses were sold in Great Britian, against 15,614 for the same period of 1894. The average price for American geldings for this year was \$155.50; for Canadian, \$141, and for German, \$56. The low valuation of the German animals wes because of their inferior quality. Germany is a losse inferior quality. Germany is a large importer of fine horses from Russia, "showing that opportunity exists also there for intelligent horse breeders of the United States."

Venture stock farm has just sold nine head to Texas parties, among them being a grand young stallion, a five-year-old son of Onward, first dam a producer, by Egbert 1136; second dam by Ashland Chief 751 (dam of Norther, 2:13 1-4; third dam by Clark Chief, 89; fourth dam by Edwin Forrest. They Greeks, have been used for pleasure call him Theorist 19251. He is a magner of the district, and dozens more in my opinion they will be so used for all time to come, and instead of pounds. His colts are all fine lookers, and whenever broken have always shown speed. He should be a valuable addition to the breeding interests of Texas, and the people of Pilot Point, Tex., may conugratulate themselves upon this addition to their horse stock. Mr. E. Emberson, who owns a large ranch near Pilot Point, was the purchaser. Price of stallion was \$1400.

When colts are fed heavily and are growing rapidly, do not get plenty of exercise, the limbs are liable not to develop in proportion to the rest of the frame and soon become too weak to support the heavy body. A proper amount of daily exercise will generally prove an efficient remedy.

John Kenny of Oswego, Kan., is wintering his stable of horses in Chanute, Kan. Mr. Kinney's stable includes such good ones as Bob Riley (p.), 2:15 1-2, that started in the green class last season and was entered through the Texas circuit, and John Kenn (p.), 2:16, black gelling by Aladdin, and a number

Laurel, 2:09 1-4, by Brown Hal, raised three foals before going on to the turf, one being by Discretion, son of Onward; one by Red Wilkes, and one by Talisman, brother to Star Pointer, 2:04 1-2.

granted to a Goldsmith in 1724 by Queen Anne. It will eventually pass into the possession of Alden Gold-smith, son of the late James H. Gold-

Old Jerome Eddy, 2:16 1-2, will not be sold at Jewett's dispersal sale. Mr. Jewett will place him where he will be tenderly cared for in his old age.

Among the forty mares that have been booked to Baron Wilkes are the two fast performers, Whisper, 2:08 8-4, and Edith H., 2:10 3-4. W. W. Bair, the man who drove

Maud S. to her record, is clerking in Philadelphia hotel. A pacer by Patchen Wilkes in the stable of Frank Voorhees, at the Buf-falo driving park, is called a second

A number of buyers are shipping horses from Kansas to Alabama, one man alone having bought over 300 head from one county in the last three

A half interest in Jo He, 2:10, has been sold by W. W. Sims, Fulton, Mo., to James W. Sims of the same place. Gil Curry, the trainer, has in his sta

Curry, 2:09 1-2. Chime's has the slowest record of any of the producing sons of Beautiful Bells, yet he has to his credit the fast-

ble a brother to the fast pacer, Gil

European horsemen have been trying to buy Baron Dillon, 2:12, by Baron Robert Bonner is going to build training stable at Tarrytown.

While Joe Patchen was down at the Alamance farm last fall he served two Afrite, 2:08 1-4, is much sought after but his owner thinks well amough of him to keep him.

Baron Dillon, 2:12, may go to Eu-

The redoubtable Bob Kneebs does not get acknowledge defeat in his fight against imprisonment in Germany.

where he has been convicted of ringing Bethel under the name Nelly Kneebs. as he has appealed his case to a night court. Kneebs is still making vehement assertions of his innocence of the charge against him, and declares he will produce Bethel from the country where he claims she has always been. American horsemen generally regard Kneebs as guilty of ringing Bethel in Germany, and had she been in this country she would have been produced long ago. The doughty western driver may delay his punishment, but in the end it is quitely likely that he will have to submit to it.—The Horse World.

Azote, 2:04 3-4, is jogging as sound as

Robert Bonner expects Sunol, 2:08 1-4, to lower her record.

It is now said that Peter Duryea paid but \$2640 for Be Sure, 2:06 3-4. Rolfus, who gave Be Sure his record, again has him in charge, and will campaign him

According to the report of the Kansas' state board of agriculture the number of horses in that state is estimated at \$52,789, valued at \$23,878,092, an average

R. T. Covey, Pueblo, Colo., is wintering quite a number of good horses and giving them regular winter work. In his string are such good ones as Troublesome, 2:14 1-2; Rose, 2:19 1-2; Howell, 2:18 1-2, and Vernie McGregor, 2:26.

It is said that the director of the Russian imperial stud has cabled its representative, now in New York, to at once obtain prices at which Baron Wilkes, Simmons, Guy Wilkes, Patchen Wilkes, Jay Bird and Young Jim can be bought, delivered at the royal stud.

Bonnie Boy, Patchen Wilkes' famous speed-siring son, was never worked for speed until he was brought. East a few weeks ago. He surprised everyone by acting like a race horse as soon as he was asked to step any, and now he can trot a 2:30 gait, and by shifting the bit in his mouth he can be set to pacing, at which gait he can show better than a 2:20 clip and he never offers to mix

FOLD MINES OF CRIPPLE CREEK. From Harper's Weekly.

Cripple Creek, a far as it is now known, embraces a little area, all told, perhaps of not more than three miles.

It contains, all told, perhaps eight or ten square miles of ground. This at the outside would yield six or seven hundred full claims. On these there would be a possibility, I do not say a probability, of finding veins rich enough to bear the cost of working. There are in the district, so far, some twelve thousand located claims. You may judge of the probable value of the most

course the many are merely fractional. About thirteen hundred are patented, and have title established. Of these thirteen hundred, two hundred are shipping ore. In other words, there are ten thousand claims in the district that so far as developed are practically worth noithing at all. To put the matter in an other way,

Of these nine hundred or more compa-in all, own producing mines. And of the circulars which the countless mining brokers scatter broadcast, you will read of this or that company which will be a dividend-payer the very next week, or the verp next month, or something like that, and whose stock may be bought now for a song, and later be worth par. And they point to numerous instances—to such splendid mines at the Portland, for example. Just a year ago stock in the Portland was selling at 40 cents, and now it is somewhere around 200, and paying a dividend of number of such instances as this, so that it is slight wonder that people should lose their senses and invest in all sorts of worthless and "wild-cat" schemes that are thrown on the market. Be if you will recall to mind that the gold kings of California did not make their money mining in the hills, but by manipulation on the stock exchanges, you may perhaps conclude to keep your money in a safe place. I do not mean that all of the stocks of-fered on the exchanges of Colorado are worthless, but I do mean to say that most of the companies that are being floated are offered in the East are the sort that have no standing, or will bring in Colorad onothing like the price asked for them in the East. It is a fact that more money is always spent on the claims next adjoining a bonanza

mine than is ever taken out of the mine In colorado, or for that matter, all over the mining Wetst, they divide mine-owners into producers and consumers—into men who put mone y into a mine and the men who get money out of it. The meanig of this is that mining has come to be a business or a science which requires skill and training, and technical knowledge, and the same amount of shrewdness and ability which is required for success in any other line of trade. There may be greaer follies than for an Eastern man to put his money into Colorado gold mines. Just at the moment I think of one—that is, speculating in mining

VALUES IN NEW MEXICO. For the purpose of taxation the New Mexico board of equalization has placed the following values on live stock in

the following values on live stock in that territory:

All stock horses \$5 per head, cow ponies at \$10 per head, American horses \$30 per head, American mules at \$40 per head, Mexican mules at \$10 per head, burros at \$2 per head, stock cattle south of the 25th parallel \$7 per head, stock cattle north of said parallel at \$2 per head, all improved sheep at 75 cents per head, all Angora goats or graded Angora goats that produce a fleece that is chipped for market shall be assessed at \$2 per head, all common goats that produce no clip or fleece shall be assessed at 50 cents per head, all improved cattle that are suitable for dairy purposes, shall be assessed at for dairy purposes, shall be ass \$25 per head.

According to the census of 1891, the whole population of Ireland amounted to 4,706,163 persons; of these 75 per cent or 3,529,622 were Catholics; 602,300 were members of the (disestablished) church of Ireland; 446,687 were Presbyterians and 127,544 were Baptists, Methodists, etc.

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 surPRIL, 1880.

others do, and, of course, can be educated. By tak-seed from ewes that were a-born, and of employing to were twin-produced, it of any flock-master to get of twins than he would of twins than he wor tely to do," says the Ag-al. "Nor is this all, for must be a good keeper o favor large increases. breeds of sheep are nat-oductive than others, the borset Horns being probt productive of any.
hould be a large percentewes depends, of course,
he flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter good management, make arage of them after they at he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the sent, the ewes when coupled ms into a forcing piece of is clover or rape, which is to old shepherds to be one noting the object in view. sters, no doubt, not to induce the twin-bearing their flocks which, as a and to be those who either rms on which flocks are ocjected to great scarcity or nagement in the general n is often the rule. Shepss under such masters ave no encouragement to of things. Only when and shepherds work hand other can the best results only large sheep owners he right sort of man has master should take care i, as large numbers do. pherds remaining on rom youth to old age, or customary to find this in and middle of the present lthough agricultural la-out more than formerly, a are still to be found, erds take the greates in the welfare of the ave to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it lered to include the pro-lets and even quartettes ating the propensity it slopes into a prodigious ewe may possibly year y than she can bring up, y imparts the milk-bearal to the other, howt invariably, but it must he constitution of the par three lambkins, eat the strain would they begin to grow big. Ie trough of food should applied both to ewes and such circumsta ewes have to rear mo be they should have t tance and be adequate serve when the

the disease known as a due to hereditary original lambs become affecte curious things a tapeworm should has lived for month h of a sheep, either hay made from it, s should mature fr res that are found in the brain of the disease of which the is giddiness, due to the brain of these blade y strange. It is by no than many other things the life of an animal. wever, wholly discharge the belief that any live into existence without into existence without rit be an animal or a these changes of a worn re any more strange and m the changes which dergoes, as from a but-a caterpillar, this into a thing like a dried, curled ng like a dried, curled hen into the beautiful hat flits among the flowthe nectar during its life, the purpose of which eggs to reproduce its die and disappear. But s a veritable pest of the nything of the cause which has its home for on the sh disease caused by

nwhat amusing to read in old explanations of various dis-

sheep, and of which the

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EXPOSITION.

1895

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BULLS.
Grace's Solo, 37,554-W. Hamilton, Webberville, Te Harry Branch, 32,436—J. Mrs A. Willimin, Raisin, Harry Flagg, 41.566—W. to W. T. Henson, Wills Po-lie of St. Lambert, 41 White to W. N. Murphy

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver,
Gray to G. W. McDonald,
Lottie's Tormentor, 32,
White to W. N. Murphy,
Moro St. Lambert, 29,724ton to W. Boyce, Greggs, D Ponal's Cactus, 32,707-liams to T. J. Brown, San COWS AND HEIFI Bicycle Girl, 109.658-T. C. R. Wright, Mexia. Buttercup of the Brook, 10 Webb to C. R. Wright, Me Chula Vista, 97,188—L. P to J. C. Munden Marshall. Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. F C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145—H Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Will Leonette's Orange, 108.

Mamie Heneger, 57.789—V Prime II., 79,142—Parks M. L. Hagard, Midiothian. Queen of the Prairies II. Andrews to H. L. Red St. Lambert's Montezuma Haywood to J. C. Mur

Shall.
Sallie Fair, 62.660—J. L. M.
W. Persohn, McKinney,
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187—J.
to W. E. Johnson, Millican, Susie Kilgore, 109,146—He Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wi Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mont Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—He Bro. to W. C. Willie Howard, W. C. Hooker, Mone Howard, 102,001—He Willie Howard, 102,001—Hd
Bro. to W. C. Hoeker, Mon
Transfers for the week c
cember 24, 1895:
Canvasser, 31,110—R. Olive
Howard, Quanah.
Captain Herne, U. S., 32.
Willis to T. E. Lancaster, 7
Ching Grove, 42,251—Mrs

China Grove, 42,261—Mrs. son to J. M. Cardwell, Lock Colonel Harry, 42.001—A. 1 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 37056—W., gomery to W. V. Elsell, Bra. Golden Rob., 35,276—S. T.

E. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976—A.

sey to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277—J.
to W. A. Northington, Span Tomentor F. of Lawn, 42,7
Foster to R. W. Willis, T
COWS AND HEIFE Anna Field. 93,241-Estate

Burts to Mrs. A. G. B Worth.
Argyle's Hugo, 107,832-W. S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J. to S. L. Barnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108-W. A E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Bonnie Signaldina, 108,68 Wright to J. M. Lang, Mex Calico Landseer, 108,740—D Calco Lannseer, 1887, 1881 Kins to S. L. Burnan, Austin Clara, Princess, 97,186—Mr Laird to W. A. C. Waugh, aird to W. A. C. Waugh, Cream Pat Pogis, 109,178—J to W. A. Northington, Spar Doriava's Conan, 108,57 Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. Burnap, A -Parks

Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, 55, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw's Effle P., 79.464 Parks & Pa & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81,831-W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. Wi
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Daisy, 93,831—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Ferris Signal, 109,365—J. I

A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—H chett to M. B. Hastain, Alp Golden May. 73,511—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81.730-Est Burts to Mrs. A. G. I Worth. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954-J Joel's Calico, 108,613-E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

Karanina Pogis, 101.863-crecht to H. H. McBride, C Kate Putnam II., 107,094-S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 109,205 precht to H. H. McBride, O Katie Perry, 110,325 G. P Darroch, Kerrville Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,20 precht to H. H. McBride, C Kitty S. H., 62.084-H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phair. Indy Pogis Lowndes, 93
Abbott to H. H. McBride, Laura Clement, 65.361-J. to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel Laurette Rioter, 109,207. bott to H. H. McBride, O'L Leslie Signal, 105,910-Te & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Lois Lowndes, 100,289-J to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. Po Bomar, Gainesville

Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hudgi Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal, 109.361 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash, Mary Annersly, 94 110-W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville, May Amber, 109,181-J A. Northington, Spanis Melrose Marden. 79.756 Harris to Parks & Parks. 79.756-Miss Araby Pogis, 109,180 to W. A. Northington, Mittle Gray, 110,023-B. P. J. D. Gray, Terrelt. Monarch's May, Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash, Orange Pearl II., 89,222—Tris & Hardin to Parks & Pa Osa T., 64.673—Parks & P & Gill. Nash.

Oxford Teny, 93.840-W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Persian Nora, 107,826—J. W. A. Northington, Spanis Queen Marjoram, 109 690 der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv Resedene May, 60,685-J. I J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell, Hardin to Parks & Parks, Ex Sadie Glenn III. ris & Hardin to Parks &

Shellie, 92.024-W. J. Owens Moore, Naples. Sibyl Scales Pogts, 109,206procht to H. H. McBride, O' Texas Modesty, 101.032-W. der to E. P. Bomar, Caineav The Young Widow, 11.505-bott of H. H. McDow, 11.505cht to H. H. McBride, bott to H. H. McBride. O'Da Tommie Montgomery, 109 6 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth. Tormentor's Pride, 64.730 Ponder to E. P. Romar. Gal Vic Scales Posis, 109.208-precht to H. H. McReide, O'l Welcome Lags, 108.215

Widow's Little Baby, 109,4
Abbett to H. H. McRide, O'
Yeleta Ports H., 109,177—I
to W. A. Northington, Span to W. A. Northington, Span Zingara Pogis, 84,968—W. to F. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Zula Landseer, 87,196—W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

Welcome Lass, 105.916—Ter

CATTLE

Dealers in stock cattle say that there is plenty of inquiry from the country for good feeders, but so few cattle are coming that don't show flesh that it is hard to get enough together to make a showing. Farmers are not disposed to ship stock cattle in when feed is so plenty unless they are forced to in order to raise money. The prices of feeders and fat cattle will have to get farther apart before much business can be done in this department.—Drovers'

Cattle in Argentine are said to be in excellent condition this year and for that reason offer a stronger competi-tion with our cattle in British markets. They are being marketed in large numbers, also, which indicates that the trade is growing rapidly. The experi-mental shipments made a few years ago were not very successful, becaus the cattle were wild and the worry and excitement of a long voyage made them undesirable on the London market. The grazers in Argentine have overcome this to a large extent by domesticating their cattle so that they will feed on the ocean trip and are salable when they arrive at the port of debarkation. Being entirely grass-fed and an uncertain breed they hardly class with good corn-fed steers from the United States, but they nevertheless fill up a big hole in the consump-tive demand and so lessen the demand for our cattle very much. Chicago Drovers Journal.

Col. J. H. Pickrell is giving some very interesting reminiscences of the days when famous Shorthorn cattle In his article in the last Breeders Gazette Le gives par iculars of the of 109 head at New York mills in 1873 old, male and female, big and little sold at an average of over \$3500 per head, the 8th Duchess of Geneva selling at \$40,600. The colonel was there to buy some cattle that day and had a commission to go over \$20,000 for one animal, but he says those who failed to get any cattle that day made the money and he was one of them. Such prices for any kind of live stock are only to be compared with Kaifir mining boom prices. They have no foundation in fact and outside of serving as a world-wide advertisement they do more harm than good .- Drovers' Jour-

Merkel, Tex., Jan. 25.-Raising cattle on the farm and the best results in opinion is something like this: Have all of your calves to come as near as possible in the month of April, and about the 1st of November cut them off from the cows and put ther in a pen for about ten or fifteen days, where they have the chance of plent; of water and also roughness and at the same time a small quantity of crushed corn or cotton seed or cotton seed with a small quantity of corn and cotton seed meal so as to get them started to eating while in the lot, and when they are thoroughly weaned and get started to eating, then put them in a small but good pasture and continue the feeding until the winter is over and the grass is good enough to give them all they want. Then put them on the grass where they can have plenty of room and don't molest them during the summer, and be careful that there is no bull with the heifers. When the grass begins to fail in the fall commence feeling cotton seed as during the winter before, or if in a grain country commence with crushed feed and continue this until about the first of April or May, or even later still; and by that time have them good fat and you will have something like 1000 to son grass by plowing it up and letting 1190 pound cattle out of all the steers it freeze out as we supposed, but to not fat they will fatten soon after and pay well for the feed and attention.

and ate every root they could find. In the course of a week we could see that Now the better stock you have the better success you will have in this

business. Yours truly, W. N. M. GRIMMET. The above is one of the kind of let rs we like to recel ve.good, plain practhat very many old cows that die during the winter could be brough through by weaning the calves in fall.

CATTLE RAISING AND ENSILAGE IN BEE COUNTY. Beeville, Texas.—Fine rains have been alling here lately. The ground is thoroughly soaked and has been in prime condition for farming ever since last summer. The farmers have taken advantage of this fact and most them already have their farms all plowed and ready for planting. Prospects are that the cotton acreage will be still further reduced. Feed crops and improved livestock and truck farming are receiving more atten-tion. The largest cattle feeders here are Messrs, Kohler & Heldenfels and Mr. John I. Clare. The latter is feed-ing a large number of beeves on cotton seed meal and bulls with good success. The former firm are the pioneers in the feeding business here. They have about six hundred threes and fours at their pens near town that would make an attractive exhibit at any live stock fair. They are mostly high grade red Durhams and Herefords, and mostly of their own raising. The pens, feed troughs, water troughs and hay racks, etc., are models of their kind. The pens are on a hill side in a grove of large spreading liveoaks, which grove extends over much of the adjacent small pastures where the sleek contented and beautiful animals exer-cise and sleep. Water is supplied by wind mills. The principal feed is sorghum ensilage, to which is added a small ingredient of cotton seed meal. raw cotton seed, plemelons, turnip and ear corn, each ear being chopped into four pieces with hatchets by Mexicans, or the ear being crushed in a horse-power crusher. The large hay-ricks are also kept filled with sorghum hay. This firm bought, under contract, most of the cotton seed from local gins and claim that the crude seed, with plenty of roughness, makes excellent With such abundance of such a.combination of feed every animal can be suited, some prefering one kind and others another kind, though most of them prefer ensilage to any other

These enterprising gentlemen are continually experimenting with various kinds of feed crops, so much so that their farm is much frequented by old farmers from all parts of the country, who also make many inquiries by mail. The crops noticed by the News correspondent were corn, sorghum, Kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn, peas, piemelons, millet, turnips, watermelons, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, beets, potatoes, etc., about forty acres being also put in fruit trees vines, strawberries, etc., and irrigated from a 500,000-gallon reservoir on a hill, supplied by two large wind mills from two drilled wells. In the reservoir is also a large quantity of fine fish that are kept and handled and utilized as much as a poultry yard

## Your money

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

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

would be, making a pretty and interesting sight. Some beeves out of the above mentioned pens last season av-eraged 1054 pounds net and sold for 5 1-4 cents per pound in Chicago, and attracting wide attention as Texas cattle. Messrs. Kohler & Heldenfels also have large breeding pastures, from which they design keeping their beefmaturing pastures and feeding yards

Supplied.

The News coffrespondent saw in Atascosa county a short time since a German feeding a fine bunch of steers with a combination of his own inven-tion, and, like that of the Beeville gentlemen, all raised upon his own land and mostly by the labor of his own family. The basis of his combina-tion fed is cactus stirred up like slaw on a horse-power machine, to which he adds cotton seed (straight), crushed corn and sorghum hay. His supply of cactus is inexhaustible, for, like mil-lions of acres in Western Texas, there are many tons of this valuable stock feed per acre, the juicy leaves affording both water and feed and in the drouths saving the cattle industry from being wiped completely out of existence. This Atascosa man, as well as the Beeville firm, also raises hogs among his beeves, as hogs require no extra feed Essex is the favorite breed at Beeville and the fine stock of hogs are no less interesting and attractive than the beeves, with whom they seem to live in perfect contentment. The piemelor crop (six acres) at Beeville was more especially intended for the hogs, being eagerly devoured by them after being chopped open with hoes. These melons are stored on the ground in large pens without cover and seemed to be unaffected by any kind of weather. It is a most prolific and valuable crop. Peanuts and sweet potatoes grow to perfection here, the latter crop for 1835 being enormous and one of the best and cheapest articles of diet for man or beast.—Dallas News.

RISK IN EXPORTING CATTLE. Charles O. Robinson in Breeders' Ga-

zette: I will say in regard to the export cattle trade that this is a very uncertain business. For instance, up to within the past month the exporters have been losing a large amount of money. Since that time they have made as high as \$15 to \$20 per head. This is a business where a man can lose a fortune and make a fortune in a year, and while we confidently believe that there is no great profit in this class of business, we think that the exporters, as a class are like all other business men-that is, they would not follow the business unless there was something in it for them. Export cattle at the present time are costing on an average four and one-fourth cents per opund. They are worth in England eleven and one-half cents per pound. Figure the cost of a steer weighing 1400 pounds at four and one-fourth cents per pound and it is \$59.50 on the Chicago market. Add to this the ocean freight, insurance, commission on the other side, feed in etc., which amounts to \$20 to \$25 per head, according to the demand for vessel space at different seasons of the year. This makes the bullock cost \$80 to \$85 in England. This bullock will dress say 58 per cent or 812 pounds. This figured at eleven and one-half cents per pound, estimated dressed weight, which includes the offal thrown in, leaves a margin of profit of \$9 to \$13 per head. There is great risk in this class of business, as exporters have to engage ocean freight three or four where such men as Hathaway add Morris would rather lose the ocean freight than ship the eattle.

JOHNSON GRASS ROOTS FOR COWS. Last February and March we tried to kill out about twenty acres of Johnand the heifers about 700 or 800. That our astonishment we found that a lot does well, and if a few of them are of hungry lean cows followed the plow And I am of the opinion that this is the cows were picking up and looking the surest money that a man can make. much better and the ones we were milking gave three times as much wilk as they did before they commenced to eat Johnson grass roots. The field put us in little fuel above the ground but when the plow was put in enough firewood could be got out of half an acre to run three fires all through winter. The Johnson grass roots to us was a bonanza. If you are short of feed put the plow in and cultivate the Johnson grass crop and feed your cows at the same time. We did not kill that Johnson grass by plowing it up to freeze. It is there to stay. We are convinced that there to stay. We are convinced that the only way to kill it is to let it alone -Amarillo Champion.

