FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The second annual session of the Texas State Farmers' Congress met in the district courtroom at Cleburne on the 18th inst., President L. J. Cari-away of Granbury in the chair. The attendance was not so large as anticiated, several who were booked for idresses being unavoidably absent. Amongst these were Profs. Harrington and Soule of the A. and M. College and Mally of Hulen and Messrs. John Mally of Hulen and Messrs, John B. Kerr of Sherman, George Kramer of Waco and E. W. Huffman of Fort Worth. Hon. A. J. Rose, commissioner of agriculture, lent an interest to the proceedings by his presence, and quite a large number of farmers and business men were in attendance. Represence the state of the proceedings of the state of the proceedings by his presence, and quite a large number of farmers and business men were in attendance. Represence the state of the stat ness men were in attendance. Representatives of the News, Gazette, Texas Farmer, Stock and Farm Journal, as well as those of the local papers, were also present. Hon. W. F. Ramsey, in the absence of Mayor Osborne, welcomed the visitors, assur-Osborne, welcomed the visitors, assuring them of the pleasure it afforded the citizens of Cleburne to meet with them. President Caraway, in responding, said: "I am proud to return the thanks of this congress for this hearty welcome. We selected Cleburne. as our place of meeting because it-was a thriving city, clean and commercially solvent, and also because it was sur-rounded by a fertile country and in-habited by conservative, hospitable people. This organization is purely in-dustrial and has no politics in it. We dustrial and has no politics in it. We are here trying to bring together all the industries. We want brains concentrated in this congress. We are here to build up all industries and to tear down none. With deep water on our coast and our farm and stock in-terests looked after and our natural advantages for factories of all kinds made available, a better day will dawn for Texas. We must pull together. There are millions of bushels of corn in

'As to the reduction of the acreage I believe Texas will be last state to abandon it. Texas is the largest cotton state in the union. We have the soil and are going to plant it. We must have more factories and capital must be assured that it will be safe in Texas. Let us look more to our common interest and less to that of individuals. We want peace politi-Strife is detrimental to our cally. Strife is detrimental to want the terest. Give us peace. We want the assistance of all the farmers and men of all industries and we want the assistance of the newspapers and stock Without their assistance we could do little indeed. I hope no man here will attempt to inject any politics into this meeting. It is industrial pure and simple, for one purpose, working under one flag and for one object

Texas and we want an outlet for it.

One word about railroads. The industry is indispensable. We cannot live without them. We want the great system completed and connection made between the great West and the Gulf to enable us to save freight in the export of our corn and beef, and ship direct. We now have millions of bushels of corn and poor markets. We want deep water to give us a natural outlet for this and other products. Our cottonseed meal and oil industries have somewhat interfered with prices of rain, which must be more on a basis. shipping facilities and cheaper

freights is the remedy.
Adjournment was then taken until large crowd was present at the

said that in behalf of the entertainment committee and the citizens of Cleburne he was authorized to invite the delegates and visitors of the Texas State Farmer's Congress to ride over the city with them to-morrow after-noon and they would have plenty of buggles and carriages at the court-house door for them all. "The ride will be to show you our pretty streets and beautiful residences, and then our system of water works. Then we show you through our publ least, we will give you a test of what our fire com-panies can do." President Carraway accepted the invitation for the con-

Secretary D. O. Lively of Fort Worth then read the following paper from A. M. Soule of College Station on Dairy Farming.
DAIRY FARMING.

Dairying is at once a science and an art. It is a science in the discovery and systematic arrangement of the facts on which improved practice is based, whil) the art is displayed in the application of these facts to practice. Here, then, is food for reflection, improvement and advancement. Here is found application for the principles of breeding, the laws of feeding and animal nutrition, the chemistry of plants, etc. The facilities for experiments on the farm are all that could be desired. The are all that could be desired. The farmers of the United States have it in their power to discover and enlighten the world on many a fact cognizant

with their every day practice.