DRY MURRAIN We have frequently been asked the cause of death of cattle which have seemingly had all necessary care for thrifty growth. In many cases we could not understand why death occurred, but if we may bring our own experience to our readers they may find a reason for their loss in a number of cases. Until the last two weeks there was an abundance of sorghum and milo maize stalks in the pasture to keep the bunch of cattle in good grow-There is 100 acres in the pasture in which the cattle roamed, and it had not been grazed for a year. After the sorghum and mile maize stalks had been eaten the cattle ate the grass. At all times there was plenty of fresh water within reach of the cattle which were brought up nightly, except three nights last week. On Saturday a fat spring calf died, and on Sunday morning a yearling ceased to be. An examination showed that death have resulted from constipation, and here we may say that the cattle had not been salted for three weeks. The stomachs of the animals were clogged with dry grass and the intestines falled to throw the matter off. Two more head of stock were drawn up in the hind quarters and could hardly walk. On Sunday night the bunch of cattle was driven up and given all the salt they could eat. One of the flicted steers ate ravenously and drank a great deal of water. In two hours he was all right, and the other one has also recovered. A gallon of oil would not have acted better or quicker than the salt did in this case.-Amarillo Champion.

THE MOST PROFITABLE STEERS. It would not be possible to fix an age for feeding steers for the block which would be the best for all circumstances. But it is correct to say that they should be fed when young. They will grow more quickly then, and at a less cost relatively for food. The food of maintenance is less and so is the labor of attendance. Steer calves born in the spring should by no sys-tem of rearing on cultivated farms be allowed to get much beyond three years of age before they reach the block. If they could be made ready when two years or a little better, the returns would doubtless be more satisfactory. When the calves are dropped fall, they should be made to reach the market at about twenty seven to thirty-three months old.

Light steers are unquestionably the most profitable. A steer, by fair feeding, can be made to reach 1100 to 1400 pounds when twenty-four to thirty months old but to make him to the contract of the contra months old, but to make him go to 160 or 1800 pounds will require from three to four years under similar feeding. The further we get away from the birth period, the more slowly does the

Farmer. SHORTHORN CATTLE. However estimates of the Shorthorn as a dairy breed may differ, all stock-

animal increase in weight. Light and quickly matured steers also bring a much better price in the market than those of heavy weight. Everywhere in

arable sections farmers should cease to grow heavyweight steers.—Prairie

men unite in classing it among the best beef breeds. That the Shorthorn worthily holds this place at the head of the list was proved in the late New York stockers. York stock show where the honors were carried off by a Shorthorn heifer, who won the grand sweepstakes for best steer or heifer, any age, breed or

grade Abroad the verdict of the Fat Stock show at Birmingham was confirmed at Smithfield, where, at the very best show ever held, a Shorthorn helfer, Frederica, was again the victor, sweep-ing all before her and securing the cup for the best of her breed, the cup for the best female, the championship for the best animal in the show, and the Queen's cup for the best animal bred by the exhibitor. The total prizes won by the heifer at the sho wamounted \$4000. The victory was a popular because the helfer was the property of the queen. Like the American, the English champion belonged to the Cruickshank strain of Shorthorn. Frederica was sired by Volunteer, which was by the great Sittyton bull Goudomar, whise dam was by Cumberland. Tidy Girl, the American champion, was ired by Gay Monarch. The victory of Tidy Girl was a surprise to many, for heifers are not generally highly esteemed here as butchers' cattle, though they rank above steers abroad. These two independent successes are likely to boom the breed and cause increased demand for Shothorn cattle. -The World

COL. W. L. BLACK ON THE CON-VENTION.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal.
Fort McKavett, Tex., Jan. 25, 1896.—
Being a member of the "Texas Live Stock Association," and one of those who attended the convention in San Antonio, I trust I may be excused for making some comments upon the same I was pleased with our first day's proceedings and was encouraged to believe we would accomplish much good, but on the succeeding day I was astonished to see such an aversion on the part of some of the members to entertain a proposition to demand protection from Mexican competition. The impression seemed to prevail in the minds of some that we would be slapping the administration in the face" if we should take any action on the subject of tariff, and others thought that a cattlemen's convention was not the proper place to discuss political

As for the "administration," it is to be presumed they are interested in pro moting the welfare of those who placed them in office, and if it is not to our interest to have cattle shipped into this country, it certainly seems to me a very proper thing for cattlemen to

I would like to know how the "administration" are going to learn whether the importation of Mexican cattle is detrimental to our interest or not un-

less we speak out in convention? They told the sheepmen that "free wool" would increase the value of his wool and create an increased demand from manufacturers. I have no doubt they were sincere in this opinion and are equally so in placing cattle on the free list, but what has been the result of their experiment? Instead of wool going up, as predicted, it has declined from (16c) sixteen cents to (6c) six. The increased demand from manufacturers may have been verified, but, if it has, they have been supplied from China, Australia and other wool-producing countries, so I cannot see how it has benefited the sheepmen in the United States very much. The result will be the same in cattle, if not worse, and I hink we have already experienced decline sufficient to prove this asser

"Feeding steers have depreciated in value in the past six months not less than \$8 to \$10 per head, and if there can be any other reason for this de-cline than the opening of Mexican territory to the purchasers of "feeders," I would like to know what it is.
It is quite evident to my mind we cannot make money in raising cat-tle on lands for which we pay a high a rental and high taxation, as well as high labor, while our Mexican competitors can raise them on lands which they get for little or nothing and have very cheap labor to work with. It is all very well to say that Mexico has no cattle and that we will soon be

supplying the city of Mexico with dressed beef, etc. They have managed to get along for several hundred years without our dressed beef, and if they have no great number of cattle, all can say is, history tells a lie, for Mexico is recognized as the home of the first cattle imported to this continent from Spain.

There are many old Texans today who regard the old longhorn Mexican steer, such as Texas produced in 1865 to 1875, as superior animals to the steers we send to market now. But it looks like folly for us to be so sensitive about

this question of tariff.

The northern manufacturer has very little hesitation in demanding protec-tion from the competition of foreign manufacturers, and as long as we are compelled to buy his goods it would seem only just that we should be afforded protection on our raw material. While I am on this subject let me call the attention of my fellow cattlemen to a few of the by products of our in-dustry which go far to enrich our

northern manufacturers. Hides, horns, hoofs, hair and bones, are all valuable products and are used extensively in making articles which every ranchman in Texas has to purchase for his family or personal use. Our shoes, saddles and harness are made from the hides we produce

The combs we use are made horns, and the tooth brush, and knife handles from the bones of our animals.

The hair is made into carpet and is necessary for plastering the walls of the house of our wealthy citizens as well.
Why should we be forced to furnish

all these products free of duty unless we are permitted to supply ourselves with manufactured article in the cheapest market of the world? Let us begin to assert ourselves, and demand our just rights. Let us instruct our members of congress to insist upon protection for all of our products, as long as the tariff is maintained upon

manufactured goods that they enter into. I deem it unnecessary to discuss the principle of "protection," and "free trade. Much can be said for and against both. For my part I regard a tariff that will equalize the cost of producing an article in this country with cost in other more favored secthe cost in other more favored sections of the globe as the proper policy to pursue. But, be that as it may, I think every voter in Texas can stand together upon the broad platform of "equal rights for all;" and as long as the North and East enjoy the benefit of a tariff on their industries, the West and South should have an equal share

Hoping that the next convention of cattlemen, which I believe meets in your city next March, will not be so hide-bound as the recent San Antonio vention was, I remain very respect-

CONVENTION PREPARATION. Although about a month and a half intervene before the next convention of the Cattle Raisers association, still the local cattlemen and citizens are taking time by the forelock and are already preparing to make this a memorable meeting and, if possible, the best that the association has ever had.

Last Saturday a number of repre-sentative local live stock men had a called meeting in the office of Secretary Loving, of the association, the purpose of which, as stated in the outset, was to make arrangements for the conven-tion that assembled March 10, and to prepare for entertaining the visitors.

**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

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle horses and other animals. Put up fn 4 z. bo 11--, 1 tb 1 tb., 3 and 5 tb cane. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers und Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas.

## STARTLING REVELATIONS TO SICK PEOPLE!

There are no Fewer than 20 Million Sick People in America -- Many Have Been Made Poor Through Heavy Doctors' Bills--Do Not Experiment with Inexperlenced and Unqualified Doctors, Who Care More for Your Money Than Your Health, and Poison Your System With Filthy Mixtures, when

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is Guaranteed to Permanently Cure Malarial Pever, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver, Stomach and Blood Disorders, and when Used with VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID wiil 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

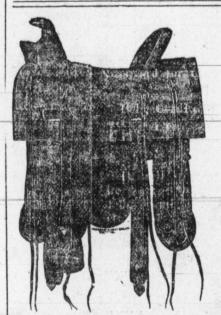


Mrs C. Killins, 56 Chestnut street, Lafayette, Ind., suffered for years with nervous prostration and malaria. almost lost control of herself. Doctors dad her no good. She took Veno's Curative Syrup, and in a short time was almost well. The world is full of was almost well. The world is full of quacks and humbugs. Every trade and profession is polluted with them. The medical profession has not escapd. Many men are practicing who ought to be blacksmiths. Some practice without diplomas. Many travel and claim to do worderful things. and claim to de wonderful things, when in reality they are nothing but montebanks. Some have represented themselves to be connected with Veno, and claim to cure cripples and diseased people. Don't believe 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, sciatica, neuralgia, paralysis 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, sleep lessness and bad appetite. It is free from poison and mercury. Price 50 cents each. Ask your druggist to get these remedies for you, or write The Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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 catalog ie and terms to agents. One agent made \$212.00 in one week

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



TO THE STOCKMEN OR USERS OF GOOD SADDLES.

Write to us ,or ask your dealer for Padgitt's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork. We manufacture and turn out same styles you are accustomed to, only bet-The saddles will adjust to horse's back, easy to rider and to horse strength equal to any heavy stock work and sold under a guarantee. The saddles are approved by the trade. First premium at Dallas Fair was awarded by the judges on a Flexible. The demand is good, we want it better. Don't hesitate to investigate before buying, as we have a saddle that will please you and wear for years.

The trees are made of leather, stitched throughout with a body sufficient to hold and still retain the spring in the

bars and cantle. Any purchaser is at liberty to test saddles by roping stock, or by any other manner if desired. In ordering, kindly mention this paper. Respectfully, PADGITT BROS.,

Among those in attendance were J. C. and George B. Loving, A. S. Reed, S. B. Burnett, R. N. Graham, C. L. Ware, W. E. Skinner, R. K. Ewing, T. C. Andrews, D. B. Gardner, T. P. Stevens, J. W. McLean, J. L. Loving and others.

After a short discussion, George B. Loving, of the association, the purpose further discussion followed after which upon motion of Mr. Skinner, the appointment, of three committees was committees determined, one each on finance, ar-

The chairman having appointed these committees Mr. McLean announced that McLean & Mudge had rented the opera house for three days, March 10, 11 and 12, and tendered it to the convention for their use. Upon motion it was unanimously accepted. After considerable discussion on the

method of entertaining the visitors, a banquet, barbecue and ball being mongst the suggestions, it was agreed to leave this matter to the committee on arrangements and the meeting adjourned. The committee on arrangements met,

pursuant to agreement at the office of George B. Loving & Co., on Monday evening to report progress. Several details were discussed amongst them the question of furnishing a band of music, stree car, natatorium and theater tickets, badges, decorations, transpartation, etc. Sub-committees were also appointed who are to report again next Saturday as also will the finance committee, who will proceed forthwith to reise the necessary amount for expenses. Every member on the committees is working energetically and all are determined that the entertainment shall be more elaborate than ever before. Nothing will be left undone to insure this end and it is safe to promise the visiting cattlemen a reception and program that will exceed the most sanguine expectations.

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the estside wrapper. None other genuine.

## To Cattlemen:

le Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale" BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw You

Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kanzas City, Chicago, St. Lenis, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments vithis line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrivai
of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates
and fast time.

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

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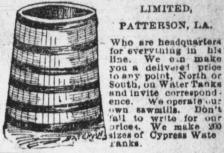
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Live Stock Agent, U. S. Vards, Chicago, FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Mathemal Stock Yards, III.

WIND MILL Ought to Buy a DANDY Mr. J. P. Ashby, Tex., on Jan-uary 1, 1896, says: "I would not take \$1000 for my 'DAN-DY' if I could not get another."

Any one needing a wind mill for any class of work might get satisfactory in-formation 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, 11l.

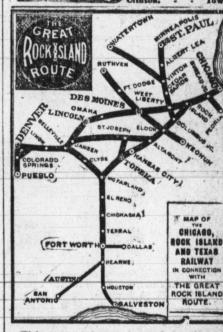
Why not Purchase your Louisiana Cypres Wa er Tanks, Sash. Doors and Blinds Cal shan & Lewis Manufacturing Co.,



TRANSIT HOUSE L. E. HOWARD, Manager. UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO. The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cat-tlemen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per





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

IT IS THE

## Great Kock ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overbook 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 

Main streets.



Double Daily Trains EACH WAY OVER THE

Houston and Texas Central RAILROAD.

Elegant Chair Cars on Day Trains THROUGH - SLEEPERS

BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PUEB-LO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER VIA FORT WORTH. THROUGH SLEEPERS

Between San Antonio and Kansas City via Hearne and Fort Worth. tween Galveston, Houston and St. Louis via Dallas, Sherman and Tax

SUPERIOR ROUTE POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST VIA HOUSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. Write or call on H, and T. C. agents

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C. W. BEIN, M. L. ROBBINS,
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Houston, Texas

City Ticket Agent, Cor. Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth,

#### THE FARM

A farmer in Edwards county, Kan-as, raised 3000 bushels of onions this year upon an irrigated field. His onion crop is worth more net cash that all the wheat and corn that could be raised on the same land for twenty years.

Pecan culture is attracting a great deal of attention in Texas. A pecan orchard in Texas is destined to be a d in Texas is destined to be a valuable property. Southern Kansas can also produce pecans by giving them proper attention and irlgating the orchards.

In farming as well as in breeding live stock the fact that like produces should not be lost sight of. If you plant or sow inferior seeds you can expect a poor crop. You cannot plant gourd seeds and raise grapes. Look well to the seeds you put into the ground if you would reap a good crop.

age of Texas for this year will be larger than ever before. Four out of five men secretly hope everybody will decrease acreage so as to run cotton up to 8 or 10 cents, and that with a big crop they will be strictly in the swim. So the four will double their acreage, while the fifth may possibly reduce his a small per cent. And thus it is that we are pretty sure to see this year's cotton crop sell at 4 or 5 cents per pound .-Granbury News.

Three years' experience in wheat growing have convinced the Wyoming tation of the great advantages of raising wheat under irrigation. By this method a certain crop, larger yields and heavy and better grains are secured and the fertility of the soil is maintained. The cost of raising wheat is put at from \$7.30 to \$13.36 per sore. Estimated cost on forty acres or more by the use of improved machinery \$7.75 per acre. Profit varies from \$1.73 to \$16.70 per acre. Average profit is \$10.16 per acre, which is a 10 per cent income upon a land valuation of \$25

The Irrigation Farm has the follow-A mill near Wichita, Kansas, has expended \$12,000 in machinery for the theory proves true it is a very important discovery to the farmers upon the great plains. Kaffir corn is almost a certain yield anywhere upon the great plains between the 97th and 100th meri-

Irrigation is making more rapid progress in Northwestern Texas than in any other part of the plains country to begin to experiment with irrigation. but she has a wonderful supply of underflow waters, and there is destined to be within a very few years some rich developments in agriculture in what. has been almost a desert.

"What is book farming? It does not mean to take a book in your hand and go to the field, but it means you should read and study everything that you can possibly bring to bear on farmng, and store it away in your head. But be sure to master the subject, and od if it is properly done. Eperiment learn the true plan. This is the science of agriculture. Study bad practice as well as good, and learn of the latter the errors, that you may avoid them. Read books until you become so per-fect in theory and the use of tools and manure, that you will have confidence and nerve to act, and act at once, not lose time running about to your neighbors to see when to do a thing and

Book farming means for the farmer just what book learning does for the physician. The medical student must read all the books and attend all the small way the coming season. ctures and the dissecting room until he can pass, then take his medicine and instruments, go out to practice and test his knowledge. So with book farming. You must read and study not only agricultural books, but all books that would apply in any way to trat profession."—Southern Cultivator.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS. It is a remarkable fact, says the Oregon Agriculturist, but none the less true, that the successful farmers are readers of agricultural literature of all kinds. They make a study of their business, and by keeping posted on what others are doing in the farming line, are always able to take advantage of improved methods. There are many farmers who honestly think that they are not to blame because their cows do not yield more than 150 pounds of but-ter in a year, and other crops in like proportion. Because they work hard they feel they have done their full duty, and when they realize that they are continually running behind, become discouraged and say there is no money in farming. True, and there never will be for those farmers. In the commercial world a large percentage of the business men fall, largely due to incapacity. It takes just as much if not more ability to successfully run a farm as a commercial business. There was, perhaps, a time when it did not, but that time has passed never to return. In times of general depres-bion the business of farming is no worse than any other business. There is money in farming for the brainy farmer, and there always will be. There is a profit in a fruit orchard that returns \$50 to \$100 per acre, but unless a man knows how to care for his fruit trees so that they will yield good, clean fruit, there will be no money in it for him, and, according to his experience, no money in the business. A writer in an exchange says on the subject "The trouble is, not that farming is

going to the dogs, and that the country has no more use for farmers, but largely because they are also so obstinately wedded to old ideas and methods. Business methods have been literally revolutionized during the last sixty years, and without complaint from business men; but the average farmer hates radical changes more than he hates sin, and never would change without the stimulus of something like financial ruin or starvation.

"If the season of low prices is hard on farmers, it has its phases of good. It forces him to think, and that to the man 'sot in his ways,' is the most disagreeable of all work. He hates thinking, as applied to his business, and the

## self-help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia-there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver, oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back-your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion

& Bowne, Chemists, New York. 50c. and \$1.00

methods of his grandfather or greatgrandfather would still be in vogue, could he have his way.'

DON'T DO IT, FARMERS. Farmers, do not plant a large cotton crop this year. Do not get excited over 8-cent cotton. In planting a large cotton crop you defeat the object you prize of your own advancement. Listen to the voice of reason and the object lesson of 1895, where feduced acreage, bad seasons and other causes forced cotton from 4 cents to 8 cents per pound. If you increase the cotton per pound. If you increase the cotton acreage of 1896 over that of 1895, you will fall to enjoy the benefits of last year's crops. Use all the powers of mind and muscle in providing a living first, then have your cotton patch. You will find the cotton patch worth more to you in actual cash than the heretofora large cetten fields.

heretofore large cotton fields. Farmers, you started right in 1895; keep on that line. A little more courage, combined with common sense, right now, will place you on the solid rock of prosperity. The way is open to you to build up your wornout lands and repair your broken down fortunes, by following and emphasizing the lessons of 1895. The difficulties that confronted you are beginning to yield, and prudence and wisdom will enable you

surmount them.
Farmers, don't destroy the fertility of the soil by making cotton to sell at a loss and inflict hardship and privation on your family. Resolve and stick to it that henceforth you will make your own "hog and hominy," and sell your cotton for 10 cents per pound, as you can do if you will not overproduce the crop.

Farmers, do not waste your noble manhood in the vain attempt to grow rich on cotton, for it cannot be done. Follow the lessons of 1895 by adding to your food products until the land was with milk and honey. By that time we will have learned that small crops pay a net profit.-Southern Cultivator.

RAMIE IN THE UNITED STATES. Of all fibres, that of ramie is least affected by moisture, and is strong and durable. As a textile substance, it takes first rank. While its filaments can be separated almost to the fineness of silk, it has three times the strength of Russian hemp. In manufactures, it covers a wide range, from paper to lace excellent flour for family use. If this has commenced, the growth will be rapid and continuous. In the Gulf states, ramie has been grown experimentally in a great variety of soils. Light, sandy, alluvial soils have given best results. Experiments have demonstrated that the best localities are portions of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, on the gulf, and Central California on the Pacific coast. The plant thrives in South Carolina. The chief difficulty in the way of its becoming a crop for Southern farmers is the want of machinery to prepare it for market. Yet, the possibility of its culture is being discussed.

> SUB-SOILING. As sub-soiling is becoming more gen-erally understood it is being more highly appreciated. Many kinds of land. in fact all kinds of land, wou. be better for being treated with this methstations are demonstrating beyond a doubt that the deeper you stir the soil the better condition you put the ground in for producing crops, the season being dry or wet. In the dry season the loose sub-soil acts as a reservoir to hold the moisture, while in the wet season it receives all the excess of water, thus preventing it from injuring the plants. It costs but little to try this method of preparing the ground for the corn crop, and any farmer who small way the coming season.

ENSILAGE WITHOUT A SILO.

Paper oh This Subject By Kohler & Heldenfels of Beeville.
Having been honored by the Texas Live Stock association with the request to write a paper on ensilage we do so hesitatingly, as we are aware we know so little on the subject.

About four years ago we met Mr. Huber of Seneca, Mo., who brought the idea of putting up ensilage without a silo from Europe, and from his instrucions and our own experience we report with pleasure what we know on the

We use Indian corn, but principally sorghum. The corn is best when a little to hard for roasting ears. The sorghum when the milk of the seed begins to thicken. We cut it with mowing machines, gather it it and car it with sweep rakes to stacker, which elevates it up into the stack. The larger the stack the better, as the outside of the stack will dry out and make sor-ghum hay instead of ensilage, but there is no waste as the cattle eat it We put the dry part in hay racks, other in our feeding troughs. As stated, the larger the stack the better. but in practice it will be found economical to make the size of a stack according to the yield of the crop, for t will pay best not to go too far from he stack with the sweep rakes. It will be found most practicable to make the stack in the center of the ground from which you expect to fill the frame. Our frame is made in twenty-two sections, each section being about eight feet eight inches wide and eighteen feet high, and when sections are bolted together the frame presents the appearance of a bottomless cistern twentyeight feet in diameter, with each alternate stave left out. We build the stack on the bare ground and take special care to tramp the edge well, as the stack progresses. It will be found advantageous to make an elevation or mound to build the stack upon in order to prevent water from flowing or set-tling under the stack, which might possibly damage it at the base. We sprinkle brine from the outer edges on each layer for about eight or ten inches toward the center of the stack. When the stack is completed we top it off with dry sorghum or any other kind of dry stuff to keep out the rain and also to give it weight. But our experience been that while building the stack rain will not damage it; to the contrary has proven beneficial.

We now have in our feeding pens 300 fat beeves that, according to the statement of experienced feeders are better than anything fed at the oil mills and the roughness used to date in the feeding of them was gathered from sixty-five acres of ground.

KAFFIR CORN-A WESTERN OF INION.
Inquirers about Kaffir corn who have not already received all the informa-tion on the subject that they care for, may be interested in the following ar-

may be interested in the following article which appears editorially in the Western Farm Journal:

A valued correspondent at Gilman, Iowa, sends us a clipping from a Chicago paper which contains some truth, together with a great deal of exaggeration, in regerd to Kaffir corn, and resident and the clipping from the contains and resident agents of the clipping from the marks that if what is said in the clip-ping in praise of this crop is only partially true, the publication of an art-ticle in our columns would be of value

to our readers.

The caution which we find it so of-The caution which we find it so often necessary to give respecting the glowing accounts now and then printed in the daily newspapers concerning the comparatively unknown plants applies here. Kafir corn is a good feed stuff, the grain resembling Indian corn in composition, and being very useful as a fattener. Recent experiments at the Kansas experiment station show that when fed in the form of meal to hogs, 5.15 pounds of Kaffir corn produced a pound of gain, while 4.38 pounds of cornmeal produced a pound

of gain in the same experiment. This affords a suggestion as to its feeding

The clipping sent us says that it will The clipping sent us says that it will grow anywhere; that it grows luxuriantly on the sod of newly broken ground, produces fine crops either on bottom or upland, is a natural enemy of weeds and will be as clean with two cultivations as Indian corn will be with four times as many that it is returned. four times as many; that it is rather slow in germinating and getting a start, but correspondingly sure, requiring no rains to sprout it, and when once under way it grows right along, cloudy weather or bright, drouth or rains, hot winds or northers all being the same to it and seeming of equal benefit to its growth-all of which must be taken with a great many grains of allowance.

For the semi-arid regions it is a

more certain crop than corn, and yet the pretense that it thrives on drouth is unfrue. It has been grown at the Kansas station farm since 1889. The general result of the experiments with that it is a good plant for for the semi-arid regions, but it takes moisture grow it just the same as it does to grow Indian corn. To illustrate: In 1889 Kansas grew 240,000,000 bushels of orn, it being a year, favorable tree.

corn, it being a very favorable year. In 1890 the state grew 55,000,000 bushels of corn, it being a very unfavorable year. In the year first named the rain-fall during May, June and July was 17.85 inches. During 1890 the rainfall during the same months was 6.54 inches at the Manhattan farm. In 1889, the favorable year, white Kaffir corn at the farm yielded 60 bushels per acre and red Kaffir corn yielded 71 bushels to the acre. In 1890, the unfavorable year, white Kaffir corn yielded 6 bushels to the acre, and red Kaffir corn 19 bushels to the acre, from which it will be seen that the drouth affects Kaffir corn just the same as it does Indian

So with respect to cultivation. Neither Kaffir corn nor any other crop has yet been discovered that will enable a man to escape the primeval curse: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." So, too, with respect to what bread." So, too, with respect to what is said about its standing hot winds and northers equally well. It endures the heart of the semi-arid regions better than Indian corn, perhaps, but it is doubtful whether it will stand northers as well. No single plant will thrive under diametrically opposite condi-tions. It produces in favorable seasons a good supply of both forage and seed in Kansas, Nebraska and California. Further east and south it does not do anything like as well, and where Indian corn can be relied upon it is not even a satisfactory substitute.-Country Gentleman.

MARKET OR PERSONAL PAGE SPECIAL MARKET LETTER.

To the Trade: The low prices that have so long prevailed for all kinds of live stock have commanded the consideration and interest not only of feeders and shippers but the commission merchant who sells and handles the stock in the great markets of the country, and has the welfare of his patrons at heart, has made the subject of the all-absorbing problem of his daily life.

Immense crops of feed in all parts of the country, and the desire to use them profitable way, have encouraged more feeders to engage in the busines in the corn belts of Missouri, Iowe, Illi-nois, etc., etc., than for a number of years past; and feed lots contain thousands of cattle that were carried over from the drouth-stricken districts of

In the South crops of feed and forage gave yields equally bountiful, and in a few sections more cattle are feeding than formerly-though in Texas and adjoining localities, known as the Cotton Seed Meal Feeding Districts, it is estimated that the number of cattle on full feed is 40 to 50 per cent less than one year ago. be correctly stated, however,

that this shortage in the South is at least compensated by increases in the North; and when we consider the two seasons in comparison, they just about the South being responsible for the shortage this year, while last season it rested with the North. Under these conditions it is indeed difficult to determine why values should not be on a par, or nearly so, with last year; that they are not is very clear, and the immediate future presents little, if any, encouragement, though we take the position that about the only change to come is one for the better, and believe improved conditions and prices will apply to markets for and sheep as well as cattle, that the change cannot be very far off It is just such indefinite or problematic conditions that call for the very best market service and facilities that

can be secured. And it is just such conditions that nembers of this company and its working force have been trained to meet by application of expert knowledge to every department and detail of our

It is during times like these that persons having money in stock and are willing to entrust its sale to others, require and should have, the benefit of rare judgment and intelligent effort best results possibl A LITTLE MATTER OF GREAT IM-

PORTANCE. The large slaughtering establish-ments in the great markets employ buyers who are bright, wide-awake men, know their business, and are paid to buy at just as low, or high, prices as their judgment of market conditions may prompt. It requires equally bright and intelligent men to protect the interests of patrons in selling stock to the up-to-date buyers. Our sales-men are just this kind. They are expert judges of all the conditions that influence prices of all kinds of live Note-Good salesmen often overcome

bad markets.

Realizing that feeders of cattle need intelligent assistance, we offer our services, believing that we can do some good. All we ask is that you place yourself in touch with us. Send us deription of cattle you are feeding, and give us your neighbor's address. market will need more cattle, hogs and sheep during 1896 than ever before, and we will try hard to give our patrons the advantage of increased demands if we are only permitted to do so. Let us write or telegraph you whenever you need market information of

any kind. It costs you nothing to hear from us. We are always subject to vour commands Offices-St. Louis, National Stock Yards, Illinois Chicago-Union, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Kansas City-Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City. Mo.

Respectfully, EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., National Stock Yards, Illinois.

THE MEXICAN CATTLE KING. It is said the heaviest cattle owner in the world is Don Louis Terrases, ex-governor of the state of Chihauhua. who owns 7,000,000 acres of land. He branded in 1894 80,000 caives. Aside from his cattle interests he owns 260,000 head of sheep and 10,000 horses. He travels from ranch to ranch in his four-in-hand coach and with a small army of servants riding horseback. His home is in the city of Chihuahua, but he spends nine months of the year in the mountains on his ranches.

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

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars this trade mark, AII others are imitations and of inferior qual-

#### DAIRY.

Whether the water for the cows should be artificially warm may de-pend upon circumstances. If there be a good stream of water which does not freeze there will be little necessity for warming, but if the supply be so small that it cannot be otherwise kept from freezing, the warming will be found

All farmers cannot produce pure-bred stock of the highest excellence for breeding, but all farmers can and should procure pure bred sires and grade up all stock on the farm to the top market prices for the best home and export markets. Pure bred stock of all the breeds has become so cheap and is so generally introduced throughout the states that no farmer has an excuse for breeding to anything but

So long as we do not produce nearly enough wool at home to supply our own enough wool at home to supply our own mills, the price that we get for our wool will be the world's price (free trade) plus the amount of tariff duty on that kind of wool. This proposition is a true and general rule. There may be a special demand for some grade of foreign wool that we do not produce in large amounts that will apparently raise its price to near our level. Yet manufacturers will not buy foreign wools at prices as high as the native wools when they must in addition pay a tariff tax before they can receive the foreign wool.—Joseph E. Wing in American Sheep Breeder.

CREAM CHEESE. A writer in Farm, Field and Fireside gives the following recipe for making

"Take half a pint of very rich cream and a cheese cloth. Pour the cream into the cloth and lay it over one of your dairy pans for an hour to drain. Then take a perfectly clean knife and scrape off any cream that may have stuck to the cloth and lay it on the top and sides of the mass. Tie it up somewhat loosely and hang it up to drip; open it from time to time and remove any cream that has stuck to the cloth, placing it as before. When it stops dripping the cheese is ready and will turn out easily. The cheese should always be used the same day it is made. In summer a few hours will suffice. If you tell your dairy woman the day before she will have a thicker cream for the cheese by keeping some of the milk that is used for cream twelve hours or more beyond the usual time for ordinary purposes before skimming it. The quantity of cream depends, of course, apon the number of your party; half a pint is enough for six to eight people If the cream be rich and the cheese well made, it will be soft, but without osing its round shape in the least Though tied up loosely at first it should be gradually tightened, after being opened from time to time as directed above.'

SELECTING BULLS FOR BREEDING In starting a herd for dairy purposes the selection of a good bull thorough-bred in some line and from the best milking strain of the breed that can be obtained is all important. The pre-potency of a good milker to affect her progeny in the direction of large milk production does not generally descend o her heifer calves. It is much more apt to be transmitted through the male to the second generation of her de scendants. There have been many failures in breeding from not understanding this law of nature. It is often common farmers to save the heifer calves of their best milkers while sending off he male calves to the butcher, instead of breeding from them. This may be well enough if the calf is not a thoroughbred, for individual excellences are ot usually perpetuated in breeding. But where thoroughbred animals are kept, the male from the best milkers will be worth more than a heifer calf manent improvement in the herd .-- Cul-

SOME DAIRY DONT'S: Don't think scrub sires can produce hoice stock for any purpose.

Don't keep calves in dark, filthy places and expect them to thrive.

Don't be afraid to spend money for sire from a first-class family.

Don't make your cows drink water that you could not drink yourself.

Don't feed a calf grain before its age

is sufficient to chew a cud.

Don't try to be called a large dairyman by the number of cows you keep. Don't keep a cow a month without esting her to see if she pays her way Don't think that strainers or separaors can take soluble filth out of milk Don't run or worry cows going to and from the pasture or in the milking vard or stable. Don't think to raise a calf for a milch

cow and feed it up to its time of par-turition for a beef animal. Don't have pastures so short that cows must work every hour of the day and night to get enough to eat. Don't forget that a cow is decidedly a creature of habit and in all ways try conform to her peculiar habits. Don't feel that your cows are wasting time if they lie in the shade and chew their cuds for a few hours each

Don't forget to sow plenty of oats and peas or corn for green feeding when the annual shrinkage is sure to come. THE HOLSTEIN-JERSEY CROSS.

Referring to Mr. Havemeyer's plan of "putting new life into the Jerseys" crossing them with Simmenthal s, Mr. Hoxie writes: The impression is strong that Mr. Havemeyer might have found breeds nearer home more suitable for his pur-

pose. The Ayrshire is a beautiful ani-mal, of unquestioned health and stamina; the cow gives nearly or quite as much milk as the Simmenthal, and it is as rich. The Red Polled, with equal stamina, is not behind any dairy quality. At last, though not least, the Hol stein-Friesian gives as rich milk and and more of it. One of the largest breeders in California writes that he has largely crossed the Holstein-Friesian on other cattle. He says: "I have a half-breed Jersey and Holstein thoroughbred on both sides—which pro-duced 662 3-4 pounds of butter last year by the Babcock test." I have advocated the crossing of breeds for several years, and have made inquiries on the subject. From what information I have been able to gain and from my own very limited experience, I am led to the tentative conclusion that a cross of medium weight Holstein-Friesian bulls with Jersey cows is a success. A cross thus made by me resulted in no difficulty of birth, and the produce was a large and very rich milker. I sold her to a large dairyman, who has often said to me, 'She was the best cow I ever owned.' I cannot recommend the opposite cross—that of Jersey bulls on Holstein-Friesian cows. As breeders say, 'it does not seem to be a good

COST OF KEEPING A DAIRY. The facts given to the professor of agriculture of the Ohio State university as to the cost of running a dairy by that university are interesting and suggestive. During the year there was an average of twenty-six cows in mill and three or four dry cows. In the twelve months the cows produced 160,-554 pounds of milk, which sold for \$3,842.75. The labor cost \$1,595.44, and the food \$983.76. Each cow gave 6175 pounds of milk, and cost \$61.36 for labor and \$37.83 for food. The cost of food per gallon of milk was 5.2 cents and of labor 8.5 cents; the average price re-ceived for milk was 20.5 cents. The gross income from each cow was \$147.-80; the expense, \$88.19; the net income per cow, \$51.25.



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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Special attention to surgical diseas es of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and th roat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. Refers by permission to editor of Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Ten



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TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration to Texas parties for the week ending January 21, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey club, 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.:

BULLS. Extle of St. Lambert, 52d, 34,326-G. W. Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hudging Smitaville, Tex. Smitaville, Tex.

Jim Dan, 41,807—E, D. Atkinson to
M. C. Abrams, Manor, Tex.

Joe Golden, 40,034—D. F. Singleton
to W. W. Matthews, Ennis, Tex. Judge Winchester, 42,886—J. M. Vance to L. V. Elder, Dickinson, Tex. Mountain Berry Boy, 6024—W. B. Montgomery to H. A. Burnett, Sher-Paul Peterson, 34,856-O. C. Peterson

to P. Seilheimer, Clifton.
COWS AND HEIFERS.
Baby Repa, 110,117—G. W. Jones, Jr., to B. Hudgins, Smithville.
Daisy Minka, 109,369—B. J. Baldwin, Jr., to O. F. Wyrick, Sherman. Estelle Pogis, 89,047—G. W. Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hudgins, Smithville. Estelle's Lily Pogis, 110,116—G. W. Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hudgins, Smith-Josephina Signal, 109,886—G. W. Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hudgins, Smith-

Lady Ralpheus, 91,279-H. C. Pritchett to Mrs. B. Randolph, Huntsville. Leah of St. Lambert, 108,875—G. W. Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hudgins, Smith-Lettle B., 104,358-I. N. Cross to Cross Bros., Tyler.
Little Silverlace, 88,145—G. W. Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hudgins, Smith-Little Silverlace II., 109,888—G. W. ones, Jr., to B. F. Hudgins, Smith-Lucky Maggie M., 79,274-J. C. Mun-

den to L. P. Haywood, Woodlawn.
Lucy Melrose, 110,533—J. A. Pryor
to G. N. Austin, Belton.
May Landseer of Texas, 90,717—G.
W. Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hadgins, Nevada Foscue, 109.857-J. L. Whitworth to J. D. Gray, Terrell.
Pogus Luck, 106,572—J. C. Munden to
L. P. Haywood, Woodlawn.
Sally Ann Signal II., 88,144—G. W.
Jones, Jr., to B. F. Hudgins, Smith-Toronto's Flower, 86,642—Burr Oaks Jersey Farm company to J. D. Gray, Terrell



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PRIL, 1880.

others do, and, of course, an be educated. By tak-

ed from ewes that were orn, and of employing were twin-produced, it f any flock-master to get of twins than he would ely to do," says the Agmust be a good keeper to favor large increases.

ne breeds of sheep are nat
productive than others, the

Dorset Horns being probproductive of any. ewes depends, of course, he flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter age of them after they nt he has no control over hich causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the sent, the ewes when coupled ms into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is n to old shepherds to be one moting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a s found to be those who either arms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general tem is often the rule. Sheperless under such masters n have no encouragement to of things. Only when and shepherds work hand her can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, large sheep owners the right sort of man has ed the master should take care nim, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on m from youth to old age, or as customary to find this in rt and middle of the present nd although agricultural laabout more than formerly, vants are still to be found pherds take the greatest est in the welfare of the hey have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it red to include the proplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean family than she can bring up. on equal to the other, howone naturally accomp er, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. larly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and ewes have to rear more be they should have exstance and be adequately rtured. A great deal may of e done in the provision of abund ig a satisfactory succesops, and by making pro-to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

som what amusing to read in old he explanations of various dise explanations of various dis-it affect sheep, and of which the wledge is indispensable for suc-reatment. We may excuse misade a century ago, but when a mlar author on veterinary pracges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or a is due to hereditary origin by the state of the state of the disease affected and the state of th ang lambs become affected and early breeding or natural de-ither parent will cause the dis-are surprised, to say the least, no wonder that shepherds who is made a study of this matter of misled at times," says the a Sheep Breeder. There are curious things in na-a tapeworm should, harge from the intestine of h it has lived for months, he grass and the multitude of ined in it should somehow get nach of a sheep, either on the hay made from it, and se eggs should mature from reatures that are found in ladders in the brain of the cause disease of which the ptom is giddiness, due to the be brain of these bladders, y strange. It is by no than many other things the life of an animal. vever, wholly discharge s the belief that any liv into existence without er it be an animal or a these changes of a worm are any more strange and in the changes which dergoes, as from a buta caterpillar, this into a thing like a dried, curledhen into the beautiful hat flits among the flowthe nectar during its life, the purpose of which s eggs to reproduce its die and disappear. But is a veritable pest of the ands of sheep pine and them without the shepnything of the cause.
, which has its home for the sheep's brain, would year were it not for feeding on the sheep disease caused by this immature worms into here they mature into asant things, made of a of which are more than he parent of thousands et a hundred sheep in medy is a very simple curious one; it is to see occasionally a dose of rains of powdered areca, which will be easily followed by a tabler oil twice a day for is. It is desirable to see that ay have about himself

New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, Grace's Solo, 37,554-W. Grace's Solo, 37,554—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, Te.
Harry Branch, 32,436—J.
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin,
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W.
to W. T. Henson, Wills Police of St. Lambert, 4:
White to W. N. Murphy
Tex.

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver,
Gray to G. W. McDonald,
Tormentor, 32, Lottle's Tormentor, 32.
White to W. N. Murphy,
Moro St. Lambert, 29,724ton to W. Boyee, Gregg.
D. Ponal's Cactus, 32,707liams to T. J. Brown, San COWS AND HEIFI Bicycle Girl, 109.658-T.

Wright, Mexia. Buttercup of the Brook, 10 Webb to C. R. Wright, Me. Chula Vista, 97,188—L. P I. C. Munden Marshall. Esterhazy, 102,707-A. J. C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove Glenny Kilgore, 109,145-H Bro. to J. L. Thompson, W Leonette's Orange, 108, Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mill

Mamie Heneger, 57,789-1 Prime II., 79.142-Parks I. L. Hagard, Midlothian. Queen of the Prairies II Andrews to H. L. Red

St. Lambert's\_Montezuma Haywood to J. C. Mu Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. M V. Persohn, McKluney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187—J. to W. E. Johnson, Millican, Susie Kilgore, 109,146—He Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Will Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—Hit Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mont Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon Willie Howard, 102,001—He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon Transfers for the week a cember 24, 1895; Canvasser, 31,110—R. Olive Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., 32, Willis to T. E. Lancaster, China Grove, 42,261—Mrs.

Colonel Harry, 42,001-A. T to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 27056—W. somery to W. V. Elsell, Bra Golden Rob, 35,276—S. T.
E. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976—A.
ey to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277—J. to W. A. Northington, Spar Toimentor F. of Lawn, 42,7 & Foster to R. W. Willis, T. COWS AND HEIFE Anna Field, 93,241—Estate Burts to Mrs. A. G. B

son to J. M. Cardwell, Lock

Worth. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-W. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,616-J. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W, A.
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Bonnie Signaldina, 108,69 Wright to J. M. Lang, Mex Calico Landseer, 108,740-L kins to S. L. Burnan, Austi Clara, Princess, 97,186—M Laird to W. A. C. Waugh, Laird to W. A. Ordam Pat Poris, 109,178—J to W. A. Northington, Spain Dorigue's Conan, 108,57 Dorjava's Oonan, 108.57 Dempsey to S. L. Burnap, A Dora H., 105.283—Parks & Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, 55, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw's Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Pr

Eva Landseer, 81,831-W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. W T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831—W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Ferris Signal, 109,365-J. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110 199-H . B. Hastain, Alp Golden May. 73,511-Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—Est. P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.

& Gill. Nash.

Joel's Bessie F., 108,954-J ton to S. L. Burnap, Austin Joel's Calico, 108.613—E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101,863-precht to H. H. McBride, C Kate Putnam II., 107.094to S. L. Burnap, Austin. precht to H. H. McBride, O Katie Perry, 110,325-G. F. C. Darroch, Kerrville. Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,204 to H. H. McBride, C Kitty S. H., 62.084 H. M. B. Hopkins, Phair. Lady Pogis Lowndes, 93. Abbott to H. H. McBride, C Laura Clement, 65.361-J. to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel Laurette Rioter, 109,207— bott to H. H. McBride, O'D & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Lois Lowndes, 100,239—J. to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel

Lucilla, 93.224—W. A. Po Bomar, Gainesville. Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hudgi Seward, Brenham.
Madame Signal, 109,361-Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash. Mary Annersly, 91.110-W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Amber, 109,181-J. Iay Amber, 109.181—J. D A. Northington, Spanis felrose Marden, 79.756— Melrose Marden, 79,756— Harris to Parks & Parks, B. Miss Araby Pogis, 109,180— to W. A. Northington, Span Mittle Gray, 110,023—B. P. J. D. Gray, Terrell, Monarch's May, 109,595
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash,
Orange Pearl II., 89,222—Te
ris & Hardin to Parks & Par
Osa T., 64,673—Parks & Par
& Gill, Nash,
Oversa T., Oxford Teny, 93.840—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Galnesville
Persian Nora, 107.826—J.
W. A. Northington, Spanish

Queen Marjoram, 109,690—Ver to E. P. Bomar, Gainest Resedene May, 60,685—J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell, Hardin to Parks & Parks, Er Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Te ris & Hardin to Parks &

Shellie, 92.024-W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Ports, 109,206precht to H. H. McBride, O Texas Modesty, 101.032-W der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv The Young Widow, 11,505— bott to H. H. McBride, O'Day tt to H. H. McBride, O'Day Fommie Montgomery, 109 86 Burts to W. S. Heaton Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gal
Vic Scales Posis, 109.209,
Precht to H. H. McReids, O'l
Welcome Lass, 105.916—Ter
Tis & Hardin to Penke

ris & Hardin to Parks & Widow's Little Baby, 109, the bhott to H. H. McRride O' Ysleta Poris H., 109,177—100 W. A. Northington, Spani to W. A. Northinston, Span Zingara Pogis, 84,968—W. to E. P. Bomer, Gainesville, Zula Landseer, 87,196—W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville,

## Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

-BY-The Stock Journal Publishing Co, GEO. B. LOVING.... Pres. and M'g'r.
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The offices of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal have been moved to new and more commodious quarters in the Scott-Harrold building, corner Fifth and Main streets, where the management will be pleased to see its friends. Rooms 13 and 15.

Sacaline-Planting will soon be upon us, and the much lauded Sacaline will doubtless come in for notice once more The Journal therefore offers its opinion that this plant is a fraud and a humbug. Eminent authorities, such as Professor J. H. Connell of the Texas experiment station, William Henry Maule, the well known seedsman, and many others entertain the same belief.

The Angora goat industry is being revived, and judging from inquiries, is about to acquire considerable impetus. This feeling has been caused by troubles in Armenia, where these goats have been largely raised, it being reported that the Kurds have destroyed the greater portion of the flocks; also by an increased demand for luster dress goods now very fashionable. Parties having Angoras for sale would do well to anonunce the fact through the advertising columns of the Journal.

Good rains have fallen all over the state and whilst injurious to grass in some sections it has put the ground in excellent condition for plowing. Reports indicate that the farmers have taken advantage of it. Large acreages of small grain have been planted and preparations are being made everywhere for spring crops. Let every farmer now diversify as much as possible instead of pinning faith on any one crop and he will be more than likely to hit it with some of them in both yield

The London (England) chamber of commerce recently, at the instance of its leather trade section, drew the attention of the Australasian chambers of commerce to the great depreciation in the values of hides shipped from the colonies by reason of the system of branding and suggested their adoption of some system of smaller branding placed on a less valuable portion of the hide or of some other distinction marks. The leather journals of this country have frequently alluded to the depreciation in value of Texas hides from a similar cause. An improvement in the present methods, if general, would add materially to their values, and the subject will probably be agitated in the near future.

One of the great advantages of buying good stock is their need of better care than is given to ordinary stock. The owner recognizes this need. They have cost him a pretty penny, and he proposes to get the value out of them. He begins by bestowing on them such attention as he would never have dreamed of giving common cattle. Gradually the improvement extends to the rest of his stock, and the farm itself is smartened up as the incongruity of fine animals and shabby surroundings makes itself felt. Insensibly the farmer aims higher, and his views also broaden. He is no longer content to grub along. The desire to equal or excel his neighbors is excited, and he to prevent any expression of opinion not only works harder but more intel- on the tariff emanated from two ligently. He strives to learn how he sources. One was the opposition of can further improve. Such condition many Democrats to being used by the tends towards a rising in the social as well as in the material scale, and is and the other was the speculative intherefore most desirable. This may terest so strongly represented. The be only a side issue, but it is a suf- Republican political work was coarse. ficiently powerful one to offer an addi- Had they not shown their hand they tional inducement for the purchase of better stock.

A suggestion to the stockmen gestdent and interested in the prosperity of Fort Worth-what's the matter with your taking up the question of an oil mill for Fort Worth and building one yourselves? You need it in your business, gentlemen, you have got the money, and the investment will pay you big, besides being the means of advancing your city's prosperity by furnishing additional employment. Get the subject well under way; open a subscription list, and if you desire additional capital your brethren in the country will willingly co-operate as soon as you have demonstrated your own faith in the enterprise by your actions. Agitate the question now and have something definite formulated

by the time the convention meets Fort Worth, the headquarters of the cattlemen, should not permit it longer to be said that she is behind the little provincial towns surrounding her in the matter of facilities for manufacturing cotton seed products and feeding

Buyers and sellers of live stock, nursery stock and seeds, farming implements and everything connected with stock and farming industries will find the Texas Stock and Farm Journal the best and most effective medium for making their wants known for the following amongst other reasons.

bona-fide, and amongst a class that are actively engaged in stock and farming pursuits. It has numberless testimonials from its advertisers, open for inspection, certifying to the beneficial

results attained. And for those desiring a first-class weekly paper the following are amongst the Journal's recommenda-

tions: Its reading matter and general information are such as are specially adapted to this state.

It keeps in close touch with all the live stock transactions throughout the country, and has full and complete market reports, compiled up to date

of going to press. It devotes equal attention to each of the important industries represented in its columns.