The handling and breeding of live-stock is in itself fascinating. It should be remembered that all the so-called breeds have sprung from one or parent stems, and have been differentiated by the principles of selection, crossing, breeding, interbreeding, feeding, climate and general management. It is a pleasure to work with living creatures and out of the impotent fashion the potent ideals of the imagination. To reduce the cow of nature from the unprofitable scrub to the beautiful, deer like graceful animal of the Jersey or Guernaey type, the most necessary and profitable animal on the farm. The cow in a state of nature gives barely sufficient milk to support her own calf. By the application of the principles mentioned above she now frequentproduces from 10,000 to nds of milk per year. It may seem incredulous, even fabulous, that this state of affairs should have been state of affairs should have been brought about in a period ranging beexpected that the next 100 years will see still further improvement in this direction. The wonderful quality and uantity of milk produced today is due o nothing more or less than the stimtion of the maternal instinct of the The dairyman should never forthat stimulation has largely aided him in whatever he has already achieved in the line of improvement. In organizing the dairy farm the first and ost important consideration is the section of the herd. In other words the foundation must be secure; start-ing right is half the battle. There are methods of securing a herd, first purchase, second by breeding. To the capitalist and the man in a hurry the first may seem preferable, but to the man of limited income and plenty the man of limited income and plenty of patience the second is the choice. Probably a mean between the two methods is to be sought. Namely, the purchase of a few good cows, if they are not on hand, and certainly a first-class sire. It is more satisfactory to build up the herd under such conditions as there is then no chance for deception. The experience gained in ption. The experience gained in way will be worth much when the herd assumes larger proportions and greater skill is required in the management. If the herd is to be bought outright the following points should be horne in mind: The ideal cow with which we hope to start our dairy may

be described briefly as follows: As a rule she should be of medium size, free from any tendency to lay on flesh, with a capacious barrel and udder and a strong constitution. She should be deep through fore and hind flanks and very angular. Her yield of milk should vary from 5000 to 10,000 pounds per annum, according to the per cent. of fat it contains, and be equivalent to 200 or 300 pounds of butter. She need not a pure bred animal, but she should be bred on strictly dairy lines. The general purpose and the beef cow have their sphere of usefulness, but it is not in the dairy. See that all her ancestors, sires and dams, are first-class dairy animals, or if a pure bred, examine her pedigree for the same purpose. class or breed of animal selected will be largely determined by the environments. Cows have special adaptibility for several purposes, and if it is desired to make one paramount this must be orne in mind in making the selection. For instance, some breeds forage well on large areas of scant pasture and thrive on coarse food, some do better under close confinement with high feeding; others produce both quality and quantity of milk under favorable circumstances. Still others produce quantity at expense of quality and vice versa. In butter making milk rich in fat and made up of large fat globules is wanted. For cheesemaking a high per cent. of fat and solids combined is desired, for as fat increases the solids increase in the same ratio, hence the fat of milk is a reliable factor for ascertaining its value for cheese making

If the herd is to be bred a record must be kept of the cows, then by seection of the best and the discarding of the useless the herd can be built up if a first-class, pure-bred, prepotent sire be always used at the head of the herd. The following comparisons graphically illustrate the necessity of keeping a record and studying the individuality of

each cow: 1. Size and weight have nothing to 1. Size and weight have nothing to do with milk capacity, as two cows weighing 1356 and 978 pounds produced 5665 pounds and 8118 pounds of milk respectively. Here is a difference of 2452 pounds of milk, which at 20 cents per gallon is worth \$61.32, and this in favor of the smaller animal.

2. In another instance the per cent of 'at in two cows' milk average for the year 3.14 and 4.0. The pounds of milk produced were 5862 and 5870 respectively. Thus the second cow from the same quantity of milk produced 92.3 pounds more butter, worth \$23.06 at 25 cents per pound.

3. The respective cost of keeping two cows which produced equal quantities of milk was \$27,63 and \$46.40. The amount of butter by each being 305.93 and 224.93 pounds respectively, so that re easily kept cow gave a profit of \$39.05 over her rival.

4. In those tests the average cost per year of 100 pounds of milk from two cows was respectively 81.9c and 41.8c, and a pound of butter 19.3c and 8.2c respectively. The highest average production of milk for the lactation period was 22.4 pounds. One cow gave a profit over cost of keeping for butter making of \$71.83. If her milk had been sold at 20 cents per gallon it would have been worth \$117.34.