Its household column is ably edited in a high moral tone and regularly contributed to by bright lady readers throughout the state.

And finally its price one dollar for a whole year, fifty-two issues less than 2 cents a copy, and still less in clubs, cheap, enough for anyone, and the cheapest because the best.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is not a political paper. It is the organ of no political party, and any measure advocated in its columns is believed to be for the best interests of the industries it represents.

No measure ever has or will be advocated that will affect all in an equal degree beneficially or otherwise, and because a portion of its readers disapprove of the utterances of a journal is no reason that they should forthwith assume an antagonistic attitude. A liberal minded man will allow to everyone and also to every newspaper the same freedom of thought and expression that he desires for himself and not alone that will respect them all the more for entertaining decided opinion. Those with whom we differ seriously are sometimes our best friends. So far as the Stock and Farm Journal is concerned it has in any views it may have formulated, no end to serve beyond that of the welfare of its patrons-the stockmen and agriculturists

of Texas. We learn from each other and intelligent newspaper readers can testify to the benefit derived from reading communications from practical men on different subjects. Those who have acquired any information by such means should not hesitate to reciprocate. As announced heretofore, the Texas Stock and farm Journal is at all times ready and anxious to receive letters for publication on any useful and appropriate subject.

Amongst others which we recall just now and upon which correspondence is invited might be suggested the folow-

Subsoiling-Practical experiments in Deep or shallow tree planting in West

Texas, which is best? Fall or spring planting of trees, which is best?

Relative values of the various nonsaccharine sorghums. Best trees for windbreaks for stock, homestead, orchards and gardens. Best crops for succession for hog

Fall pasturing of wheat Planting spring wheat. Flax culture.

Irrigation. Ensiluge. Results from planting alfalfa and Colorado grass on non-irrigated West Texas lands.

On sea-island cotton. Results from crossing the various breeds of cattle .

Results from crossing different breed

Letters about sheep, stating results from the principal breeds, Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester, etc. included, Ducks and turkeys for profit, as well as other poultry.

Take any of the above or any other subject preferred. Do not hesitate because unaccustomed to write. Write legibly and only on one side of the paper. We will guarantee that your article appears in presentable form.

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION. Speaking on the subject of the Mexican cattle importation question,

the San Antonio Express says: "The influence which prevailed the San Antonio convention sufficiently Republicans for political purposes, might possibly have stolen some thunder for their campaign, but as they played it, their opportunity was wasted. The truth of the matter is however, that the cattlemen should have paid no attention to political wire working, gone straight ahead with their business, and formulated a resolution according to their needs. This would, in the end, have materially essisted the Democratic party in getting back to a business basis, notwithstanding the expressed fear that it would redound to Republican benefit. It was a business and not a political convention, though politics played too

important a part in the proceedings. "The other influence at work to defeat a tariff resolution was the speculative interest. Men who employ their time and money in buying in Mexico and selling in the United States. Selfinterest would prompt them to such action, and they are well represented in gatherings of this character. Some of the railroad men may also have helped in this direction. The Express believes that a poll of the resident land and cattlemen would show a deeided sentiment in favor of an import duty on cattle, and in justice to the stock-raisers of Texas it should be inaugurated as soon as possible."

FOR THE BOYS. "I say understandingly that the young of our country who will bring to agriculture, the education and intelliHighest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Baking

degree of material well being on the average than awaits them in any other calling.'

These are verily the words of "truth and soberness," and worthy of all thought, coming as they have done from as high an authority as the late Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture. The young man that is attracted by the glitter and show of city life. and tempted thereby to abandon country pursuits will soon realize his mistake. Whilst his services may command more money, provided he is fortunate enough to secure employment, than can be obtained in the country. there are very many disadvantages that more than counterbalance, the lack of health, strength and independence frequently being amongst them. These are blessings enjoyed to the fullest extent by country residents. The best advice that can be given young men is to stay in the country, and if through force of circumstances temporary city residence is unavoidable, let the young man so situated obtain as good a solid business education as possible, which will be of assistance to him throughout life, and after that is acquired return to the country with the determination to remain there. By commencing even on a small scale and intelligently persevering he will, before many years, realize the truth of Secretary Rusk's predictions

THE CATTLE RAISERS' CONVEN-

TION FOR 1897. It seems to be pretty generally understood that a strong effort will be made at the approaching convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association to elect the city of San Antonio as their meeting place for 1897. There is no question of the entire ability as well as desire of the San Antonians to entertain a convention in first rate style. That they have recently demonstrated. It is urged further by the friends of the Alamo City that the holding of a' convention there one time would be the means of strengthening the association, bringing the cattlemen of the northwest and southwest into pleasant and closer contact, and removing any little friction that possibly may at present exist between the two sections. These views are also entertained by some who are unbiased and have only the good of the association in mind. On the other hand the cattlemen who are opposed to any change declare that the convention is a permanent institution in, and belongs to Fort Worth, and on general principles are averse to its removal anywhere even for a year, and while pleased to affiliate with their southwestern brethren whenever opportunity offers they do not believe that a change of meeting place to any point, although but temporary, would be to the interest of the majority of the association's present membership. As a simple matter of business therefore, and whilst fully appreciative of and grateful for the kind and hospitable desires of the San Antonio people, any change they say will be strenuously opposed by them. The Stock and Farm Journal trusts that any action in the matter will be entirely harmonious and beneficial to

the association. LITERARY NOTES. The Journal is in receipt of a copy of the souvenir edition of the Ennis Evening Meteor and Weekly Local, which for excellence of material, finely illustrated portraits and general elegance of make-up can hardly be surpassed. Judging from its advertisements the ousiness men of Ennis must be of the "go-ahead," "up-to-date" sort.

The department of agriculture has issued an instructive pamphlet entitled "Preach Growing for Market," which will prove particularly serviceable to Texas fruit growers.

Charles Dudley Warner in the "Editor's Study" of Harper's Magazine for February, discusses the trolley and the bicycle as types of latter-day civilization, and offers them as a panacea for evils feared by Malthus and his dis-

Griffith, of Calumet, Pike county, Mo., under date of January 27, writes as Enclosed please find postoffice order for my poultry card three months longer. I sent two coops of fine fowls to your state last week. I think my stock this year is finer than ever before and am having good sales all through the southern states, thanks

to your paper.' The above is a sample of testimonials we are continually receiving. It is of course extremely gratifying to the Journal to hear of the satisfactory results obtained by its advertisers, and proves conclusively that the Journal is the medium for fine stock breeders to reach purchasers by.

> DOTS BY THE WAY. Hutto, Jan. 27.

On the 24th I made a move for Georgetown, bent on Journal work. The weather having cleared up the plows were moving on all sides to make for lost time. for lost time. The first place I called was on Walter Martin, a nice young farmer of Scottish birth, but by adopion a Texan. He has a nice farm and all the necessary fixtures for a suc-cessful farmer, for he had more than one hundred acres to break with hand plows and only one hand hired to help him. He will get along all right for he and his good wife will read the Journal from now on. Next was Edward Ro-He came here from Scotland He now has a nice home ty-five acres of black waxy land, a good house, nice grade cows and a pen of good hogs, plenty of work stock and a full believer in diversified farming; says f there is no fall in prices he will make the last payment on his place next fall. Of such men as Edward Rogan are of such men as Edward Rogan are prosperous communities made. Of Eggs \$3.40 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; in 100 course he reads the Journal; all such men do. Moving on and taking up lected breeding stock.

D. T. HEIMLICH, Jacksonville, Ills. made it to Georgetown, our county seat There I met many old friends. One, our county judge. D. S. Chesser; he has seen a busy life up to this time, has been a physician, merchant, law-It is the oldest and largest paper of its kind in the state, if not in the couthwest. Its large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large treatment of the couthwest. Its large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large treatment of the couthwest. Its large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large treatment of the couthwest. Its large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large circulation is reer, whether mercantile, industrial or a farm and will taskle the earth for a large circulation is reer.

ABSOLUTELY PURE professional, will in the course of the next twenty years obtain a far greater degree of material well being on the degree of material well being on the eleven years of age was left to take the head row, and even if he makes a poor farmer it will beat politics; this is the judgment of a man who has made a success of all he has underta-ken and now wants the Journal to pass the long nights with. Taking dinner with a large hardware dealer in town; he was speaking of buying a farm for he was a farm-raised boy and his heart still yearns for the quiet and peace only to be found in a well kept place, away from the turmoil of city ife; said he had thought of buying fine farm in our neighborhood; at this point his good wife raised an objection and said I have all confidence in your ability to run a hardware business or a national bank, but am satisfied you will make a failure if you try So the farmers can see the to farm. opinion of one of our best women on the amount of talent it takes to make a success of the farm. I received a letter from President Fields of Milam County institute. He says they are having a fine time raising means for their institute; already have \$200 raised and will double the amount by the meeting of the institute. Other counties will have to get a move on them or Milam will be in the lead on insti-

T. A. EVANS.

THE WEAKER VESSEL have it clean and bright. (How do you like my bloomers, Kate? and does my coat set right?

tute work. I will be in the field all the

time now for the Journal, my tenth

girl being now old enough for me to

a good list each week the weather

leave home and will try to send

will let me work.

I do not like these rocky roads; today they threw me flat, And I lost a box of cigarettes and smashed my derby hat!

Now, ain't that 'bike' a beauty! I've

(Tell John to mind the babies and do

got to go to town.

I'm going to see the latest styles they have in racing suits; I need some new suspenders and a pair of high-top boots."

The Oklahoma Poultry show was organized January 27 at Oklahoma City, when it was decided to hold the next annual show at Guthrie, January



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 helfer; 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,

Henrietti, Texas.

Uvalde, Tex.

FOR SALE. 1000 head of 3 and 4 year old steers. good feeders and in fine condition; 600 head yearling and 2 year old graded steers, and 350 yearling and 2 year old graded helfers; write
J. G. SMYTHE & CO.,

FOR SALE Ten unregistered Durhen culls 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 er watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of One of our advertisers, Mrs. Kate land for horses or will exchange Shell by county tract for prairie grass land.

J. W. HERNDON. Santa Anna, Tex. or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

JOSEPH L. LOVING. Commission dealer in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. A high styled road horse, color bay, with black points, standing about 15 with black hands and one inch high; can show close to a 3-minute gait to buggy; age 7 years. Price \$125. For further par-ticulars address W. H. Hirshfield, care Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. Four leagues of land situated in Cochran county, Texas, known as Armstrong county school land, will be sold under deed of trust, by the trustee, on the first Tuesday, 4th day of February, 1896, to be the highest bidder for cash. Sale will be made in the town of Lubbook. town of Lubbock, Lubbock of Texas, at the court house door.

CHICYENS AND EGGS. 200 tip-top Light Brahmas (score card furnished with each), \$2.00 each; cock-\$3.00. 100 Buff Cochins. golden color, same terms, 40 Golden Selright Bantams, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. 100 Barred Plymouth Rocks, as good as there are in the United States.

Breeder, Fancier and Expert Poultry

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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 WHITESWINE, The oldest and
leading herd in the West.

State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

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

FOR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

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,

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. 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 par-

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,

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery.

J. D. DUCKWORTH,

211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas

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 preeds. 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. 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 and catalogue free to any journal address. Price, \$1.00 a year. The Jen

nie 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
Hustrated Catalog, treating
on all diseases of Poultry,
worth \$!—FREE FOR STAMP,
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## The Durham Cattle Breeding Co.

DURHAM BORDEN CO., TEXAS.

Young Short Horn Bulls, registered and high grade. Write us for pedigree and prices.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. I have fifty thoroughbred bronze tur kesy 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. Jreseys and registered Berkshire hogs. A nice lot of pigs on hand for sale.

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM-Breeders of purebred (registered) Here-A lot of first-class young ford cattle. 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. For further par-

ticulars address or call on
F. E. ALBRIGHT,
209 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

SHORT HORN BULLS FOR SALE. I will be in Greenville, Tex., on February 2d to 6th with car load of com ing yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale. Would like to show them to

W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Mo.

CACK, CACK, CACKLE. I breed S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, I also have a pen of the world renowned Autocrat n 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 tel-ephone office, Fort Worth, Tex.



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.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.



V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KAN., breeder of thorough Poland-China and English Berk-

**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,

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.

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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. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.



Wm. O'Conner, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thor-ough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancer bred stock, gligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$\_0 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

shipped fowls and eggs to almost every 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 moth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs Cholera receipts given free to customers

Pure Bred Poultry .- Mrs. Kate Grif-

fith, Calumet, Pike county.

BERKSHIRES Finely bred, Aug., Sept. and Oct. pigs at lower prices than ever; have too many to winter. Write for bargains. H. 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. sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

THEROUGH BRED BERKSH RES



Essex Hogs. Very best stock. Catalogue on application. Address

PURE BRED BULLS.

Shreveport, La.

Jerseys and Holsteins The A. & M. college has on hand some surplus home raised bulls that are to be sold at low prices. All stuck sold under guarantee. For description and prices, write J. H. Connell, Profes-

sor of Agriculture, College Station,

Brazos county, Texas. 100 BRONZE TURKEYS 100

\$3.00 Each \$5.00 a Pair. Took all first premiums at I'ori Worth poultry show. Score 92 to 96 points. Address W. R. Mickle, Bird-

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 grand-sons of the \$950 Guy Wilks, second 7777 at \$8 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Lig-horns, \$1.50 each. Two Black Lang-shan hens, \$1.50 each. One pair gams horns, \$1.50 each. Two Black Langshan hens, \$1.50 each. One pair gamshens, \$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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

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

HUMAN SYMPATHY. Sometimes when one kneels on a lone night, And cries "O God!"—and then is

dumb for tears
That leap up, choking, do you think He nears?
Do you think he understands aright What would be plead by those lips dumb and white?

Do you not think the hears the sobs that leap From that worn bosom even after sleep Has closed the eyes with pressure kind

Ah! often have I knelt in midnights And cried, "O God!"-no other word could speak,
But knelt in dumb despair, until at last I felt His peace in sweet tears on my

cheek. O poor heart, think of me that bitter day When you must kneel alone, too sad to pray. -Ella Higginson.

WOMAN'S HEART. God's angels took a little drop of dew, New fallen from heaven's far-off blue. And a fair riv'let of the valley's green, Shedding its perfumes in the morn's

a forget-me-not, so small and bright— Laid an together gently out or sight, Within the chalice of the lily white! With num. Jeness and grace they covered it-Made purity and sadness near to sit; And added pride to this, and sighs—a

few. One wish, but half a hope and bright tears too; Courage and sweetness in misfortune's And out of this they moulded-Wom-

Last week I was forced to neglect the Household, I was sorry indeed. The Household has one of the first places in my affections, and is never willingly neglected. I was glad Tess wrote us a last week. We were also favored by two new members, "An Old Crank" and "Bluebell." I do not be-lieve "An Old Crank," is a crank at all. I wish she would give us some more pleasing name by which to call her. know there are plenty of cranks in this world, both old and young, but few call themselves one as our new member has done. I once heard a wise man say everybody was cranky more or less if they would only admit it, but they will not admit it even to themselves. There perhaps a great deal of truth that. This week we have a beautiful contribution from Mrs. Thomas, from the Live Oaks. Mrs. Thomas' letters need no comments. They speak for themselves most beautifully and entertainingly. She is deservedly a general favorite in our Household. Our next letter is from Busy Bee No. 1. There have been so many interested in her and inquiring for her, she at last fa-vored us with one of her good letters. She is about to find a cousin in the Household. I will be glad if it is the means of reuniting old friends. And is a flutter in the House hold—a stir of excitement and a general brightening up. The knock at the door this time is strong and hearty, with a masculine ring not to be mistaken. It is Uncle Lee. He is as welcome as asked to put his hat and coat on the peg in the Household by the side of Uncle Ned's. We are so glad Uncle Lee has found us interesting enough to wish to join us. There was never a household complete without men in it.

men anyway. I agree with Burns when he said: 'Princes and lords are but the breath of kings, honest man's the noblest work of God." (Next to woman) But I do wish women were more like men in their broader

views and their wide-spreading char-

Men are so loyal to each other

You know I am a great admirer of the

This is a most admirable trait. I wish we were more that way. I will be deligated to see Claudian when she comes through our town. She must not forsake the Household when she returns to her city home. We have another letter from-Lillian this week. We were afraid she had deserted the Household. A Reader No. 2 has remembered us again. I hope Busy Bee can give her the information desired. I have several very interesting letters received too late to enter the Household this week. Look out next week

bicycle and all. The letters to the Household are interesting and appreciated, but we want more of them from the younger as well as older members of families.
Write on anything you think of interest, plainly as possible and on only one side of the paper. We want hear more frequently from boys

for one from A New Woman, bloomers

Belle Plains, Tex., Jan. 20, 1896. Mrs. Buchanan—As you gave me such a warm welcome when I called, I cannot keep from coming again. I joyed Uncle Ned's letter very much.
I had the pleasure of attending a "tacky hat" party last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lark Hearn. It was a jolly affair: the boys trimmed the girls hats. And the boy ac panied the girl into supper whose hat he had had the pleasure of trimming. You can imagine how beautiful girls looked sitting around the table that was laden with all the latest delicacles of the season, with heir hats trimmed very elaborately with feathers and ribbons and flowers that had been laid away in the old oak chests, not having been aired for centuries, long ago when our great forefathers and mothers dressed to attend some royal jubilee. The girl with the tack-

iest hat won the prize,
I also attended a ball last week and had a very pleasant time. Oh, my! I am so sorry to note that my holidays are almost over for this time, and I will have to leave my dear old country home and go back 55 the jammed and crowded city, where people live only in excitment and continually come and go, and when the excitment ceases they almost cease to live also. Although it grieves me to leave my dear friends at me and the quiet old country, I will

enjoy the change for a few weeks. Mrs. B., I think I will pass through your city some time soon, and I will be delighted to stop over and call on take in the sights of your

beautiful city. The weather has been very bad lately The whole country has been wrapped in a dense fog, making it very disa-greeable for those who have to be out feeding and taking care of their stock.

O, just as I finished the last sentence the clouds burst open and go drifting away to the southeast, and the sun shines forth shedding its warm and owing brilliancy over mountains waters of the Mahair a more blood appearance, making one think they had come upon a ravine that leads from some bloody battlefield, where hundreds lay slain, and their life blood slowly ebbing away. The Mahair's death-like waters slowly move on, wending its way through the low valley crowded with mesquites, govered with dew, making a beautiful

picture, sparkling like a royal robe set with diamonds and brilliants. O! how lay aside for awhile the idle pleasures we so fondly crave and view the lov scenes of nature our heavenly Father has so kindly filled this world with for our good. So we all should try to do all the good deeds we possibly can.
I will say good-bye. Long may the Household live. CLAUDIAN.

Riverside Cottage. Jan. 9, 1896. Dear Mrs. B.—Another new year is before us with all its joys and sorrows, rain and sunshine. We know not what noius for us, but with a hopeful trustful heart we press forward. n our life's book; now it lies before us white and pure, unmarred by the dark of sin, waiting for us to nil the page with good or bad deeds as we

If God spares our lives through the ear how will we leave it? I heartily endorse what you said bout the breaking of good resolutions. May God help each and every one of us to carry out all our good resoru-tions made at the beginning of this year, and may its close and us purer, wiser, and more useful men and

Many thanks to A Reader for her suggestions concerning the Chautauqua Circle. Is every four years' course the same? Or do they take up new studies so it may be pursued indef-

Sweet Sixteen, you write such ro-mantic letters. I am quite sure from the name of your home and location that you are a cousin of mine; and though I have never seen you, I have learned to love you through your sweet letters to my younger sister. Phere! now, you know who I am, I know; but I will give you another clu-My home is many, many miles above you, on the banks of the same dear old river that bathes the shores of your father's farm, and murmurs its sweet music to you through all the long dreamy summer days.

Holland, Tex., Jan. 20, 1896.

Dear Household Friends.—It has been some time since I asked for admittance in this Household, and was so cordially received by you, but I have read your interesting letters every week and have learned much from them. We have ome of the best writers I have ever read after in Women's column. Mrs. Neilie Hampton is a splendid writer, but I will call no more names, for I could not name all. Thank you, Pansy, for your kindness in suggesting some ome-made Xmas gifts. They were nice and I assure you they were thankfully received. Father Time has left us one more New Year and with it I suspect many good resolutions have been made, I hope, never to be broken. Let us ask God to help us to live up to our duty and keep our resolutions. Every year carries us further down the stream of time and may we at the close of this year find many actions worthily done. What an enjoyable time I have reading this winter. It seems that the papers and books are doubly interesting now. Of all the poets I have read after, Longfellow is

my favorite. His poems were written with so much feeling. His first poem, The Psalm of Life, was written when a young man just starting out on life's ourney. The Bridge, a very pathetic oem, was written after his first wife's death. He used often to go over a bridge to attend a club, and it was from one of these visits he was returning, the poem came into his mind. Those who have read the poan will see now much feeling he put into his writing. Longfellow was a noble man. Per-haps I have stayed to long, till I am

DILLIE DALLAS "LILLIAN." The Live Oaks, Near Strawn, Tex., Dear Mrs. Buchanan:

better acquainted, so I will bow myself

I think one of the saddest words of the English language is the word hopeless. What depths of misery that word expresses! We all have sorrows that we must bear; but it is our duty to be brave and bear the burden with patience. It is the weak mind that gives way to despair and feels that life not worth the living struggle. True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind can find cause for hope in thinking of the mutability of human ffairs, knowing how slight an may change the current of life. us courage, while despondence the last of all evils; the giving up of the battle of life. Hope whispers in our ear, cheer up; do not be discouraged; although it is dark today, to-

morrow you shall see the light. Then while we wait let us be happy and contented. We should learn a les son from the little birds, chirping away so happily through these cold days of winter. It is very cold and dreary for them now; but still they sing, and seem to be happy, as they wait for the warn

spring days.

Life's true heroes and heroines are who bear their own troubles bravely, and at the same time do all they can to help a weaker brother bear

his burden. If we only look about us, we can always see someone who needs a helping hand. As we sympathize with and en courage others, we unconsciously en-

courage ourselves.

The sorrows of life seem to make our dear ones still more dear to us. We cling to them more closely; we try to be happy for their sake, lest we cast a gloom over their life.

Sometimes sorrows are blessings in disguise. We cannot read the future. What we now think is a great loss may after a time prove to be the highest

Darkness always leads to light. Keep trying. Perhaps the blessing that has failed us once or twice ma

It is unwise and cruel for us to judge ourselves and say that our life has been wholly a failure. Although we have not accomplished the many grand and noble deeds we planned and hoped fail while trying than to be contented with a life of laziness and despondency. God judges by our thoughts as well

The sweetest hearts are those who have borne some great sorrow patiently and meekly. While the impatient one gives way to despair, his heart pecomes bitter and cold; his life is a burden to himself as well as those

Then how much better it is for us to leave all our troubles with the dear heavenly Father, knowing that if we hope and trust in Him that all will be right in the end. The true Christian is always hope ful; he hopes when others despair;

feels that while God is leading there is nothing to fear.
"The clouds may rest on the present, And sorrow on days that are gone,

But no night is so utterly cheerless.
That we may not look for the dawn; And there is no human being With so wholly dark a lot, But the heart, by turning the picture, May find some surny spot."

These words are very true indeed; we all have something to be thankful for. Many times we forget our blessings, and brood over the sorrows of

life until the mind is completely over-shadowed by grief. If we do our best and look at the bright side of things, if we avail ourselves of all the blessings that surround us, we cannot but feel how thankful we ought to be for health and kind friends. There is no better antidote for grief

than work. Find something to do; keep the hands and mind busy, no matter how humble the work may be—it is better than being idle.
"God is a worker. He has thickly sirewn infinity with grandeur. God is

love. He shall yet wipe away creation's tears, and all the world shall summer in His smiles."

MARY E. THOMAS. P. S.—Kind friends, please accept my sincere thanks for your compli-ments. I assure you I appreciate your kind words very much. I enjoyed Und Ned's letter very much, also Nellie Hampton's, Luna Bonita's last letter was excellent. What has become of M. K., Sybil and Busy Bee No. 1?

Dear Mrs. B. and Household. - I thought I would come again, I have been reading the interesting letters in our last paper. Busy Bee No. 2, I am glad to learn that you had a pleasant One can take pleasure in working after they have been enjoying themselves.

I have never had the sorrow of parting with my mother. I live so close I can go to her any day. But I think, like you, girls, your mother is your best and truest friend. Red Rose, if a poor tired mother would take her book or paper and sit down and only think of what she is reading, for a little while during the day, say ten minutes, I think it would

rest her. When we salted our pork away, of course there were some pieces of skin where the fat had been cut away to render for lard. These were salted, and I find them very useful to season vegetables with when we are using during the winter months.

Hampton, I too, love flowers and children. Busy Bee No. 2, wil you tell through the Household how you keep sausage for future use, or do you not keep it? Have any of the members tried doing the weekly wash during the aftersoon. At that time all the work is done that require the atention of the busy house-wife-in the morning. Those who have extra morning work to do try it and se if you do not like it better than to have to hurry so much. A READER.

Morgan, Tex., Jan. 20,1896. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and the House-hold.—I have just put down a copy of the Journal, I have been delighted with the many conversations of some of its members. So being an admirer and a friend to the women and enjoying myself in company with them, if any more than I do men, I knock for admittance over 's threshold, promising to abide by its rules and regulations.

I never had the pleasure of being a eader of the Journal until two copies back. To say I enjoy it faintly evpresses my felings, and especially have I fallen in love with the Household. It which I am an humble member. You, s. B., in your kind way, reminds me the Mrs. Buchanan who so successfully presides at the helm of "our" household. I refer to the household of Texas Farm and Ranch. If I am per mitted to enter as a member of this household I will come in as a stranger, but hope I may not so remain, for I have already learned to like each on have read letters from, such as Isabella, Uncle Ned, Emma George, A Constant Reader, Claudian, Macarid and A Cattle King's Wife And I will not overlook Dew Drop, her letter was short but sweet I hope soon to become acquainted with all the Household, and in doing so form a tie of friendship that may exist throughout eternity. So thanking you, Mrs. B for your patience, I will go for this evening.

UNCLE LEE.

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. bruary 2 and and via Plano and Corsicana 3; and via Plano and Corsicana or February 2. All tickets limited to Feb ruary 8 for return. For further information call on any agent of the comaddress

D. M. Morgan, C. P. and T. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. A. A. Glisson, T. P. A., Fort Worth,

S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. Southern mast-fed hogs have begun arrive at the market and, of course the usual discrimination is made by packers. Some just as good corn-fed hogs as ever came to market have been received from Texas and the Territor for several months and they sold right along with native hogs, frequently topping the market. But the mast-fed hog is a half-brother to the razor-back and gets his subsistence by eating acorns, The meat of the mast-fed how does not solidify like that of a corn-fed ani-When it is hung on the hooks it drips away because of the oily nature

of the meat .- Drovers' Telegram. 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 infor mation 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.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North ern railroad is the shortest and line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-

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, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo For further information call on near-

est 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 se-cured the services of Dr. F. W. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any in-formation in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating 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 DR. FRANK C. TODD. Practice Limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

The secretary of the Wisconsin state Horticultural society says: Weave to gether eight laths so that they wil be one-eighth of an inch apart and fasten them about the tree. This will afford protection from rabbits, borers. sheep, mice and sun scald, and will last a long time, at a cost of half a cent a year. I have used this prote twelve years and have not lost a single tree.

PLANT GRAIN.

They Yield Better Returns Than Lottery Tickets.
One of the best New Year's resolutions that can be made now is to resolve to plant a tree this year. If you will plant one, you will become so much interested that you will likely plant a dozen. I never urge people to plant more than one, as my tion is that they never stop when they get started. Tree planting is con-tagious. Temple is an example of this In a few years this will be a model city for shade and beauty. A little four or six room house looks awful shabby standing in the burning sun of a mer's day, with the paint blistering all over it, the heat radiating from it as from a furnace, a dead and deserted air about it, while even the chickens standing under the house with droop ing wings seem to be already broiled everything leaves it that can-even the cat is seen about 10 o'clock in the the lord of this household comes home to dinner, hot with his walk and tired he goes around to the shady side galleries and pants and perspires and thinks of Colorado and the cool mountains, and wishes he could go there, knowing full well that he can't afford it. He then blames his wife for hav-ing such a large family, also for all his grape for the millions." Other pure expenses, and finally works himself into such a bad temper that his wife

is glad when dinner is over and John goes back to the store. Now, near John, you know what is the matter with you. You know your wife is too good for you and that she keeps an immaculate household; that does all the cooking in this hot weather, that the children are well raised, but that they will get hot and peevish when playing in all that glare and sunshine. Yes, you know all this and you know, furthermore, that you could make a Eden of this home by planting trees and flowers around it. You know the grass wouldn't burn and get brown so fast if it was comforted and sheltered by trees. You know you could water those trees and flowers in the evening, and the next day, when you came home for dinner, you could sit on the south veranda and be shaded by the trees and vines. You could smell the flowers and watch the humming birds singing in and out of the flower cups. You would say what a delightful place home is and how much more comfortable than traveling in summer in the hot cars and suffering all sorts of inconveniences at hotels and boarding houses. Indeed, you and your wife would wonder why ple ever leave Texas in summer. would walk back to the gallery with a cheerful fullness all pervading you. You would walk bareheaded on the lawn to that hammock swung in the shade of those dense and fast growing chinas, and before you know it you would be napping and dreaming that you were an emperor and could force all hot and unhappy people to plant trees and flowers around their homes. John is no fiction, but a reality John is in your town and mine, with save half of the money

his neat little home and no trees around it. Yes, and who knows but that John is yourself and myself. Now, if John spends in summer on sodas and iced drinks, there is no telling how many trees he could plant. Don't ever say you can't afford it, for trees are cheap and a better investment than tobacco, fireworks at Christmas and soda water summer. In Temple John can get from the woods and set out for 50 These will give some st year. If you are in a shade the first year. hurry for shade, plant the china be-tween the other trees. These can be bought, six feet high, from Texas nurseries at 10 cents apiece. But why tell you what to plant and how to plant. Go to your local nurseryman, and as a rule he is a scientist as well as a tree seller and has the leve of trees at heart. Even if you don't buy of him he will aid and assist you i every way possible with his advice and The writer frequently gets experience. etters asking him what trees to plant and how to plant them. One came from as far north as Greer county, Texas is an empire of varied soils an

limate, and no one tree is adapted for Take the advice of your nearest nurseryman in this. It is best for shade to transplant the hardiest and most abundant tree native to your section. I would, however, especially urge the live oak, if it is taken up with all the small roots and adhering dirt possibl to get and watered abundantly in the early spring and at evening hottest days of summer. My experlence with the live oak has ery satisfactory where this plan was followed. The trees are now in full leaf, green and beautiful, and have a good crop of acorns every fall. In transplanting cut off all the limbs of tree, as the new will outstrip the In this section, with its black soil and high winds, the hackperry has been proved to give the most atisfactory results. It is marvelous rough what drouths the tree can live. esides the above two varieties, estalpa box elder, ash, weeping wil ow, sycamore, china, elm, maple, black

walnut, etc.

seedling trees of all varieties can be ought from Texas and Kansas nurse-ies at \$1 per 100. Why not plant 100? They will yield better and quicker reurns than lottery ticket investments. Five your boy 50 cents or \$1 and tell him he can invest it in trees and you watching every new leaf and branch coming to the light. The mystery of life and growth will become real and tangible to him, and from wonder-ing he will go to reading and question and pretty soon the boy's daddy will have to look up his encyclopedia nd old text books. Plant a tree; do now; don't wait for Arbor dayebruary 22. Let Arbor day be a day of consecration for trees already plant-ed. Remember, trees keep off the hot suns of summer and the biting cold winds of winter, while under oughs there is always an all pervadng genial moisture and freshness. Re ember, also, that they make your nome 50 per cent more valuable salable. Remember, also, that you don't have to wait long for returns, and as for waiting for the tree to beome large, you must wait anyhow.
One last word before closing to the chool superintendents and teachers f the state: Let all combine this year to make Arbor day a success. Hereto-fore it has been very poorly observed. The children will enter into the observance of the day with delight. Let begin now to raise money for lanting trees on the school grounds. he time is short, so you must begin right away. The writer will send rogram with poetry and prose selec-ons to all those desiring it. W. GOODRICH JONES, tions to all those

In Dallas News. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE GRAPES.

All students of history are aware that the grape has heim am. tion by man in all ages and all couptr.es. Vine culture has donoties, the past and will in the future thrive Corner Sixth and Houston. the past and will in the future thrive with all civilized people. Grape culture

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

Care 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.

WESTERN

up at great expense and fotal failure

seems our early horticulturists who

were emigrants from Europe could see

nothing in our native grape to even suggest an effort to its improvement

and culture. It was only attempted

wasted on foreign grapes and total failure in their culture. It was a choice American horticulturists had to make

-do without grapes or turn their atten-

tion to the improvement and culture of our native species. It is a fact, culti-

vation of the grape was a sad failure

until after our horticulturists discarded

the grapes from Europe and began to appreciate our hitherto neglected and

despised native vines, then grape cul-

America. As late as 1840 but two

ture became a recognized industry in

rieties were in cultivation-the Cataw-

ba and Isabella. About ten years later

Mr. Bull gave us the Concord seedling.

that has stood the test so well, that

even today it is looked upon as "the

native seedlings have followed the Con-

cord until today we have hundreds of

varieties of the choicest grapes, the best of which rival the European sorts. Such varieties as Concord, Moore's Ear-

ly, Worden, Woodruff Red and Pock-

lington are but a few of the pure natives that bear the impress of progress

grape culture has made the past fifty years from improved stock of our wild

grapes so long neglected and looked upon by our early settlers as worth-

less. Had the 200 years wasted upon

the foreign grape been devoted to the

improvement of the American native grape, we might have had infinitely

more success and higher quality in our

mproved seedlings. This lesson of the

culture in America ought to be heeded

origin and evolution of successful grape

and acted upon by our horticulturists in the culture of our native plums and

road that had to be followed in order to

reach a foundation for grape culture

through the improvement of our na-

tive vines, is the one that will lead to

similar success in all other branches of fruit culture in our country. Many

years of precious time and thousands

the dial of successful horticulture turned backward by Iowa horticultur-

ists treading to old beaten path of our fathers centuries ago by importing

where, only to end in miserable fail-ure, as the Swiss colony did two cen-

turies ago in Kentucky with their im

ported grapes. Mr. Bull recently passed

away old and poor, but the Concord seedling is a fitting monument to his great sense in the develop-

great stride in the up-building of the

cultivation, especially in lowa. In spite of the wonderful improvements in

our native species, the Concord is still the favored variety by both planter and consumer. Of late years George Campbell, of Ohio, and Professor Mun-

son, of Texas, have given us new

grapes of great promise from pure

grapes is now so large and bewildering to a new planter he often feels embar

Iowa climate and soil is well adapte to our best improved grapes, is proven

by the many fine bearing vineyards

les of luscious grapes were sent from

Perhaps no crop in our soil and cli

mate is any more certain in annua

THE FAILURE OF ORCHARDS

the failures of orchards to bear. The

cause may be different for each orchard

cal question in each instance. The ex-

agencies which may make orchards

to be unproductive, but he may not

which combination of them, may affect

The orchardist is to discover the

use of his failures, first, by acquiring

irements of fruit trees, and second

d experimenting with his own planta-

Some of the leading agencies, or er-

unproductiveness of orchards are as

The plantation lacks plan and fore-

hought. The land is often unsuited to

the purpose, particularly in respect to

its aspect, drainage and general physi-

cal make-up. Neglect of tillage-or cul-

tivation is probably the most universal

in the season; it should be stopped

late summer or early fall; it should be

gin when the orchard is planted, and

should be applied to the entire surface,

and it should be performed in such a

manner as to keep the land in fine

Lack of plant food is probably a com-

mon cause for failure. Good treatment may be begun too late, after the habit

of the trees has become too thoroughly

established to be readily broken. It is a common effort to raise annual crops

in bearing orchards and to allow the trees only the skim milk. Pruning is

often neglected. Insects and fungi may

hold a mortgage on the crop. Poor or ill assorted varieties render many orchards unprofitable. Trees may be

expected to be unproductive if they are propagated from unproductive

THE PEACH'S TEN COMMAND-MENTS.

The basic principles of successful peach culture in Connecticut are thus

stated by J. H. Hale in a paper to the United States pomologist, and he adds: "On these ten commandments hangs most of the law and all the profits;"

(1) High dry, sandy or sand loam soil. (2) Careful selection of varieties most hardy in fruit bud. (3) Vigorous,

healthy seedling stocks budded from bearing trees of undoubted purity and health. (4) Trees given entire posses-sion of the land from the start. (5) Thorough culture from the opening of spring till the new growth is well along. (6) Liberal annual manuring, broadcast with compared manures.

along. (6) Liberal annual manuring, broadcast, with commercial manures rich in potash and phosphoric acid and lacking in nitrogen. (7) Low heading and close annual pruning for the first

five years. (8) Keep out most borers with some suitable wash and dig all others. (9) Search for traces

yellows every week of the growing season, and at first sign pull up and burn every infested tree. (10) Thin the

burn every infested tree. (10) Thin the fruit so that there shall never be what

ON WRECKS.

Hutto, Tex., Jan. 22.—On January 4 the International and Great Northern

is termed a full crop.

This tillage should begin early

rors which lie at the bottom of the

by carefully watching and studying

a knowledge of the fundamental re

able to ascertain which

and its determination, therefore is a lo

perimenter can discover the variou

No one cause can be assigned for all

than this luseious fruit .- Cor

native stock, and the list of

rassed about what varieties to

for home use, or the market.

ver the state, and over eighty

lowa to the World's Fair at

Prairie Farmer.

any given orchard.

and uniform tilth.

tion.

follows:

American grape industry, and is still by far the most popular black grape in

marks

ment of our native grape;

Concord

all kinds of fruit from Russia and els

of dollars have been thrown away, and

all other native fruits and nuts.

when over two centuries had

in the United States commenced as far FREE TO ALL: back as 1863. William Penn is known to have imported varieties from Europe Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Plants, Roses, Bulbs, Vines, into Pennsylvania. A Swiss colony, some years later in Kentucky, invested \$10,000 to engage in vine culture with the foreign varieties, only to end in ROSES, BULBS, VINES, SHRUES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, SEEDS, etc., will be mailed FREE to all applicants. 100 pages. Most com-plete Plant Catalogue I Guaranteed. 20 Rose. failure and total loss. For nearly 200 years this foolish and unwise work of trying to force the European grape to success in the United States was kept

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ommercial Nurseries. The Of Everything in the Orchard, Best Yard, Cemetery and Park. "Remember THE ALAMO," the greatest Southwestern Pear. New Catalogue. Attractive Prices. Write JOHN S. KERR,

Successor to A. W. and J. S. Kerr. THE SNEED WHOLESALE NUR-

SERIES 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 stiper bu., 800 bu., per acre even in a dry season. Before you buy send for for and on Chufas to J. P. Vissering, Melville, Madison County, Illinois.

100-DAY CORN. A Texas customer says: "Your corn made good yield alongside native corn that made nothing on account of July drouth. Twenty-six best kinds; catalogue and one sample free. Address,
J. C. SUFFERN,
Seed Grower, Voorbies, Ill.

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

had a fearful wreck on the Georgetown tap in which two men lost their lives and several more were badly hurt. caused by a broken rail and general bad condition of the track.

On the morning of the 21st our little town was roused from its slumbers by the crashing of timbers, the ringing of bells and the shricks of men. On rushing to the scene it was found a stock train had crashed into the north-bound passenger. One man, the engineer of the stock train, lay under his tender at the end of his last run on earth, his spirit crushed out and sent before his Maker without one moment's warn-

We read of laurels on the tented field, of martyrs to the cause of truth, of men, and women who have dared and died for opinion's sake and won the praise of an admiring world. But who can write the epitaph of the men who staed at the throttle and are almost dally ground to pulp somewhere in our broad land? For wrecks seem to be the order of the day; and men will nd by duty until life is gone and go down to death unknown, unhonored

and unsung. But railroads are not all that we find subject to wrecks. We find social wrecks, moral wrecks, religious wrecks and many political wrecks. We find many homes wrecked. Men and women, after living nearly all their lives together, call on the courts to remove the debris and generally to leave two weeks to drift apart, without chart of compass to guide on through life.

We find men will live and work with one political party a long time, but world. Other men will live in church for long, long years and then make religious wreck, lose faith in God and man, and die to all that is good long years before they reach the grave. Sometimes a home is wre ked by some fair girl, who loves not windly but

too well, sometimes a home is wrecked by some errant boy, who loves wine and wassall more than mother and home. Sometimes a good wife's heart is crushed by a drunken husband's fall. Sometimes a financial wreck will drive out all the kindness and love from the heart of a man and wreck his home.

his home.

Better for a man to be ground up in a railroad wreck and leave the world in peace than to become a moral or a social wreck and pollute God's pure air with a wild profanity



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GUARANTEED in all Private,
Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.
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PRESS BLOOK, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

GHTNING WELL MACH SOLINE ENGINES

PRIL, 1880.

others do, and, of course, can be educated. By tak-eed from ewes that were

born, and of employing

were twin-produced, in

of any flock-master to get of twins than he wo kely to do," says the Ag-nal. "Nor is this all, for must be a good keeper to favor large increases.

breeds of sheep are natoductive than others, the Dorset Horns being probt productive of any, should be a large percent ewes depends, of course, flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter good management, make earage of them after they nt he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the nt, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is n to old shepherds to be one omoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not s to induce the twin-bearing their flocks which, as a found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or agement in the genera em is often the rule. Shepowerless under such masters en have no encouragement to best of things. Only when and shepherds work hand er can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has ed the master should take care him, as large numbers do. I shepherds remaining on arm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present ad although agricultural la m about more than formerly, rvants are still to be found epherds take the greatest t in the welfare of the have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it insidered to include the pro-triplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up-generally imparts the milk-beartion equal to the other, hownaturally accompan r, almost invariably, but it must have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. rse, a little trough of food should ularly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and sees when ewes have to rear more vere on the constitution of the ance and be adequately ed. A great deal may one in the provision of abund g a satisfactory succescrops, and by making proge to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

explanations of various dis-affect sheep, and of which the dedge is indispensable for suc-atment. We may excuse misde a century ago, but when a dar author on veterinary prac-es that the brain bladder worm sed the disease known as gid or is is due to hereditary origin by oung lambs become affected and early breeding or natural de-ither parent will cause the dis-are surprised, to say the least, no wonder that shepherds who er made a study of this matter e misled at times," says the a Sheep Breeder. There are eedingly curious things in na-nd that a tapeworm should, lischarge from the intestine of ed the disease known as gid or e from the intestine of ch it has lived for months te grass and the multitude of ted in it should somehow get of a sheep, either on ass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from es that are found in creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the motom is giddiness, due to the e on the brain of these bladders, y strange. It is by no than many other things the life of an animal. vever, wholly discharge s the belief that any livinto existence without er it be an animal or a these changes of a worm re any more strange and dergoes, as from a butthe changes a caterpillar, this into a thing like a dried, curledthen into the beautiful that flits among the flowthe nectar during its life, the purpose of which ts eggs to reproduce its a die and disappear. But is a veritable pest of the ands of sheep pine and them without the shepnything of the cause. the sheep's brain, would year were it not for feeding on the sheep disease caused by this immature worms into here they mature into ant things, made of asant things, made of h of which are more than a, one only of which es-the parent of thousands infect a hundred sheep in emedy is a very simple a curious one; it is to see so treated as to kill whatay have about coastonally a dose of a cains of powdered areca, which will be easily followed by a table of the coast of the case d to see that the

somwhat amusing to read in old

TRANSFERS OF JER The following is a com transfers of Jersey catt as parties since registr week ending December 17. ported by the American Je club. No. 8 West Seventes New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY.

Grace's Solo, 37,554-W. Grace's Solo, 37,554—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, Te
Harry Branch, 32,438—J.
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin,
Harry Flagg, 41,565—W.
to W. T. Henson, Wills Po
lie of St. Lambert, 41
White to W. N. Murphy

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver, 42
Gray to G. W. McDonald,
Lottie's Tormentor, 32.
White to W. N. Murphy,
Moro St. Lambert, 29,724ton to W. Boyce, Gregg,
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,707liams to T. J. Brown, San
COWS AND HEIFH
Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T. S
C. R. Wright, Mexia.

Wright, Mexia. Buttercup of the Brook, 16
Webb to C. R. Wright, Me:
Chula Vista, 97,188—L. P
to J. C. Munden Marshall. Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. F. C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145—H. Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wil Leonette's Orange, 108. Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mill Mamie Heneger, 57.789-V & Son to Mrs. D. S. Galla; Prime II., 79,142—Parks
M. L. Hagard, Midlothian,

Queen of the Prairies II. Andrews to H. L. Red St. Lambert's Montezum Haywood to J. C. Mur Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. M W. Persohn, McKinney,
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187—J.
to W. E. Johnson, Millican,
Susie Kilgore, 109,146—He
Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wil Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mont Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mor

Willie Howard, 102,001-He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon Transfers for the week cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. Oliv Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., 32. Willis to T. E. Lancaster, 7

Willis to T. E. Lancaster, T. China Grove, 42,251—Mrs.
son to J. M. Cardwell, Lock Colonel Harry, 42,001—A. 1 to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Coro Lambert, 27056—W.,
gomery to W. V. Elsell, Bra.
Golden Rob, 35,276—S. T. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976-A. ey to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277—J

to W. A. Northington, Span Toimentor F. of Lawn, 42.7

Foster to R. W. Willis, T.
COWS AND HEIFE

Anna Field, 93,241—Estate Burts to Mrs. A. G. B Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-W

S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J. to S. L. Birnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. A E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Bonnie Signaldina, 108,68 Wright to J. M. Lang, Mex Calico Landseer, 108,740-I kins to S. L. Burnan, Austin Clara, Princess, 97,186—Mr Laird to W. A. C. Waugh, Cream Pat Poris, 109,178—J to W. A. Northington, Spar Dorjava's Oonan, 108,57 Dempsey to S. L. Burnap, A Dora H., 105,293—Parks & Gill & Gill, Nash.

Duchess of Ingleside, 55, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw's Effle P., 79,464—Parks & P. & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81 831-W o E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. W T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831-W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Ferris Signal, 109,365-J. A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-H chett to M. B. Hastain, Ali Golden May. 73,511-Parks Gill & Gill, Nash.

Indian Squaw, 81,730—Est Burts to Mrs. A. G. I Worth. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954-J Joel's Calico, 108.613—E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.863 precht to H. H. McBride, Kate Putnam II., 107.094— o S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 109,200 precht to H. H. McBride, O Katle Perry, 110,325—G. P. D. C. Darroch, Kerrville.
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,20 precht to H. H. McBride, C Kitty S. H., 62.084-H. A Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phair. Lady Pogis Lowndes, 93 Abbott to H. H. McBride, 0 to H. H. McBride, O'Danie Laurette Rioter. bott to H. H. McBride, O'D Leslie Signal, 105,910-To & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Lois Lowndes, 100.289-I to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel Lucilla, 93.224—W. A. Po O'Daniel Bomar, Gainesville

Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hudgi Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal, 109,361 Parks to Gill & Gill. Nash. Mary Annersly, 94.110-W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville May Amber, 109,181-J. A. Northington, Spani Melrose Marden. Harris to Parks & Parks. Miss Araby Pogis, 109,180 to W. A. Northington, Spar Mittle Gray, 110,023—B. P. J. D. Gray, Terrelt. Monarch's May, 109,595 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash. Orange Pearl II. 89,222-1

ris & Hardin to Parks & Pa Osa T., 64,673—Parks & Pa & Gill. Nash. Oxford Teny, 93.840-W. Teny, 93.840—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Galnesville
Persian Nora, 107.826—J. D.
W. A. Northington, Spanish
Queen Marjoram, 109.690—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Resedene Mary 60.57 Resedene May, 60,685-J. I C. McClelland, Thornton. Rover's Baby, 5911-Terrell, Hardin to Parks & Parks, Er Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & P

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owen Moore, Naples. Sibyl Scales Pogls, 109,206pracht to H. H. McBride, O. Texas Modesty, 101.032-W. der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy The Young Wido bott to H. H. McBride. O'Da. Tommie Montgomery, 109.86

Tommie Montgomery, 108 & G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury. Fort Worth.