These facts clearly indicate the individuality of the cow. The ability to give a large quantity of milk is influenced by food, but the quality is practically unaltered. These figures also show that animals differ in their abil-My to consume and convert large quansome cows are better suited for milk production than others; that large cows are not essential; that beef types have quire varying food supplies: that con finement and environment influence some cows adversely and some cows favorably; that each cow has a pecu'in

temperament, which must be studied

and developed to produce the best re-

seem that without a record a knowledge of the herd is impossible. ord may be kept as follows: Get spring balance to keep in the stable o weigh the milk on; have the pails fused in milking made of equal weight by the addition of solder. If the pail weighs three pounds set the hands of the scale back so that when the pail is The milk must then be weighed tered on a sheet of paper kept for that purpose. A sheet of manilla ruled for a week or a month will answer very well. At the end of each month calculate the results and enter on a permanent record. On the daily reord should be kept an account of the feed consumed. Any changes made in the method of feeding, sickness, etc., the animals should also be Have the grain measured and baskets used in feeding graduated so that when filled to a certain place it will indicate the amount of feed contained and the feeding can be done with equal rapidity and accuracy. The cows must be tested by the Babcock method twice a month from composite samples-four milkings, two nights and two mornmixed together. Experiments show that if these tests are made two weeks apart the average will closely approximate the fat contained in the milk for a month. The samples taken for test should always be uniform in size. An empty brass cartridge soldered to a wire handle two feet long will answer very well. The milk to be same pled should be mixed by pouring from one pail to another two or three times, so that a representative sample may be secured. The milk should not be ured violently or it may be agitated too much, inducing churning. The quality of milk given during the first

lactation period is typical of that produced through life. Thus we see that milk has a very narrow nutritive ratio; or, in et er words, it is a very concentrated food. As the contituents of milk are derived solely from the food, and as milk is stable in composition, it is evident that the cow must be supplied with the proper substances in certain proportion in her food if she is to produce large quantities of milk. For example, if the cow is not supplied with sufficient protein in her food she draws on the tissue of her body until her supply is ex-hausted when she will gradually dry

The necessity of adopting a rational system of feeding in the dairy is apparent: the cow is a machine for the conversion and manufacture of the various grains and fodders into a more concentrated, palatable and valuable

(Here follow results of different feed experiments at the stations: also tables showing composition of foods which are excluded for lack of space.)

It is evident, then, the cow being such a highly organized and sensitive creature, and since the production of milk is directly due to stimulation and the energy or activity of the nervous forces, that she must have at all times kindness and careful treatment. The the energy or activity of the nervous forces, that she must have at all times kindness and careful treatment. The effects of abuse, dogging, worrying or excitement on the animal are seen in diminished milk production. Irregularity of feeding, watering and milking cause variation in the milk. A change of milkers, milking fast or slow, milking one teat at a time cause the

oughly.

The daily variation per cow, according to milker, may run from 1.8 pounds to 7.62 pounds daily. If each man milks fifteen cows producing 5000 pounds milk per year of 340 days and the daily variation is two pounds per cow due to the manner of milking, there will be a loss of 10,200 pounds, or at 21-2 cents per pound or 20 cents per gallon,

causes of cows kicking are due to ill treatment or improper handling when young. If the cow kicks it is either because she is afraid of the milker or her udder is chafed or scratched. Put a little vaseline on it and see if that does not often remedy it. The man who abuses his cows by kicks or blows is only throwing money out of his own pocket. If all dairymen would consider this one of the greatest leaks of the dairy farm would

the fall as the calves then escape the files and the hot summer weather They can then be taught to eat and be made tractable, and when turned on the grass in the spring grow off rapidly and steadily. The fall calving cows produce more milk. When they are fresh they produce abundantly on win-ter forage, and when led out in the spring on grass this gives them a impetus.

The dairy cow should never suckle her calf at the longest for more than three days. Some advocate taking away as soon as dropped, but in any case the calf must have the colostrum. or first milk, of the dam for physiological reasons. After the third day take the calf away and feed for two weeks or so on whole milk, then on skim-milk and adjuncts, chiefly flax-seed gruel. The milk should be fed at blood heat, 98 degrees Fahrenheit. The calf should early be taught to eat a mixture of grain and fodder. In the dairy the object is a rapid growth of muscle, but not fat. No difficulty will be experienced in teaching the calf to drink if a nipple is used, and equally good calves can be grown on skim-milk and adjuncts as on whole milk, and at much less expense when properly managed. The calves should be constantly handled from the beginning to make them docile, and that they may become acustomed to handling. Handle the udder parts of the helfers and thus stimulate the flow of blood to these parts, thereby increasing the activity of the glands and developing the milkproducing apparatus to the fullest extent. Breed at 18 to 20 months so that the calves may be dropped at 27 to 29 months. Breeding too young is detri-mental to the mother, for she can not develop properly and support a foetus at the same time, and a stunted heifer will always be a stunted crw. Some of the advantages of dairy farming may be summed up as follows

1. It increases the productiveness of the farm. By the use of a silo and soiling crops at least one cow can be kept on every arable acre of land on the farm, whereas from ten to five are required for pasturing an animal.
2. It increases the fertility of the farm. The amount of fertility carried off the farm depends on the system of dairying pursued.