Tormentor's Pride, 64.730 Ponder to E. P. Romar. Gal Vic Scales Poeis, 109.208-precht to H. H. McBeide, O'l Welcome Lass, 106.916—Terris & Hardin to Parks & P. pls.

Widow's Little Baby, 109, Abbott to H. H. McBride, O Ysleta Pagis II., 109,171-to W. A. Northington, Sn Zingara Pogls, 84,968—W.
to F. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Zula Landseer, 87,196—W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

PERSONAL

Mode Hearn was in from Baird yes-

Robert Bailey, a Dublin cattleman, is in the city. R. A. Riddles of Kansas City is in

G. I. Chaney of Eddy, Tex., was in the city this week.

S. B. Burnett left Saturday for his Panhandle ranch.

A. F. Crowley returned to his home at Midland Tuesday. Frank Witherspoon of Gainesville

spent Monday in town.

Dan Bell, the well known Abilene

T. N. Latham, a Ford county cattle-man, spent Saturday in town.

Colonel William Hunter has returned from a business trip to Ballinger.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman was among the cattlemen in town last week. Ira Havins, a cattleman from Pecos,

was a visitor in the city this week. Charles Brown of Janes Bros. & Brown, Childress, was in town Monday.

John Gwaltney of Honey Grove was among the cattlemen in town Monday. M. French of the Kansas City vards has returned from a trip out of the city.

J. R. Holman of Comanche was a pleasant caller at the Journal office last

C. W. Simpson, of the stock yards, left last night for a two week's trip to Chicago.

M. Sansom of Alvarado was among the prominent cattlemen visiting in the city Saturday.

John N. Simpson, a prominent Dallas cattleman and banker, was in the city Tuesday.

Gus O'Keefe, a well known stockman of Colorado City, was a visitor in the city Monday. Charles McFarland, a prominent cat-

tleman of Aledo, was among the visitors in town this week. G. W. Byers of Byers Bros., Kansas City, with ranch in Clay county, was

in the city this week. J. W. Wingate, a prominent cattle-man and banker of Ballinger, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

F. M. Weaver is back from the Indian Territory where he has been to look after some cattle interests.

J. W. Knox and Captain T. W. Eastin of Jacksboro were among the cattlemen in the city Tuesday. Lee Youngblood of Midland is in the

city on his way to the Indian Territory to take charge of a ranch. F. J. Godair will make a shipment of 2000 fat sheep next Saturday, half each

to St. Louis and Kansas City. The Sears Jewelry company of Chicago introduce themselves to our readers in an ad. which appears in this

Frank Kell of Clifton, stockman and member of the Lone Star Commission company, visited the Journal office this

W. S. Ikard, the well known fine stock breeder and cattleman of Henrietta, paid the Journal office a visit last week. G. E. Nelson, a Callahan county stockman who has been in town a

couple of days, returned to his home in Baird Friday. J. D. Jefferies of Clarendon and W J. Goode of Quanah came down on the Denver Monday. They are on their

way to Arizona to buy cattle. N. D. Pulliam, a cattleman of San Angelo, Tex., was in the city last week accompanied by his daughter, and left for Chicago where Miss Pulliam will

enter school. L Cartwright of Terrell has ten Durham bulls which he offers for sale through the Journal. See his ad, else-

D. F. White of Amarillo manger, of Eddy-Bissel Cattle company New Mexico, was in Fort Worth this

R. L. and Robert Ellison left Tuesday for the ranch in Childress county. They will carry with them five fine wolf hounds to put with the pack of twenty that is already on the ranch.

J. L. Harrison of the Home Land and Cattle company of Montana has re-turned from a trip to San Antonio where he attended the convention and other points in Southern Texas.

R. E. Wilson of Ringgold and John Dyer of Meridian, two popular and well known stockmen, were in the city Wednesday.

J. C. Suffern, seedgrower of Voorbies has a card in today's issue to which our readers' attention is directed. what a Texas customer says

J. G. Smyth & Co. of Uvalde, Tex. have an ad. in this issue which may interest cattle buyers. They offer about 2000 head of fine steers and heifers for

W. M. Mallory, the Chicago buyer for Nelson Morris, was in the city this week and left on a trip to the south. He expresses himself as very enthuslastic over the Texas outlook.

Mr. J. C. Frye of Plano favored the Journal with a call Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Frye express themselves much pleased with the Journal's make-

Messrs. C. D. Teague of Kennedale, Thos. F. Mastin of Grandview and F. H. Helmkamp of Azle, were cash callers at the Journal office Monday their visits were duly appreciated. F. W. Flato of the Drumm-Flato

Commission confpany left Wednesday for his home in Kansas City, accom-panied by his wife and sister. W. L. Sears, a prosperous farmer of Valley Mills, was in the Fort Wednesday with hogs for the yards, and took

the opportunity of calling on and

newing his subscription to the Jour-J. F. Henderson of Fort Worth, breeder of Leghorn, Hamburg and Brahma chickens, offers eggs for sale in an ad which appears elsewhere. Have your order booked now to avoid

delay when needing the eggs. We feel that we do our readers a fawhen we call their attention to an essay on Artichokes by Mr. J. P. Vissesing of Melville, Ills. It is a compilation of experiences of some of our

best farmers in relation to this useful plant. It treats of the different kinds, their cultivation, their sure and enor-mous yield, often over 1000 bushels per acre, their advantage as a preventive of hog cholera, as a soil fertilizer, restorer, etc. No farmer, North or South, can fail to derive profit from a careful study of the counsel it gives. It can be obtained free by addressing him as above. Consult his advertisement else-

Polk Bros. of Fort Worth are in the market for several car loads of good mules. See ad elsewhere in this issue and write them if you have any for

H. W. Verner of the firm of Anson & Verner, San Angelo, was in the city his return home from a protracted stay in England. This firm will soon put on feed at Greenville and Farmers-ville 1000 more head of cattle.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver has returned from a trip to the Panhandle country. He reports everything in good condition, but no stock being moved at pres-

N. S. Ferguson of the firm of Honey & Ferguson, cattle feeders of Cleburne, was in the city Tuesday and paid the Journal a social and business call. Mr. Ferguson was in with a shipment of hogs which topped the market at \$3.95.

Parties wanting to buy cattle or sell horses should communicate with Mr. Herbert Leaverton of Grapeland, Tex. who has a nice little bunch for sale and ants some horses. See his ad in another column. F. Mastin of Grandview as in the

city Tuesday. Mr. Mastin had five cars of corn-fed cattle averaging 1100 pounds in Chicago Saturday, but struck a low market and only realized \$3.35. Mr. Mastin is in the market for more feed-Speaking of Mexican cattle Colonel A. P. Bush says "if the kickers will investigate they will find that Arkansas

and worse cattle during '95 than did Parties desiring seed corn will do well to write to W. H. Glasscock, Brunswick, Mo., whose card appears in this column. Mr. Glasscock writes us that one of his customers (Mr. W. F. Green) took first premium with his corn at Kansas' state fair last year.

and Mississippi furnished more cattle

A. S. Whitener of Burton, in writing. the Journal to renew his subscription, adds: "Am sorry could not attend the meeting at San Antonio, but hope to meet with you at some future time. I am grading up my stock hogs as well as cattle, and am satisfied the resums will pay."

W. R. Moore, manager of the Ardmore oil mills, was down from that place Tuesday. Mr. Moore has so far shipped about 1100 head to market, and it will be remembered that he got top prices for his several shipments. He has since put 600 head more on feed, and is now feeding 1500.

J. D. Earnest, of Iatan, made the Journal a pleasant call Tuesday. Mr. Earnest is one of Mitchell county's prosperous stockmen and was on his way home with a car load of fine registered Shorthorn bulls purchased of Major Burgess, of Blue Mound Farm. Mr. Earnest reports stock and grass in good condition in his section.

J. T. Gwaltney of Honey Grove returned home last week and the Gwaltney Brothers are arranging to feed 1000 more cattle at Paris. They have the distinction of being the biggest feeding firm in the world this season. Since October they have hadon feed something like 10,000 head of big cattle.

R. B. Pumphrey, a prominent cattleman of Taylor, is in the city. Mr. Pumphrey states that there is considcattle feeding in his section, and that the mills have sufficient seed to run them till April. Mr. Pumphrey says the cotton acreage in Wiliamson county will be increased this year and that considerable new land is being

The postmaster at Moran, Tex., Mr. Speegle, has some kind words for the Journat. In a communication just to hand he says: "You have a very nice list of subscribers at this office and everybody likes your paper. will continue to speak good words for He also adds "stock of all kinds doing well in Shackelford county and stockmen smiling over the good condition of the cows."

Lee Youngblood of Midland was in city Wednesday on his way to the Indian territory, where he is handling some cattle for J. M. Daugherty. Youngblood says everything in Midland county is very dull, but that grass is good and cattle he thinks will have no trouble in going through the winter all right.

A. G. Godair, who spent a few days in the city, has returned to St. Louis. F. J. Godair is still in the city, and gives it as his opinion that there will e a good demand from Mantana this spring for 2-year-old plain steers for grazing. He thinks that well-bred grazing. He thinks that well-bred cattle of this class will bring from \$17 to \$19, basing his prediction on the fact that the run from Montana to

market this season was pretty close. A. S. Reed returned last week from a trip to St. Louis and Kansas City where he spent several days feeling the pulse of the money market and examining the outlook for the cattle in-He says that while money is still being let out with much care, and is hard to obtain, the prospects are that in a short while the coun-try will be enjoying the best times enjoying the best times that it has had for a long time.

W. P. Anderson, general agent of the Union Stock Yards company, Chicago, requests the Journal to state that the yardage charges there are cattle and horses 25 cents, calves 15 cents, hogs 8 cents, sheep 5 cents, of course all the charges but the statement is made in view of a recently published statement in a daily paper that the charge on cattle was 50 cents per head.

Antonio Vizcaya, a member of the firm of Enrique Vizcaya & Co., extensive merchants and cattle dealers at Pena, Tex., and Mier, Mexico, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday. It was Mr. Vizcaya's first visit to Fort Worth, and he admires the city and surrounding country very Live stock interests, Mr, Vizcaya states are flourishing in his section, there being plenty of grass and, water, he complains, however, of very dull demand just now for cattle.

Ed East, the well known Archer City cattleman, was in Fort Worth last week. Mr. East is feeding extensively. principally on cotton seed meal and ensilage. The latter he states he made ensilage. The latter he states he made simply by stacking green sorghum and also green fodder corn in the field in quantities of about 150 to 200 tons to the stack, and at intervals during the stacking adding a little brine. Mr. East says he formerly used a fran but it is unnecessary expense, and that simply stacking as described answers quite as well. Mr. East is recognized authority amongst cattlemen on the

subject of ensilage. T. J. Christian, of Newburgh, Comanche county, was a pleasant caller at markets, as the of the Journal office this week. Mr. represented here.

FREE LECTURE.

On "Health, Happiness, and Beauty of Women,"

Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston to Visit Texas and Arkansas.

Dr. R. C. Flower will deliver his new Beauty of Women," at Texarkana, lecture on "Health, Happiness and Ark., Ghio opera house, Monday even-ing, February 10, at 8 o'clock.

This lecture is free, and is said to be one of the finest lectures ever delivered

on the American platform. Dr. Flower as an orator, for pathos, eloquence, petry, and wit, has no superior. The doctor can be consulted personally at the following places on dates named:
Corsicana, Tex. Commercial hotel,
Wednesday, February 5. Austin, Tex., Driskell, Tuesday, Feb-

ruary 6. Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Worth, Friday and Saturday, February 7 and 8.
Paris, Tex., Hotel Peterson, Monday
till 3 p. m., February 10. Texarkana, Ark., Huckins House, Tuesday, February 11. Hot Springs, Ark., United States

hotel, Wednesday, February 12.
Little Rock, Ark., The Richelieu,
Thursday, February 13. Walnut Ridge, Ark., Depot hotel, Friday till 3 p. m., February 14.

It is claimed by Dr. Flower's friends that he can diagnose any disease of any person without asking the patient a question, and that he is the only living physician who can scientifically do so without making a mistake. The Boston Globe says: "In the treat-

ment of cancer, consumption, tumor, heart, and nerve troubles, Dr. R. C. Flower has no equal in the world."
The Boston Traveler says: "There is no experiment in Dr. R. C. Flower's practice. Able as he is to tell any one his disease, without asking a question, he is not likely to doctor his patients for the wrong disease." The New York Tribune says: "Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston is the highest authority on chronic diseases and enjoys the largest practice of any living physician.' Our readers will see that this visit of Dr. R. C. Flower to the Southwest will enable the sick to consult him close to their homes.

Christian is a prosperous stock farmer having about 500 head of 2's and 3's on hand at present. Mr. Christian believes in big corn crops, stating that it always insures prosperity when corn is at 50 or 60 cents a bushel, people have to send money out of the county to buy. He says that farmers in his section are going in for hog raising on a larger scale than ever before and are well pleased with prices realized at Fort Worth Market. Mr. Christian also advocates fewer

cattle and better cattle and is appre-hensive that the introduction of so many inferior grade stock will lower the standard of Texas cattle.

F. E. Roessler, traveling passenger agent for the Pecos Valley Railway, with headquarters at Dallas, made the Journal a pleasant call this week. Mr. Roessler's account of doings in the valley was excedingly interesting. He lution in farming operations there, large quantities of alfalfa and other feed being raised and numbers of hogs as well as some cattle being fattened men who had never been in the business before. The orchard interests, too, he states, are flourishing, Pecos valley being now an universally admitted ideal soil for apples. Mr. Roessler is here to meet a party of prospectors from Iowa, who are on their way to the valley.

D. P. Gay, of Ballinger, manager of the Live Oak Cattle company, an extensive and well-known cattle owner and trader in recent conversation with a Journal reporter stated he was now feeding about 5000 head of steers at Cleburne on cotton seed meal and hulls, which relative cost considered, he thinks the most economical feed, he expects to market his cattle about Talking over convention reminiscences Mr. Gay says being a free trade Democrat he is opposed to any such protection as was demanded, but outside of that claims the subject is oreign to business of cattle conventions. Mr. Gay evidently gives political principles priority over pocketbook as he acknowledges to being the man referred to in a recent in-teerior paper who lost \$20,000 on sheep and is still or free wool. Mr. Gay it may be remarked, has been dealing extensively in Mexican cattle.

U. S. Weddington of Childress in forms the Journal that the Hereford Grove Stock Farm, of Childress county, sold and shipped last week two Hereford bulls to J. H. and T. B. Nuckles and J. S. Bethea, of Chillicothe, Tex. Mr. Weddington adds: "Childress county farmers have shipped several cars of hogs this winter find it a very satisfactory market. Hog raising is getting to be an important raising is getting to be an important part of our farmers' work. Owing to the big crop of millet raised last year and the present low price of seed, our people have been experimenting in feeding ground millet seed to hogs, and pronounce it a success. Though we have had no rain lately the ground is in fine condition, and farmers are bus preparing for spring crops. There will be considerable cotton and a big acreage of Kaffir corn planted, as both appear to be well adapted to our climate, and those who have tried Kaffir corn for feed think it equal to Indian

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, a prominent cattleman and president of the Cattle Raisers association, is in the city this week. Colonel Bush has been very much occupied with business connected with the association but spared the Journal reporter a few minutes conversation. Colonel Bush speaks from a conservative standpoint cattle tariff question and briefly reiterated his already expressed views. At the same time Colonel Bush said: "I entertain very great respect for my friends who differ with me on that or any other subject, be it what it may or be they of what political stripe they may." Speaking on general topics Colonel Bush made mention of a conversation he had had at San Antonio with Mr. R. J. Kleberg in which the latter described a large silo which he had made overground fifty feet square and containing between six and seven hundred loads of fodder. The stuff formed into a perfectly solid compact mass, not black and close as plug to-bacco. It had to be cut out in blocks or slices and was eaten with relish by stock.

F. L. Harris, formerly agent for the Texas Livestock Commission company, has been appointed agent for the union nas been appointed agent for the union stock yards of Chicago, for Texas, Indian Territory and Kansas, to go into effect Feruary 1. Mr. Harris, it is reported, will make Fort Worth his headquarters and will give to this city representation for the territory named of the stock yards at all the three big markets, as the other two are already

#### NEWS AND NOTES

Wheat growing nicely, stock looking well, and a large crop acreage to be planted is the report from Memphis, Hall county.

It is stated that a project is on foot for the extension of the Fort Worth and Denver railway from this city to

A Jersey Red hog, one year old, weighing 715 pounds, was sold by A. M. Redford of Bedford, Tex., at the stock yards Tuesday.

John F. Witherspoon of Belcher-ville, Tex., marketed at Kansas City seven loads of meal fed Texas steers, 1056 pounds, at \$3.60, last week.

B. A. Borroum has sold to James his entire stock of cattle at \$10 round. There are nearly 3000 head altogether. Both parties to the deal are of Del Rio.—Del Rio Record. The department of agriculture shows

that it costs \$940,000,000 to carry the products of the farm to market every year. Two-thirds of this sum, it is claimed, could be saved by improved P. Caanrad, a farmer living one mile

south of Ennis, butchered a hog that when dressed weighed 645 pounds. He says the rule is to add one-fifth, which would put the gross weight at 774

Joe Funk informs the Standard that Ben Cole of Arden bought from J. P. Hanson 300 steer yearlings, spring delivery, at \$10 round; also a fine registered Durham bull for \$100. Mr. Cole believes in blood.-San Angelo Standard

The steamship J. W. Hawkins, from New York, bound for Cuba, with 120 men of the Cuban revolutionary party. and a supply of arms and ammunition leak and was wrecked off Long Island. Six men were drowned.

John Ledbetter of Collingsworth county has made application to the commissioner of the general land office for the lease of 103,680 aeres of public school land in Collingsworth county Also for 12,800 acres in Wheeler

Cattle and other stock throughout Gonzales county have wintered so far exceptionally well, no losses having occurred up to this time, and the condition of both cattle and pastures now gives promise that the losses for the winter will be the least in many years. -News.

The following are some recent St. Louis sales: J. R. Gililland, 1191-pound steers, \$3.90; Austin, Fleming & Davidson, a train of grass steers, 914 pounds \$3.00; the Beck steers, \$3.60, 1109 pounds; Embry & Cloud, 1141 pound \$3.55; L. C. Cobb, 969 pound, \$3.45; Gwaltney Bros. & Bedford, 1057 pound steers, \$3.40.

Recent Texas sales at Chicago were as follows: C. A. Moore, 1026 lbs., \$3.60; J. J. Clare, 1044 lbs., \$3.50; 1269 lb. bulls, \$2.65; W. T. Ray, 1149 lbs., \$3.45; W. I. Hooks, 980 lbs., \$3:40; W. T. Powers, 878 lbs., \$3.15; J. M. Coffin, 1172 pounds, \$3.15; W. H. Eddleman, 960 pounds, \$3.35; Eddleman & Co., 1024 pounds, \$3.35.

A report from Pierre, S. D., says that cattle and sheep on the great Sioux ras are coming through the winter in the best of shape. There has not yet been a day when stock could not feed on the prairie. Cattle are reported as coming through in such shape as to be ready for spring shipments. Unless severe storms occur un expectedly, the loss of range cattle will be less than any year on record.

Prospects for wheat and cate this year are exceedingly bright. From present indications the yield will be large. If this should be the case and prices are good, people in this part of swim, so to speak. Then on top of that corn and cotton crops are good, everybody will be happy sure enough hard times.-Nocona Argus.

The corn growers of North Texas are preparing petitions to be presented to the commission, praying for a reduction in rates, which are alleged to be excessive to Galveston and other outlets. North Texas raised an immense crop of corn last year, but the shellers have all had to close down because of the high rates for shipment to the markets mentioned. The tariff rate from North Texas common points to New Orleans is 20 cents per 100 pounds From Kansas City to New Orleans, twice as great a distance, the rate is 10 cents per 100 pounds. From common points in Kansas to New Orleans it is 18 cents. The rate from common Kansas points to Galveston is 15 cents; from North Texas it was 17 1-2c, but was recently cut to 15 cents, to hold good until February 9. The North until February 9. Texas farmers consider that their rate should at least be as good as that given to Kansas City.-Gazette.

PASTURE FENCES IN THE CREEK

NATION ORDERED CUT. Eufaula, I. T., Jan. 28.-At a meeting held at Okmulgee, I. T., yesterday by the district and supreme judges of the Creek Nation, it was unanimously de-cided that all Creek pastures, otherwise than those on the borders larger than one square mile on

the interior, were illegal.

The district judges were instructed by Chief Isporhecher to order the light se men of each district to cut the wires of all such illegal pastures and restore all such fenced lands to public domain. The action involves the turning of hundreds of thousands ead of cattle loose on the prairie and the opening of a vast quantity of country hitherto fenced by the pasture men. It brings, if carried out, ruin to a great many cattlemen.

Isporhecher is a determined, full-blood Indian, and has always bitterly opposed pasture monopoly in this na-tion. He was elected last summer on a platform promising a destruction of the pasture monopoly, and there is little if any doubt that he will keep his promise. The land thus released will aggregate millions of acres.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in business transactions and finan-lly able to carry out any obligation made by their firm West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists,

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free

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 ex-penses, and you really get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a trifle over manufacturers cost. Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.



## HALF RATES

NEW ORLEANS

Account of Mardi-Gras Carnival, February 18th, 1896.

# Southern Pacific

Will Sell Round Trip Tickets to New Orleans and return at Half-Fare Rate on February 15th, 16th 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,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Reopened in first-class style with all modern improvements. The table up-to-date in every particular.



70 H 9 BLO S AD

sheepmen to know in nearly all por-tions of Australasia the shortage in

#### "SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE. SHEEP AND WOOL

the lamb crop of 1895 is so marked as to seriously affect both the mutton and The Journal would be pleased to hear more frequently from those of its readers engaged in the sheep business as to condition of that industry in their section, further outlook, different breeds handled and in fact anything of interest in this department.

The Journal acknowledges its indebt edness in this department to that excellent publication The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, from whose columns it has extracted liberally.

Over 200,000 sheep exported from Chicago in 1895. On January 10th, top lambs brought \$5.50 in Buffalo.

The wool clip of the United States for 1895 is the smallest since 1889.

Total exports of American wool for ten months of 1895, 4,777,303 pounds. On December 31st, American markets had on hand 135,000,000 pounds of wool. Ask your wool buyer what effect the lime and sulphur dip has on the wool There have been received 30,080,121

sheep at Chicago during the last thirty What the sheep are saying: A little more corn, if you please, Mr. Shepherd, these cold days. Total receipts of sheep at Chicago stock yards for 1895, 3,406,739, an in-

crease of 307,014 over 1894.

of imported wool goods were worth brought into the United States. At the lambing time, go into the pens the last thing before retiring, and see everything is going on right. Total amount of wool imported for ten months of 1895, 211,057,038 pounds. Rags and waste, 17,824,008 pounds.

For ten months of 1895, \$49,899,717

If you are buying feed for the flock, try some wheat bran. It is cheap, and tends to increase the ewes' milk. A few small separate pens should be prepared for the unmotherly ewes, in which the lamb gets a chance to worry

out its milk. Note the ewes that bring the best and strongest lambs, and are the best nurses. Put a special ear-mark on them. These are not for sale. Looseness of the bowels may be checked safely by giving five drops each of laudanum and tincture of rhu-bard to the ewes three times a day. A shep having a dry, husky cough, will be improved by giving two tea-

spoonfuls of turpentine every morning for a week, an hour before feeding. Sulphur is a rank poison to a sheep in the cold weather. It opens the pores of the skin, and makes the sheep susceptible to the cold. Total product of wool in the United States for 1895 is 254,296,726 pounds. Total of pulled wool, 40,000,000 pounds

making a grand total of 294,296,726 pounds. One good single lamb is better than a pair of inferior ones, unless the ewe is known to be a good mother, when she worth keeping as long as she lives and breeds. Don't keep ewes heavy with lamb

among the other sheep, especially if rams or wethers run with the flock. Neglect of this precaution costs the loss more lambs than one knows of. The general trend of opinion among Western wool growers favors the passage of the wool tariff bill now before congress, as the best thing that can be hoped for under the present administra-

As the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen, and increase of cold calls for a little more fuel on the fire—that is, in the sheep's stomach, which, when filled, warms up the ani-

When the first lambs come try the ewes' teats. They may be gummed up, Trim the locks of wool from about the udder, that the lambs may find the teats readily.

If in damp weather the smell of the

sheep pens becomes strong, sprinkle finely ground gypsum, the common land plaster, over it liberally, and throw down more litter. The ammonia from the manure makes sore eyes. Give a chilled lamb a hot bath, and wrap it in dry flannel. A teaspoonful gin is the standard remedy to be added to the hot bath, warming up inside as well as outside. The gin is to be put in the lamb, not in the water. If the 300 per cent increase in the consumption of mutton in New York city in the past four years is anywhere near a fair gauge for the general in

crease throughout the country, we can certainly boast of being a mutton-eat-In 1891 only 350,000 sheep were slaugh tered in New York city for local consumption. In 1895, 1,041,000 were slaugh-tered in that city for home consumption, an increase of almost 300 per cent in local mutton consumption in four It may be of interest to American

wool products for 1806-the shortage generally ranging from 20 to 50 per Pneumonia is a constantly threatening danger to the flock at this time of the year. It is not so much the cold, as the dampness of the atmosphere and the stables, that bring on this order, which, if not checked at the outset, is likely to become fatal by a short delay. While the flocks are feeding, think how convenient a silo full of corn fodder with the ears on it would be just now. Think again of it at corn planting time, and put in a few acres, then build your silo, and then fill it. It will come exceedingly handy this time next

year. CAN YOU AFFORD TO Put off starting a flock while sheep

are cheap and pay boom prices when the boom comes? Lie in bed on the rough nights when your ewes are lambing? Let your flock forage for a scanty living because they refuse to die from

neglect? Refuse to take a sheepman's paper when every number is worth the price Run your flock all over the barnyard of breath to catch a sheep when a \$1.25 crook would do the work

quietly and harmlessly? Keep the flock in constant fear of you when habitual kindness would make them love and follow you? Eat bacon until you are tired of it and deny yourself and family the luxury of well fed lamb? Deny your weakling ewes and lambs

separate and extra care and let them die before their time? Neglect the tag locks till shearing time, and add to the discomfort and unsightliness of the flock? Mix all sorts of blood from half a dozen adverse strains and curse the

fates because you have a nondescript

OUR SCHOOL-THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE. It occurred to me yesterday to look over our roll and see what proportion of those who have enrolled are in actual attendance now. The result was

Out of an enrollment to date of 244 there is now a daily attendance of 219. It thus appears that our loss to date has been only twenty-five. Nearly every one now in school expects to remain through the second term. This very unusual showing is gratifying for two reasons:

people are coming more and more to appreciate an education, and intend to remain in school as long as possible. 2. It proves that our instruction is thorough and our discipline fine. Poorly taught or poorly governed students

1. It reveals the fact that our young

would not continue in school. Moral-Get your education where the conditions are favorable to learning; where love is the bond of union between the student body and the fac-

We have had many new entries since the holidays, and others are to follow. Our friends are invited to come out and see us when they pass the city. W. F. LLOYD, Forth Worth,

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS. Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excurs 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,

The Milam county oil mill at Cameron will run on through February. It has on hand 10,000 tons of seed now mill has fed 2500 steers this fall: 1000 have been marketed in St. Louis and 1500 are in the pens ready for market.

Weatherford, Texas.

Wichita Falls, Emory, Thorndale, Whitewright, Navasota, Alvarado, Lockhart, Clifton, Valley Mills, Cleburne, Hillsboro, Milford, Harrold, Caddo, Van Alstyne, Wylie, Davis, Itaska, Weatherford, Bartlett, Marietta, Wills Point, Commerce and Dundee. The market ranged all the way from \$3.75 to \$4.00 for tops, and yesterday closed steady at \$2.80 to \$3.90. A few

cars of cows were handled at \$2.00 to Mr. A. J. Thompson, a well known

exporter of Toronto, Canada, is in the city this week with a view of making arrangements with the stock yards people to handle cattle for export to Europe via New Orleans.

- Abbott of Boston is at the stock yards. Mr. Abbott is also a large cattle buyer and exporter. Representative sales by the Standard Live Stock Commission company dur-

ing the past week:		
Hogs.	Ave.	Price.
Hogs.	290	\$3.87 1-2
62		3.80
14		3.30
76		2.82 1-2
56		3.82 1-2
54		3.90
4 roughs		3.40
86	220	3.85
11 rough		3.30
67	250	3.82 1-2
74		3.85
55		3.95
31 lights		3.00
32	250	3.90
43		3.80
98		4.00
65		4.00
69		3.75
63		3.70
		3.65
Charles and the same of the sa	The state of the s	That
25	24 Ve.	29 00
20	070	0.00
Top home	810	9 90609 00
Top hogs		
Fat cows		2.10(02.25

Market report from Carter's stock

yarus.				
Choice shipping steers	-2	800	3	00
Common to fair shipping				
steers	- 2	300	2	60
Cheice fat cows		100		
Common to fair cows	1	700		
Choice yeal calves	3		•	-
	40	500	9	00
Common to fair calves	4.7			
Bulls	1	30@		
Stags	1	50@		
Steer yearlings, per head	7			
Heifer yearlings, per head	6	000	9	00
Milch cows, per head	25	000	50	00
	15	000	30	00
Choice cornfed hogs, heavy.	3	600	3	75
Choice cornfed hogs, light	3	4000	3	65
Common to fair hogs	3	200	3	30
Good feeder hogs	-	25		
Common feeder hogs		00		
		400	9	co
Choice 90 to 100-16 mutton			4	00
Common to fair mutton	-	00		
Everything fat finds ready	S	ale. l	M.a	T-
ket good.				
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF				

#### Local Livestock .

Reported from the Union stock yards: Fat hogs—Heavies, \$3.50@4.00, good 2.15, in good demand; stockers, \$2.00@ 2.25; stags, \$1.50@1.75; bulls, \$1.50@1.75; \$1.50@1.90; helfers, \$1.75@2.00; calves, \$2.50@3.00.

Fat hogs—Heavies, \$3.75@3.90, good demand; fat mast hogs, \$2.75@3.00; light fat hogs, \$2.50@3.00; good demand; wagon hogs, \$3.05@3.20, in good demand. Feeder hogs, no demand.

#### Packing House Products. Standard dry salt, short clear, \$5.75;

standard short clear bacon, \$6.25; 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 hems, \$6.50; pure leaf lard,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. Reported by Albert Montgomery & Co.,

Limited,
There has been a lighter run of all classes of cattle since Wednesday, and a considerable falling off in the receipts of Texas cattle. The market closed stronger and about bare of good beef cattle. Good beeves, good fat cows and heifers are in fair demand. Calves and yearlings rule active and steady; good Texans are in demand. Poor and rough old beef cattle and common calves are weak and slow sale. Good cornfed hogs are firmer; common mast hogs are not wanted. Good fat sheep firm and in

CATTLE.

CALLEE.
Good fat fed beeves, per
pound gross 3 1-4@3 1-2
Good fat grass beeves, per
pound gross 2 3-4@3
Fair fat grass beeves, per
pound gross 2 1-4@2 1-2
Thin and rough old beeves,
per pound gross 1 1-2@2
Good fat cows and heifers.
per pound gross 2 1-2@3
Fair fat cows, per pound
gross @2 1-4
Thin and rough old cows,
each\$ 6 00@10 00
Bulls, per pound gross 1-1-2@2
Good fat calves, each\$ 9 00@10 50
Fair fat calves, each 7 50@ 8 50
Thin calves, each 4 00@ 5 50
Good fat yearlings, each 11-00@13 00
Fair fat yearlings, each 8 00@10 00
Thin yearlings 5 00@ 6 00
Good milch cows 27 50@35 00
Common to fair 15 00@22 50
Springers 17 50@25 00
HOGS.
Good fat cornfed, per pound
gross 3 3-4@4
Common to fair nes sound

Common to fair, per pound gross ..... 3 @3 1-2 SHEEP. Good fat sheep, per pound

...\$ 1 25@ 1 75 ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO. Limited.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.-Cattle-Receipts were somewhat larger than usual, and in consequence the market was weak and lower today. Sales of common to choice native dressed beef and shipping steers were made at \$3.20 @3.60, with extra cattle largely nominal at \$4.70@4.75; butchers' and canners' stuff met with a very good demand; prices ruled generally steady, and cows and heifers sold principally

at \$2.00@3.25. Calves were again in small supply, and brought full previous prices, a few going as high as \$6.25. The stocker and feeder trade was cather light, as the ruling prices were generally looked upon by country buy-ers as too high. Texas cattle were num-erous, and fairly active at lower

Hogs—There was a greatly increased run today, and the liberal offerings forced a further decline of 5c to 10c. Sales dragged at \$4.00@4.30 for common to choice droves, with trading phiefly at \$4.15@4.25, and there was every indication that a large number would be carried over again. Pigs and culls sold at \$3.75@4.10.

Sheep—The improvement in prices noticed yesterday was checked by today's liberal supply, and sales were rather slow, at a decline of about 10c Common to choice native sheep were sale able at \$2.50@3.85, with the bulk of the sales at \$3.60. Westerns sold at \$3.25@3.80, yearlings at \$3.75@4.00, and lambs at \$3.50@4.75. Receipts—Cattle, 16,000; hogs, 33,000; sheep, 18,000.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.-Cattle-Receipts, 3500; shipments, 300. Market about steady on small receipts. Native export steers, \$4.50@4.75; fair to choice shipping steers, \$3.75@4.45; dressed beef snipping steers, \$3.75@4.45; dressed beef grades, \$3.25@4.25; bulk of sales, \$3.40@4.00; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.60@3.70; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.75; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.40; cows and heifers, bulk of sales, \$2.60@3.00; canning cows, \$1.00@1.75; calves mostly, \$4.50@5.50; bulls chiefly, \$2.00@2.75; Texas steers, \$2.75@4.10; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.75; cows, \$1.75@3.25.

Hogs-Receipts, 8100; shipments, 1700. Market, 10@15 lower; active. Heavy, \$4.00@4.25; mixed, \$3.90@4.15; light, \$3.25 @3.75; bulk sales, \$4.10@4.15.
Sheep—Receipts, 2600; shipments, none. Market slow, but prices maintained; native muttons, \$2.75@3.65; southern, \$2.40@3.25; lambs, \$3.25@4.60.

\$1.75@3.25

#### Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 5200; shipments, 2700. Market slow, weak, 10c lower. Texas steers, \$2.80@3.55; Texas cows, \$1.75@3.25; beef steers, \$3.15@4.60; native cows, \$1.50@3.25; stockers and feedrs, \$2.75@3.00; beef steers, \$2.25@3.00.

Hors—Receipts, 10.800; shipments. beef steers, \$2.25@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 10.800; shipments, 700. Market 5@15c lower; bulk of sales, \$3.85@3.95; heavies, \$3.30@4.00; packers, \$3.85@4.10; mixed, \$3.80@4.00; lights, \$3.60

@4.00; yorkers, \$3.85@4.00; pigs, \$3.45@ Sheep-Receipts, 240; shipments, 2000. Slow, but steady. Lambs, \$3.85@4.00; muttons, \$3.00@3.85.

#### New York Cotton.

New York, Jan. 29.—Cotton—Spot closed unchanged. Middling uplands, 8 1-4c; ditto gulf, 8 1-2c; sales, 510 Futures barely steady; sales, 124,1000 bales. January, 7.92; February, 7.92; March, 7.98; April, 8.02; May, 8.07; June, 8.10; July, 8.12; August, 8.12; September, 7.75; October, 7.63; November, 7.57; December, 7.59.

Galveston Cotton.

Calveston, Tex., Jan. 29.-Cotton-Spot cotton quiet, but steady and 1-16c down; middling, 8c; sales, 199; receipts, 2280; exports, 328; stock, 123,830.

## St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 15-16; sales, 4100; receipts, 1550; shipments, 116; stock, 75,781.

#### New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, Jan. 29.—Cotton—Futures quiet and steady; sales, 38,500. January, 7.88 bid; February, 7.89 bid; March, 7.89@7.90; April, 7.93@7.95; May, 7.98@7.99; June, 8.02@8.03; July, 8.06@8.07; August, 7.98@8c; September, 7.84@7.55; October, 7.38@7.40; November, 7.34

#### New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Jan. 29.—Cotton dull; middling, 8c; low middling, 7 3-4c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c. Net receipts, 6429; gross, 6584; exports to the continent. 00; coastwise, 1074; sales, 1300; stock,

#### Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 29 .- Cotton quiet middling, 8 1-4c; net receipts, 1316; gross, 7295; forwarded, 1891; sales, 510, all spinners; stock, 188,954.
Total today—Net receipts, 22,307; exports to Great Britain, 1804; to continent, 3500; stock, 985,752. Consolidated—Net receipts, 83,545; ex-

ports to Great Britain, 15,470; France, 5415; continent, 25,808. Total since September 1.—Net, 3,863,-188; exports to Great Britain, 1,239,835; France, 351,140; to the continent, 1,502,-

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Cotton, spot, good business done, prices higher. American middling fair, 4 31-32; good middling, 4 11-16;d; middling, 4 19-32d; low middling, 4 1-2d; good ordinary, 4 3-8d; ordinary, 4 3-16d; the sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and in-cluded 9600 American. Receipts, 9000, including 5000 American. Futures opened steady and closed at advance. American middling L.

M. C. January, 4.31; January-February, 4.30; February-March, 4.29@4.30; March-April, 4.29; April-May, 4.28; May-June, 4.27; June-July, 4.26@4.27; July-August. 4.26@4.27; August-September, 4.26; September-October, 4.15@4.16. tenders of today's deliveries were 2700 bales new dockets.

## Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.-Wheat ruled moderately active, but was somewhat nervous. A period of weakness early, was due to easy cables and larger deliveries. The New York exports were light, and Armour was said to be a heavy seller as well as many of the ng private warehouses and longs liquidating very freely. Then Thomas report on the condtion of the growing wheat was made public; as it showed a loss in condtion in the six principal states of nearly 4 points line January 1 and 10 points since December 1, the market was quickly strengthened by it. The more it was discussed, the more influence it seemed to have on the nervous market. The shorts got alarmed, and many of the early sellers began to cover, and a good investment demand sprang up under which the market rapidly improved, and before noon had sold up 1 1-2 from the low point of the early figures. The market turned very strong during the last hour on continued covering by shorts on the report that 600,000 bushels were held in New York for export. May sold up to 64 3-4@64 7-8c, but eased off a fraction, finally closing steady at 64 1-2c.

Corn showed some weakness early this morning, following wheat, but as that cereal began to bulge corn went in the same direction. Business was slow early, but shorts covered later and the trading was firm. Oats were lower, but regained the

loss as wheat went up. The provision trade was brisk, but the provision trade was brisk, but during the greater portion of the day the prices were downward, owing to the weakness in the other markets. Near the close a good demand sprang up, and prices advanced, owing to the rise in the other markets. Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 70; corn, 210; oats, 278; hogs, 30,000 head.

## London Wool Sales.

London, Jan. 29 .- At the wool auction sales today 12,790 bales were offered, of which 7000 were withdrawn. A good selection was offered and American buyers bought freely of suitable their purchases amounting to les. German buyers were most 2000 bales. active and bought all merinos. Sales in detail were:

New South Wales-3157 bales. Scoured, 8d@1s 4d; greasy, 6 1-4d@10 1-2d.
Queensland—265 bales. Scoured,
1-2d@1s 6d; greasy, 6d@1s 3 1-2d. Victoria-2711 bales. Scoured, 2d@1s 8d; greasy, 6 1-2d@10 1-2d. South Australia—1002 bales. Greasy,

New Zealand-3740 bales. 1-2d@1s 3d; greasy, 5d@10 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—557

bales. Scoured, 10 1-2d@ls 2d; greasy, 5d@5 1-4d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK NOTES. Chicago, Jan. 28.—The receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were very light yesterday (Monday) and today, receipts yesterday being estimated at 12,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. The cattle market ruled strong to 100. The cattle market ruled strong to 10c higher, the hog market full 10c h and sheep from 10c to 20c higher. There were about 1500 Texans on the market yesterday, twenty cars being billed direct to Morris. The receipts of cattle today are estimated at 2000; market steady. Receipts of hogs 16,000; market 5 to 10c lower; 12,000 sheep; market steady.

market steady.

The poorly finished cattle from the West are being crowded forward at a rapid rate, owing to the shutting down of the oil mills and the scarcity of hulls and other rough feed in the Southwest. The prospects are favorable for a good market the balance of the week, yet if receipts come too liberal the market may break During liberal the market may break. During the past week the following Texas cattle have been on the market and sold as follows:
A lot of 750-pound Old Mexico cattle

A lot of 750-pound Old Mexico cattle sold at \$2.75. The G. W. Littlefield cattle, 1188 and 1206 pounds, sold at \$3.40. Embry & Co., 1115 pounds, \$3.80; Cloud & E., 1126 pounds, \$3.80; W. I. Hooks, 944 and 1084 pounds, \$3.25 and \$3.60; J. P. Towne, 1026 pounds, \$3.50; J. Mintler, 947 pounds, \$3.45; S. Johnson, 1266 pounds, \$3.30; J. Stein, 1197 pounds, \$3.30; J. Botts, 1126 pounds, \$3.20; M. McGee, 1082 pounds, oxen, \$2.75; T. Booth, 1156 pounds, \$3.50; E. Woodall, 1190 pounds, \$3.85; 1092 pounds, \$3.65; D. Waggoner & Son, 1237 pounds, \$3.70, and three cars 1243 pounds at \$4, and one load 1190 pounds, at \$3.55. On Thursday of last week the Ardmore cattle, 1213 pounds, sold at \$3.95; M. J. Baker, 1014 and 1044 pounds, \$3.40, and Baker, 1914 and 1944 pounds, \$3.40, and \$3.55; Bird & Rodgers, 1994 pounds, \$3.60; on Friday 652 Mexicans, average 744 pounds, sold at \$2.65; 189 Alvarado cattle, average 1243 pounds, sold at \$3.90; W. I. Hooks, 176 cattle, average 980 pounds, sold at \$3.40.

The natives are selling as follows:
Extra beeves, \$4.50 to \$4.90; good to choice 1350 to 1600 pound steers, \$4.10 to \$4.50; fair to good, same weights, \$3.75 to \$4.35; ordinary to choice 1050 to 1200 steers, \$3.25 to \$4.35.

Would quote good to choice fed Texas steers at \$3.65 to \$4.15; common to good Texas steers \$3.25 to \$3.75; Texas cows, \$2.25 to \$2.75. The hog market yesterday advanced fully 10c, but today, notwithstanding the fact that we had light receipts, declined about 5c. Bulk of good hogs selling at \$4.30 to \$4.40. The shippers were out of the market today, and packers, claiming hogs are losing money, bought at present prices, forced the decline above noted. The general opinion is that this is the low day of the week.

The sheep market was active yesterday and 10 to 15c advance was noted and today ruled steady. Bulk of good westerns selling \$3.30 to \$3.65; good to choice native wethers, \$3.40 to \$3.75; good to choice mixed ewes and wethers, \$3 to \$3.40; medium to good sheep, \$2.60 to \$3; culls, \$2 to \$2.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; medium to good, \$4 to \$4.50; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; 258 Mexicans, average 97 pounds, sold at Mexicans, average 57 pounds, sold at \$3.70; 350 westerns; average 126 pounds, sold at \$3.50; 354 westerns, average 126 pounds, sold at \$3.50, and 200 westerns, average 127 pounds, at \$3.50; 524 westrns, average 97 pounds, \$3.40.
The prospect is favorable for strong prices during February and March, as the estimated number on feed throughout the west is not as heavy as at first supposed. In Nebraska the number on feed was supposed to be at least half a million, but conservative men who

#### POULTRY.

have just returned from that state place the number at not over 275,000.

JEROME.

Farmers who are the most successful with poultry do not confine themselves to one kind, but often try their hands with hens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and even guineas. They can thus produce at least cost. No enterprising poultryman will attempt to make it pay with other than the pure breeds. It costs no more to keep, the best. Quality brings the best prices. Remember that feed will not make quality. There is nothing to prevent every farmer making a profit on poultry, where takes advantage of variety and

Dorkings are favorites wherever known, and the English consider them superior to all others as a table fowl, unless it be the game. They have a large proportion of breast meat, and the cocks usually weigh from eight to ten pounds. They are not superior as egg producers. Their large size, rapid owth and early maturity count much in their favor, and they are beautiful in form and plumage. They are gentle in disposition and excellent mothers. As layers they make an excellent cross with Brahmas or Cochins.

We recently had a lot of 100 chicks in a brooder and in order to try an experiment we gave some of them sulphur in their food, while other lots were not so treated. The result was that the chicks which had sulphur became weak in the legs, which, however, did not occur until the weather became damp when nearly one-third of them were affected. We have tested the feeding of sulphur to fowls and chicks several times and the result is always lameness. Our advice is to avoid the use of sulphur. The use of Douglass mixture, which is composed of one pound of copperas, two gallons of water and one ounce of sulphuric acid, will have a similar effect, and its repeated use causes death, the free acid acting upon the tissues and membranes, ending fatally. Avoid all medicines. A healthy fowl will need no tonic. Wholesome food is sufficient. It is well enough to give medicine when necessary, but the indiscriminate use of nostrums is wrong and injurious.—Exchange.

THE HOUDAN FOWLS.

The American Poultry Advocate says that among the heaviest layers the Houdan certainly deserves a front seat. They lay large eggs and a good many of them. As a rule the eggs are fertile, producing strong chicks. The meat qualities, moreover, are equal to the egg production.

The main objection to the breed has

been its large crest, which during rainy weather is a detriment, susing colds when water-soaked. To satisfy those who wished the style of plumage and egg qualit's of the Houdan, but obted to the crest, the Anconas, ported some years ago by the late Francis A. Mortimer, came in, and it is a remarkable breed in those two particulars, having an exact Houdan plumage, no crest, lays an egg fully as large and has equally as large an egg record, but it cannot in any way cope with the French fowl for table use. Few breeds can boast of the com-bination (eggs and meat) in so strong a degree as can the pride of France, and where the crest is the only draw back, that obstacle can be overcome by having large houses and roomy scratching pens, allowing the fowls out

nly during fine weather.

It will pay to go to this expense and for a breed that contains so much profit.

THE BLACK TURKEY. All of our turkeys are descendants of the wild bird. The wild turkey in plumage is almost identical with our bronze variety. It is, therefore, quite probable that the black turkey was profuced from the domesticated wild. by continuously selecting the

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 them. good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will en-deavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us.

## INITIAL LIVESTOCK

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

blackest specimens, those showing the least tendency towards bands, or that that through melanism a black speci-men or specimens sported from the common kind, and became the founda-tion of this variety. The black is a long established variety. The black is a long established variety. In certain parts of England it was, until quite recently, the favorite variety. The introduction of the bronze turkey into England has done considerable in re-cent years, to dispose of its quandam supremacy. The black is a handsome variety. All black fowls are handsome, American prejudices to the con-trary notwithstanding. Black plumage means black beak and legs, or approxi-mately so, with white skin. Black is the most lustrous plumage we have. But black in this country, owing to unreasoning prejudice, is not a popular color. Only one black variety of fowls is widely popular—the Langshan. The Minorea narrowly escapes being popular. But black ought to be popular, for its wearers are usually hardy and always beautiful. So with this prejudice in view, we need not wonder that black turkeys are comparatively few in number. The black turkey should be black throughout. The American Standard makes "feathers other than black" a disqualification. But despite this rigidity, the variety often "harks back" to its banded ancestors and bands will show on wing feathers and tail. These bands do not burt the flavor of the flesh although they may prevent the bird from winning a prize.
If the breeder of black turkeys will fatten all that show these bands-marks of heredity-and use only the solid colored specimens for breeders this ten-dency will be reduced, though it is im-possible to predict how many generapossible to predict how many genera-tions it will take to obliterate it whilly.

#### POULTRY VERMIN.

Kinds That Sicken and Destroy Fowls. Ointments and Washing A writer in the Country Gentleman gives plain directions for finding and destroying the pests of the hen houses

The large gray lice stick close to the skin, under the short thick feathers on the head and around the beak and neck. The pinion lice cluster at the base of the feathers, or different parts of the body and are rather hard to find because they are so small.

There is still another and most troub

lesome variety, that hides in the wood-work near the roosts and comes forth at night to suck the life blood of un-fortunate poultry. These are different from the red and gray mites—red when full of chicken's blood and gray when hungry-that congregate in such num-bers wherever the helpless fowls roost, and which, though so small, have actually been known to kill even grown fowls outright.