A ton of milk will carry off the farm fertilizing ingredients worth \$1.54, a ton of skim-milk \$1.74, a ton of butter 38 cents, a ton of cheese \$12.20, a ton 68 cents, a ton of live fat cattle \$7.70, a ton of cotton seed meal cotton seed \$9.68, a ton of hay \$4.87, a mer we oorn \$5.46.

According to the New Jersey experiment station, the valuation placed on nitrogen was 12c, on phosphoric acid cents, on potash 5 cents for 1895, and these values have been used in cal-culating the money value of the fer-tility carried off the farm by each of the substances mentioned. It will be seen that a ton of cotton seed sold off twenty-five tons of butter, worth \$400 ton, or \$10,000, whereas the seed only worth on the market from \$8 to

3. The farmer becomes a manufacturer of his own raw material into

4. When properly carried on it is one most profitable branches of husbandry. O. F. Dornblaser of Grandview addressed the meeting on the subject assigned to him, which was, "Can farmers Avoid the Debtor System." The subject, he said, was broad and deep, and many sided. Whilst he (the speaker) was no farmer, yet he was always ready to do what he could for the benefit of his fellowmen. For one thing the farmers should be more combined and united. All the mercantile combinations and trusts were thoroughly organized, and consequently are powerful in obtaining their aims and objects. Not so the farmer. who frequently locks up his cribs and granaries against his brother farmers. The speaker suggested the idea practicing economy when and wherpossible, then when prices were low farmers would not be compelled to sell it if out of debt. Make all the corn you can, diversify as much as possible—so that you will have some-thing to sell whenever you go to town. If I were a landlord I would not keep a tenant that did not make his own meat. Another thing, I think farmers should have hog proof fences and small fields, grain in one and cotton in another, and put the stock alternately, and so get shed of weeds and Johnson. Every farmer should have a little bunch of sheep. They will be invaluable in clearing the weeds, be-sides furnishing fresh mutton and wool. Corn land generally gets poisoned with weeds after the crop is laid by. A bunch of sheep will prevent all that by keeping the weeds down. Every farmer should have not only cows and poultry, but the best cows and the best poultry if only a few of each. Then another little point. Gersome Mexican quail, make a brush pile for their shelter and feed and en-courage them to raise in your fields In the state of Iowa the cutworms and army worms destroyed the corn crop until the legislature passed a law im-posing a heavy penalty on anyone de-tected either killing or purchasing quall. With the encouragement of the quali the worms disappeared. The speaker referred to canning factories, which he hoped would soon be in universal operation in the state, thus affording a market for garden pro

Major A. J. Rose, commissioner of agriculture, endorsed Mr. Donblaser's remarks, and said: "I have for years looked upon the credit system as the hardest sore to heal of any that affects the farmer. Any man can make calculation and see that it does not pay to go on credit. I don't blame the merchant. He must charge enough to make up for his bad debts. I have always urged farmers to keep out of debt. If he can afford to pay 15 per

er has realized more net profit off the former. The low price of corn can be overcome by feeding it to the hogs and cattle. A farmer should have something to sell every month in the year, and if he does he will never have to give a mortgage. Ben Franklin's maxim to make a little more than you spend is a very good one. He advo-cated a diversity of crops and said a man should raise some of every-thing his land would produce."

Hon, W. R. Bounds, Johnson coun ty's representative in the legislature, briefly detailed his experience with Johnson grass, expressing his opinion that the best way to get aid of it was to take the plow and say with it.
"It is the greatest curse to the country," said the speaker, "and I hope you will not consider I am invading the domain of poltics which the president has declared inadmissible when I tell you that I voted at the last legislature make its planting a penal offense, and would do so again

N. W. Bast of Johnson county agreed with the previous speaker, adding that his plan was to take the grubbing hoe and a sack of salt, grub all the visible roots out and sow salt to kill any that might remain. raised his boys in the same belief. Mr. Bast wanted the merchants saddled with the cause of the farmers being in debt, claiming they invariably pushed and persuaded purchases from money, and some men, the speaker added, would buy a steamboat forty-miles from water if they got it on credit.
T. A. Evans of Hutto took issue

with the preceding speaker, stating that many of his Williamson county neighbors were out of debt, selling farm products and buying homes. Many also are feeding steers, one man having fed 5000 bushels corn he raised and bought over 2000 bushels more for

Mr. Baumann of Cleburne gave ricre interesting dairy experience. He had two cows (Jerseys) come in August 29. In the four following months he realized \$101.70, less \$16 a month feed, or net \$37.70. A man starting a dairy herd should get the best blood possible, especially the male, which is half the herd. A Jersey cow will give you returns quicker than any other animal. The ordinary system of milking is all wrong. We let the calf drink about \$40 worth of milk and then sell him for \$7 The calf should be removed from the cow soon after birth and fed by hand. Talking about hogs, 18 cent corn put into 3 cent pork will make the former worth 50 cents a bushel. Mr. Renfro deprecated the evils of the credit system and thought that instead of discussing ways and means for the land owner, the condition of the rehter class should be considered, the means for his betterment agitated. Did not think farmers as a rule were extravagant, rather the contrary. Many good farmers complained to him

was the matter, and gently suggested "gold standard." Secretary D. O. Lively, replying, regretted greatly that Mr. George Kramer of Waco, a large land owner and landlord, was unable to be present. At the recent swine breeders' meeting At the recent swine breeders' meeting in Waco, said Mr. Lively, Mr. Kramer discussed that very point, detailing his plans with his renters, how he encouraged them to diversify crops, fatten hogs on shares, he furnishing them, if necessary, with good houses and cribs, and stated

inability to keep clear of debt.

Mr. Renfro thought something else

his country the landlords were now rather discouraging the tenants from

planting too much cotton.

The next subject on the program was a paper by Secretary D. O. Lively as follows: follows:
RAISING AND MARKETING LIVE

STOCK A NECESSARY PART FARMING. Mr. President and Members of Texas State Farmers' Congress: That such a subject as the one chosen for my paper should be discussable before a farm organization is something in the nature of a reflection on the farmers of this state, as the unbroken experience of the history of agriculture since it has been the sustenance of mankind is that the raising, feeding and marketing of live stock was its most import-ant feature. But the fact that in the year 1894 somewhat in excess of \$20,-000,000 was sent out of Texas for pork product alone, and that less than a fifth of our immense number of cattle are fed before being shipped to market shows that something is radically wrong, and makes this question one that should be closely investigated and acted upon by every man in the state engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is true that for a short time back and especially during the year so recently closed, there has been a wonderful advancement in this most important branch of agriculture, but altogether so lax have we been in this respect that the idea extant among many people of the North and East is that corn in Texas is a precarious crop, grain raising impossible, and that all of our feed stuff becomes so mouldy, bug and weevil eaten soon after gathering as to be unfit for use. We can, however, hardly find fault with these people since we ourselves have lived under impressions equally as absurd. I, for instance, when on the farm, firmly shared the general belief that the corn there are many who hold the same theory to-day, despite the fact that the Santa Fe Railroad alone has handled thousands of cars of Texas corn into Galveston this season for foreign shores, to say nothing of what went via New Orleans.

I am reminded here of something I saw the other day, said at one time by, in my opinion, the very greatest man the South ever produced—Henry W. Grady, he said he had attended a Grady, he said he had attended a funeral in Pickens County, Georgia, that they buried the dead man in the midst of a marble quarry, they cut through solid marble to make his grave, and yet the little tombstone they put above him was from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a place forest and was the prince offin mont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine and yet nails in his coffin and the tools used in digging his grave were imported from Pittsburg. They buried him beside the best sheep-grazing country on earth (Mr. Grady must have thought of Texas here), and yet the wool in his coffin was brought from the North. The South did not furnish thing on earth for that funeral but be corpse and a hole in the ground. Gentlemen, Mr. Grady saw what the South needed, and while his remarks are especially applicable to cur lack of manufacturing enterprise, they can readily be paraphrased to describe our failings as farmers. We eat bread made of Northern wheat, paid for with money made in other crops in a section of country, over a great part of which wheat can certainly be raised cheaper than flour can be bought. We send millions of dollars out of the state for pork products, and yet it has been time and again demonstrated that manywhere in the Union. We buy Northern dried fruits, Northern raised peas, beans, potatoes and other vegetables, and yet it cannot be disputed

that all of these things can be raised and put up cheaper than they can be bought from elsewhere, and what is best of all, gentlemen, every one these farm products can be used to supplement corn and grain in economical feeding of hogs, sheep and cattle for home consumption and sal?