Should the presence of any kind of vermin be detected—and they frequently exist in swarms before the attendant is aware of their presence—take speedy and prompt measures for their extermination. Anoint the head of the fowl with pure lard or sweet oil, rubbing it well into the scalp around the For pinion lice a good bath in warm soapsuds, using carbolic soap, would be excellent, and after the feathers are dry, dust thoroughly with insect powder. Supply them with a new dust bath and sprinkle into the dust a teaspoonful of insect powder and one of sulphur.

Give the poultry house a good cleaning, and whitewash it with lime containing crude carbolic acid, forcing the mixture into every crack and cranny. deluging especially the roosting poles and their sockets. Fumigate with sulphur, make the nests and sprinkle them with a solution of carbolic acid, clean up all around about and sprinkle lime over the fowl's run. Repeat the greasing and dusting with insect powder every week or two, and pour a little kerosene wherever you suspect the hiding place of the pests.

MAKE THE TURKEYS PAY. Turkeys receive very little attention from farmers after they have passed the critical stage. This is a mistake. To get the most money out of a turkey should be kept growing and pushe to an extreme weight. It is the weight that tells in a turkey, and the differ ence of three or four pounds is quit an item. In fact where there is a large flock the difference of a pound weight in each amounts to quite a sum. Tur-keys secure a great portion of their foed in the summer owing to there b ing plenty of insects, to say nothing of grass, seeds, etc., but if given a good feed of a mixture of oats, corn and wheat when they come up to the house wheat when they come up to the house to roost at night they will give good results in growth. About two weeks before marketing the turkeys they should be fed all the corn morning and night that they will eat, and a mixed food should be furnished as well. The better plan is to first keep them grow-ing so as to secure the size and frame upon which to place the meat at the proper time. At times insect food in the field is scarce, and in that case a mess of chopped meat once or twice a week will be an advantage.

Representative sales of Texans at St. Louis last week were 1141 pound steers marketed by Embry & Claud at \$3.55 and 1163 pound steers marketed by the Planters' Oil Mill of Bonham at \$3.55. The Beck cattle brought \$3.60. At Kansas City John F. Witherspoon of Belcherville marketed seven loads of meal fed Texas steers, 1056 pounds, averaging

Del Rio, Val Verde county—Mr. B. A. Barroum sold to Mr. James Stone 3000 head of cattle at \$10 a head. Other smaller sales have been nade, to be delivered in the spring .- News.

ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY

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others do, and, of course, can be educated. By tak-reed from ewes that were n-born, and of employing so were twin-produced, it of any flock-master to get so of twins than he would bely to do "says the Agely to do," says the Ag-l. "Nor is this all, for must be a good keeper breeds of sheep are nat-ductive than others, the Dorset Horns being probproductive of any nould be a large percent ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over hich causes prolific crop or eyond placing, with the nt, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is m to old shepherds to be one omoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or nanagement in the general em is often the rule. Shepwerless under such masters en have no encouragement to best of things. Only when and shepherds work hand er can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has ed the master should take care op him, as large numbers do. and shepherds remaining on arm from youth to old age, or as customary to find this in rt and middle of the present nd although agricultural larvants are still to be found shepherds take the greatest terest in the welfare of the ey have to tend. Although sed the term twin-bearing it onsidered to include the pro-triplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean family than she can bring up. ion equal to the other, how-The one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should larly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and ases when ewes have to rear more mbs they should have existance and be adequate red. A great deal may of me in the provision of abundg a satisfactory succes ps, and by making proof silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sumsomwhat amusing to read in old he explanations of various dis-at affect sheep, and of which the wledge is indispensable for suc-reatment. We may excuse mis-

reatment. We may excuse mis-ade a century ago, but when a mlar author on veterinary prac-ges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and and lambs become anected and early breeding or natural de-ither parent will cause the dis-are surprised, to say the least, no wonder that shepherds who are made a study of this matter or misled at times," says the n Sheep Breeder. There are curious things in na a tapeworm should e from the intestine of ich it has lived for months, grass and the multitude of sed in it should somehow get staned in it should somehow get stomach of a sheep, either on sor the hay made from it, and nese eggs should mature from creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the comptom is giddiness, due to the ry strange. It is by no o than many other things the life of an animal wever, wholly discharge is the belief that any livinto existence without er it be an animal or a these changes of a worm re any more strange and the changes which lergoes, as from a buta caterpillar, this into a thing like a dried, curledhen into the beautiful hat flits among the flowthe nectar during its life, the purpose of which ts eggs to reproduce its n die and disappear. But is a veritable pest of the ands of sheep pine and them without the shepanything of the cause. the sheep's brain, would year were it not for feeding on the sheep disease caused by this immature worms into here they mature into asant things, made of of which are more than one only of which es-ne parent of thousands nfect a hundred sheep in

NEW ORLEANS, LA

medy is a very simple curious one; it is to see A. P. NORMAN. have about him Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

TRANSFERS OF JER The following is a con transfers of Jersey cat as parties since regist week ending December 17 ported by the American Je club, No. 8 West Sevente New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY,

Grace's Solo, 87,554-W. Grace's Solo, 37,554—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, Te
Harry Branch, 32,436—J.
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin,
Harry Flagg, 41,586—W.
to W. T. Henson, Wills Po
lie of St. Lambert, 41
White to W. N. Murphy
Tex

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver, 4
Gray to G. W. McDonald,
Lottie's Tormentor, 82,
White to W. N. Murphy,
Moro St. Lambert, 29,724ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,707liams to T. J. Brown, San
COWS AND HEIFH
Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T. 8
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook, 16

C. R. Wright, Mexia.

Buttercup of the Brook, 10
Webb to C. R. Wright, Mer
Chula Vista, 97,188—L. P
to J. C. Munden, Marshall,
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. F
C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove
Gleny, Kligore, 109,145—H C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145—H. Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wil Leonette's Orange, 108, Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mill Mamie Heneger, 57,789—V Son to Mrs. D. S. Gallag

Prime II., 79,142-Parks M. L. Hagard, Midlothian. Queen of the Prairies II. Andrews to H. L. Red St. Lambert's Montezum Haywood to J. C. Mur

Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. M W. Persohn, McKinney. Sheldon's Maud, 86,187-J to W. E. Johnson, Millican. Susie Kilgore, 109,146—He Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wil Tenny Kilgore, 109,692-He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mont Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon Willie Howard, 102,001—He Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mor Transfers for the week cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. Olive Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., 32. Willis to T. E. Lancaster, T

China Grove, 42.261-Mrs son to J. M. Cardwell, Lock Colonel Harry, 42,001-A. T to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Coro Lambert, 27056—W.
gomery to W. V. Elsell, Bra
Golden Rob, 35,276—S. T. E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976-A. sey to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277-J to W. A. Northington, Span Toi mentor F. of Lawn, 42.7

Foster to R. W. Willis, T.

COWS AND HEIFE

Anna Field. 93,241-Estate Burts to Mrs. A. G. B Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-W. to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J. to S. L. Birnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108-W. A. E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Bonnie Signaldina, 108,68 Wright to J. M. Lang, Mex Calico Landseer, 108,740-I kins to S. L. Burnan, Austin Clara, Princess, 97,186—Mr Laird to W. A. C. Waugh, Cream Pat Pogis, 109,178—J to W. A. Northington, Spar Dorjava's Oonan, 108,57 Dempsey to S. L. Burnap, A Dora H., 105,293—Parks & Gill & Gill, Nash.

Duchess of Ingleside, 55,3 Orris to W. Weller, Shaw's Effle P., 79,464-Parks & P. Eva Landseer, 81.831-W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. Wi T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831—W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Ferris Signal, 109,365—J. I A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—H chett to M. B. Hastain, Alp Golden May, 73,511—Parks GH & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—Esta Burts to Mrs. A. G. B

Worth. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954-J. Joel's Calico, 108,613-E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.863-precht to H. H. McBride, O Kate Putnam II., 107.094-R to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogts, 109,205 precht to H. H. McBride, O'Katie Perry, 110,325—G. P. D. C. Darroch, Kerrville, Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,204 precht to H. H. McBride, O Kitty S. H., 62.084—H. A

Iady Pogis Lowndes, 93 Abbott to H. H. McBride, ( Laura Clement, 65.361-J. to H. H. McBride, O'Danie bott to H. H. McBride, O'D Leslie Signal, 105,910-T & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Lois Lowndes, 100,289-J. to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel, Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. Po Bomar, Gafnesville Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hudgi ward, Brenham Madame Signal, 109,361-Parks to Gill & Gill. Nash.

Mary Annersly, 94.110—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
May Amber, 109.181—J. I
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Melrose Marden, 79.756— Harris to Parks & Parks. Miss Araby Pogis, 109,180to W. A. Northington, Spa Mittle Gray, 110.023—B. P Mittle Gray, 110.023—B. P.
J. D. Gray, Terrelt.
Monarch's May, 109.595
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash.
Orauge Pearl II., 89.222—Teris & Hardin to Parks & Pa
Osa T., 64.673—Parks & Pa
Gull, Nach & Gill, Nash.

Oxford Teny, 93.840—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Persian Nora, 107.826—J. D Persian Nora. 107.826—J. W.: A. Northington, Spanish Queen Marjoram, 109.690—W der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Resedene May, 60.685—J. D. J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terreil Hardin to Parks & Parks, English of Parks & Parks Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Tel ris & Hardin to Parks & P

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Owen.
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogts, 109.206pracht to H. H. McBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy
The Young Widow, 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Day
Tommie Montgomery, 109.64 Tommie Montgomery, 199 54
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Romar, Gai
Vic Scales Posis, 109.208Precht to H. H. McBride, O't
Welcome Lass, 105.916—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nis.

Midow's Little Baby, 109.4
Abbott to H. H. McRride, O'
Y'sleta Poris II., 109.171—J'
to W. A. Northineton, Soanl
Zingara Pogis, 84.968—W'
to E. P. Bomer, Gainesville,
Zula Landseer, 87.196—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

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.

J. M. Chittim is in the Beeville country looking after some fat cattle.

W. H. Jennings sold a lot of top cows to the local butchers at \$2.00 and \$2.25. The calf crop of Southwest Texas promises to be the largest for many

George W. Saunders, a live stock dealer, bought a car load of grass cows Monday at \$1.85.

From San Antonio east is a fine agricultural belt, but west of this is the great stockraising belt.

John Welder, one of Victoria's wealthest cattlemen was among the boys in San Antonio this week. C, W. Merchant of Abilene went to

Beeville the other day, threatening to buy something or break a gallus. S. H. Nunn has sold his half interest in the Nunn & Smyth cattle in Uvalde

county to Sam Nunn for \$16,000. Good rains are reported from about all sections of Southwestern Texas, except at Cotulla, where it is getting a

Green Davidson, of Victoria, southern representative of the Drumm-Flato Commission company, is in San An-

V. P. Brown, of the Stockman and

Farmer, went to Waco to the meeting of the State Swine Breeders' associa-John Scharbauer, of Midland, Fort

try, has been doing San Antonio this O. L. Eckhardt, shipped fifteen cars of cattle last Sunday from Yorktown to

the Chicago Live Stock Commission The cattle bought of George West

of Live Oak county, by M. Sansom and Jot J. Smyth of Johnson county, have been shipped out. Some feeders in this section are using

a mixture of ensitage, cotton-seed meal and hulls and chopped corn with satisfactory results. The buyers and sellers are still watching and waiting. They are apart on prices, and consequently no trading

John I. Clair, of Bee county, was in the city this week. Mr. Clair has a ranch in a country the landscape

painter can't improve on. Jesse H. Pressnal, one of the best known cowmen in this section, has been around this week. He says one's and two's are scarce and hard to get.

Pie melons are a great hog feed in Southwestern Texas. They grow in abundance and may be piled up without protection and will keep all winter.

J. S. Whitsett, who owns a ranch near Campbellton, was a visitor to San Antonio during the week. He reports the range and cattle in fine con-

Considerable interest is being revived along the coast country in raising Sea Island cotton. It is claimed it is more rollfic and commands a better price. remember that immediately after the war Sea Island cotton was planted about Corpus Christi but why its culti-vation was not kept I know not.

Hon. P. S. Sowell, of Seguin, was in San Antonio this week, and while here added his name to the Journal list. Mr. Sowell is a member of the legislature and a lawyer, but has time to raise his own hogs, chickens and such stock as he needs about his well appointed home in the suburbs of lovely

Monday was a tolerably good, day at the Union stock yards. About 250 head of fat cattle changed hands. The stock yards people are looking for a good run of business after awhile.

There are some horse buyers in the market, but prices range low. A few horses and mules have changed hands. They are not what they used to be in the San Antonio market.

W. T. Way, of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission company, has returned from a trip to Yoakum, where he shipped a train of cattle for John M. Bennett, of this place. Mr. Way reports things in a fairly prosperous condition in that section.

I would not like to create the impression that stock that are not specially cared for in this section are not showing the effects of winter. Their condition is extra good for this time

of the year. Curtis Herring, of Live Ooak, was in San Antonio Monday. Mr. Herring is an old timer in his section, and has rode the waves in all their ups and downs. He intended to feed, but con-cluded he had better sell his corn. They raise considerable corn down there. Some irrigation is being done in a small way, but with satisfactory re-

The Stockman and Farmer says if the resolution declaring against the importation of Mexican cattle had been vote before the convention met it would have passed by a two-thirds majority. In this we must agree, but after consideration and discussion the stockmen proved themselves not hidebound, hence the resolution fell by the

D. R. Fant was here during the week, having just returned from his Santa Rosa ranch in Cameron county. He reports his cattle range in fine condition and while there shipped a train load of beef cattle to the Indian Territory to supply his Indian contracts. He is at present on his ranch in Frio county, near Pearsall, where he is grazing a large number of steers on the ranch formerly owned by B. L. Crouch.

A. Withers, of Lockhart, and A McGehee, who are feeding several thousand cattle at San Marcos and New Braunfels, were here during the week en route west to receive a bunch of cattle purchased some time since from Anderson, Furnish & Co., at Spofford, Tex. These cattle go their feed pens at New Braunfels to take the place of some which they have

shipped out. Several years ago there were a great many cattle fed in Southwest Texas on cactus. The thorns were burned off, and implements for handling it were introduced, but too much of the cactus without roughness scoured, and singed cactus lost its prestige. But now it is mixed with other feed such as cotton seed meal, crushed corn and sorghum, and it makes excellent feed. The cactus is very juicy and no doubt aids

especially along the coast country, say they will not hinder the man with the hoe in his onward march, and are therefore ready to subdivide their large pastures and sell to actual settlers in quantities to suit. The charge that has often been made that the stockman was a hindrance to immigration has as often been refuted. When a man of business sense possesses a body of land that is worth more than five dol-lars per acre he knows that the interest on the investment amounts to more than the profits derived from the business, consequently he puts his land on the market and the immigrant can get it if he wants it.

William Rayland, of the Chicago Live Stock Commission company, has just returned from Beeville, where he went to ship a lot of the Kohler & Heldenfels cattle. These cattle were divided into two lots. One bunch was put on full feed, consisting of ensilage, chopped corn, cotton seed meal and hulls, and the other lot was put on half feed, that is, they run on the grass and are fed a little meal and ensilage. Both lots are in fine condition. The grass is so good that the last lot is nearly as fat as the first. Mr. Ragland says this ensilage was made by stacking green corn and sorghum in large stacks, about 150 tons in each stack. To hold it together while it was being put up a temporary wall was put up, but up a temporary wall was put up, but this was removed as soon as the stacks settled sufficiently to make them solid. It becomes solid, something like cheese, but black, and is not unpalatable to the taste. When it is ready to be fed it is cut with a broad axe. Stock are very fond of it. The idea that a silo had to be put up to make ensiles. silo had to be put up to make ensilage is a mistake. When these stacks are put up they must be capped so that they will not leak. In this shape this feed stuff is convenient to handle. A wagon bed load weighing about a ton.

I rounded up Indian Depredation Claim Agent J. C. (Locomotive) Carr, of this city, for some items for the Journal. Locomotive is generally as full of items as a dog is of fleas, but on this occasion he said his stock was low, but related to me a conversation he had just had with Major George W. Cavender, one of Dimmitt county's enterprising stockmen, whose ranch is enterprising stockmen, whose ranch is located on Nucces river. Mr. Cavender said: "We have plenty of grass and cattle are in good shape, and not withstanding the fact of a long river front and plenty of water I have contracted for true boring on my premises of howing wells, to be used for irrigating and other purposes. As to the duty on Mexican cattle I must say I think there should be a duty, and I favored the resolution offered at the stockmen's convention to that effect. I thought then and I think now that the object of said resolution was protection to the stockraisers of Texas, especially along the Rio Grande. True, I am a Democrat, but if we must have protection let us have it all along the linecattle as well as sheep. I have resided in West Texas ever since the war, having served in the war on the Confederate side. Considering all things I am satisfied with my section of the country, and I think it is the best portion of the state."

Captain Carr says Major Cavender was not always satisfied with his location, and that he spent some time and money trying to find a better lo-cation, having tried New Mexico and the Indian Territory, but finally land-ed back home and has built a fine house and is there to stay.

#### SWINE.

A good-natured controversy has been progressing in the columns of the Texas Stock and Irrigation Farmer between two swine breeders on the relative merits of Berkshires versus Essex ogs, and one of the parties is taxed with advocating cross breeding. In this connection it might be interesting to allude to the recently published ex-perience of Hon. Robert W. Furnas, of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, at the instance of Secretary Morton as to the result of his crossing common "razor-backs" with the blooded hogs. Mr. Furnas writes as fol-

thought that largely the ills with which the hogs of this day are afflicted are attributable to injudicious breeding and, I may with propriety add, careless handling; that the arbitrary breeding to 'fancy points' has correspondingly bred out the constitution, and thus the hog becomes a ready subject for many diseases.

"In this connection another thought occurred: That if we could get back as near the original hog as possible and obtain a dash of unpampered blood it might be well. To this end I procured from the Everglades of Florida a pair of pure 'razorbacks'—'elmpeelers'—'sunfish' specimens. The male I first crossed on two Red Duroc sows. The female product of this cross I again mixed by using a male Poland-China, and with the sows of this cross I used a large male Yorkshire.

"The results of this experimentation are to me most gratifying, showing an ideal hog for 'family meat,' if I may so express, and equally so for healthy, rustling characteristics, and good bone

support.
"Near neighbors around me have 'swine diseases'—'cholera.' There are no indications of any disease among my crosses; a few instances of diseas among my 'improved breeds,' Poland, Chester Whites, Durocs and York-shires. They all run promiscuously, in the same herd. I aim, however, in the exercise of the truism 'an ounce of pre-vention is better than a pound of cure,' to have no disease among my

hogs. "The native Florida hog I fied star rustlers, excellent feeders, prolific, and the sows the best of nursing mothers. These characteristics maintain in all the crosses I have made.

"The original Florida hog does not 'put on fat' excessively as do our im-proved strains; nor do they grow so large, nor mature so quickly quality of meat, however, is superb, tickling the appetite of the most fastidious pork-eating epicures, being characterized for rich, nutty flavor, with streaks of lean and streaks of fat.' This factor of quality is peculiarly manifest in all the crosses I have

"After the first cross these hogs fatten as readily and cheaply as any other breeds. Experts, from a market stand-point, would find them wanting in size of ham, not noticeable in second and third crossing. Size of animal in first cross might be objectionable, yet they run up to 200 and 250 pounds quickly and cheaply. I marketed a first cross barrow at 16 months old at 480 pounds

"I give you, briefly, my experience in this matter, and am free to express myself as abundantly gratified from a practical standpoint; that is, that it has resulted in obtaining a healthy strain of hogs, producing healthy hu-man food. This, I infer, is substantially the information you wish.
"Permit, in this connection, the suggestion that if more cleanliness is observed and care exercised in breeding. less ills and losses will attend the

swine industry of the country." The health of the herd and the quality of the pork are two factors in the business of pork making that the intelligent feeder never overlooks. The day has passed and gone for attempting to grow and fatten hogs on corn alone.

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	Catile and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895		2,457,697 2,170,827	<b>864,713</b> 567,015	,	103.368
Sold to Feeders	392,262		111,445 69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	748.244	41,588	

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.

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## EXCHANGE STABLES.

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hog cholera. The effect of the water upon the diseased hogs is to instantly cause them to vomit and within half an hour to show marked improvement. Recovery is rapid. Mr. Harmon's entire drove was down with the cholera, and he claims the waters of the well cured every one. The formation of a pany to bottle and sell the waters of this well, as a hog cholera cure, is under consideration. The loss to Atchi-son county farmers from hog cholera the past season is estimated at \$100,-000.-Kansas City Times.

MANAGEMENT OF A BROOD SOW When four months old, she should not be associated with uncastrated males. She should not be bred until she is at least one year old. This is important, for no young sow can suck- synonym for health. le a litter of pigs and grow at the same time. Let her get her growth before her constitution is taxed with the suckling of a litter of pigs. If, as customary, she is starved and only about half the size she ought to be at ten months old, and is then forced to raise a litter of five or six pigs, we cannot expect her to do the pigs justice, nor to develop into the square even bodied specimen we so much admire.

A mature sow in good condition will raise a litter of pigs, five or six in number, that will be worth more to feed or breed than two large litters from a young, lean, half starved sow. Therefore, do not ask her to suckle a litter until she is at least sixteen months old. When bred, she should be kept growing right up to farrowing

SHELTER FOR SWINE. No other farm animal is more in-jured by exposure to inclement weather than is the hog; it is doubtful if the horse, ox of sheep is injured as much. The fin de siecle American hog is not as hardy as could be desired, and it is easy for him to contract colds, coughs, fevers, bronchial and pulmonary troubles. This is due in some measure to the nature of the animal; it cannot all be laid to unwise breeding and feed-

Hogs are very gregarious; they lie closely together. The average log has a fat body; its respiratory organs are not nearly so good as they might be; hence the condition of the animal is very apt to aggravate severities of the weather. It is easily understood that the hog is particularly susceptible to cold winds, and especially to cold rains and snows. His body has not the protection that is given to the body of the sheep; in fact, the hairy coat of the hog does not nearly approach in warmth and in water-shedding capacity the coat of the horse or ox; and the horse and the ox, which do not get warmth from close contact with the bodies of others, are not subjected to the extremes of temperature that the hog is, warmed, by burrowing under a mass of his fellows.

It is apparent from this that shell ters for swine should be dry. If swine sleep on a damp floor of boards or earth, or are exposed to snows and It is claimed that the waters from a | cold rains, acute, disastrous disease of well on the George B. Turner farm, some sort is almost sure to ensue. It now operated by Jacob Harmon, near is also plain that shelters for swine Effingham, Kan., are a sure cure for need not, in fact, should ot, be as

warm as for other farm animals. If as warm, the hogs, fat, of compact be dies, and lying close together, will be overheated, and when they go out for food or drink or exercise the lood will be driven in from the surface, the opened pores will be closed tight, there will be congestion and chill, and in due season the serious disease that follows these conditions.—Pomona Herald.

Healthfulness is an item of importance in the management of all stock, especially of hogs; all agree that if hogs can be kept healthy nearly always be made profitable. With but little trouble can clean, healthy food be supplied, and in a cleanly cleanliness is almost a Wheat middlings with skim milk

make pigs grow wonderfully. Increase the quantity of feed by mixing with the middlings refuse potatoes, apples and vegetables, and the pigs will eat them eagerly when cooked. Approved methods will apply to the raising of stock as well as to the ineking of butter, and there is always the same demand for the best results. Breeding and feeding can produce ani-

Secretary Morton states that last year Danish bacon brought 50 per cent more in the English market than the Ameridue to greater care in feeding the hogs. COST OF RAISING HOGS.

So many factors must be considered it is impossible to give a definite answer to the above caption. It will depend on the price of grain, on the breed of hogs, on the skill and care of the feeder, the season of the year at which the hogs are fattened and many other things. An indefinite rule has been laid down that where corn is the main food the cost per pound is about one-tenth of the price per bushel of corn, that is, if the corn is selling at 40 cents per bushel the price of the pork would be 4 cents per bound; but these rules are all subject to variation.

Preventive of Hog Cholera-Dr. G. H. Bagby of North Carolina, as the result of ten years' personal experience, recommends the use of dry salt as a sure preventive of hog cholera. It should be given them dry every other day. In the first stages of cholera dry salt has proven a reliable cure. Salt is cooling, and allays the inflammation of

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