How many farmers are there in this good county of Johnson, where the seasons are sure, crop failures un-known, and the land as naturally fer-tile as the much vaunted valley of the Nile, who are converting surplus feed into all the year round marketable live stock? Only a distressingly small percentage, and yet right here at their very doors is a half supplied market begging for the chance to tur. loose in exchange for hogs alone any part of \$25,000 every day in the year or are \$25,000 every day in the year, or approximately the rise of six million dollars annually for that one item.

Right here let me present for you earnest consideration a fact that is generally overlooked which is this; With bacon at its present price, about 7 cents, and other pork in proportion and hogs bringing at a nearby market from 3.1-2 to 4 cents, it is a losing investment for the farmer to kill and care for his own meat for the simple reason that the parts of the animal on which the packer alone makes a profit are a dead loss to the man who kills at home.

But to revert to conditions. How many Johnson county or Texas farmers have a few head of sheep, an animal the wool of which even at its present low price, will pay for its feed keep, and the carcass when fat sell at an average for Texas sheep \$3.00 per head? There are over 400,000 farmers in Texas and not one in every four has at any time in the year a corn or grain fed beef or hog to sell.

Take a good average Texas threeyear-old steer, the weight of which the market, when he is sold is generally 850 to 1000 Probably, Mr. President, the biggest pounds. On the present market he will bring if he weighs 1000 pounds about \$32, from which must be deducted freight and expense of selling, netting his owner about \$25. He must be good grass fat to bring that price, and must also be smooth and shapely, conditions difficult to attain on grass alone, and the chances are he will have cost that much if bought on the range. Now take the same steer, and last October when the corn crop was gathered have him put on a corn diet. He will have eaten about 40 bushels of corn at 25 cents a bushel, or \$10. His weight now would be all of 1200 pounds, worth on the same market \$48, minus expenses or selling only about \$1 more than the grass steer and netting his owner \$40, making his corn bring about 37 cents a bushel, or 12 cents more than if he had sold it at current market figures. Mr. president and gentlemen if I

had to answer in one sentence

question what is most needel on the farms of Texas, I would if I thought a month say more and bigger feed lots, more and better farm animals, and the conversion of bigger feed crops into marketable fat. You will pardon me I know if in my appeal for more attom along the line of the sugject in hand. I refer to an enterprise with which in an humble way I am connected, but in my opinion the most important happen-ings for the future of our state's agricultural supremacy was when a few days since the Fort Worth stock yards company through its president, Simpson, brought about the conditions resulting in a big train load of cattle having been sent to Europe via a southern port, instead of through the hands good houses and cribs, and stated none of them ever left until able to buy homes for themselves.

Mr. T. A. Evans remarked that in his country the landlords were now rather discouraging the tenants from planting too much cotton.

The next subject on the program was hands of the feed farmer for the export demand is confined almost exclusively to the well finished long fed farm steer. I will not consume your time with details as to what this movement means, but it is the generally shared conclusn of every one who has studied the subject that it adds an increased valuation of from \$1 to \$3 on every head of cattle in the state, of itself a princely sum. The question of market is always one of importance; the hog market is already established right at home and that the state waiting for the that for your fat cattle waiting for the supply. As for that, though, there never been a time when fat stock did not find ready sale, but now we have the expense of getting to market greatly minimized, an item of no little pro-

Reverting to the matter of feeding

cattle some one may ask if there is money to be made in feeding cattle, why is it that most of the big feeders are losing money this season? It is simply because most cattle feeders are speculators, and last year, floating on paid extravagent prices for cattle. They use borrowed capital, for which they pay a good rate of interest, they buy all of their feed, paying freight charges on the same either in the seed or meal or even when they use corn they pay freight on their cattle to the feeding ground and again to market, and are at the mercy of the buyers, for when this feed and purchase money time is up they have to ship regardless of prices. If they get an extension on their paper it costs more interest, more expense for feed and a greater risk generally. It is not the big operator who makes money, feeding either cattle, hogs or sheep; nor, as said before, does the future of this industry lie with them, but in similar holdings, distributed over a great number of people, must this business be conducted if it is made profitable. It is not probable that this condition will be about in a day, but we should, as circumstances permit, gradually take advantage of the opportunity offered to make farming more lucrative, which can only be done by applying better business methods. I have on numerous occasions in my efforts along this line of industry referred to the methods in use by the farmers of the central states where certainly conditions are not as favorable to success in this direc-tion as with us, and asked why is it that with nothing but corn and small grain as the staple crops they can live in better houses, have more improved machinery, wear better clothes, have better homes, better farms, better cows, more milk and butter and better to eat all the year round than we who raise the only "sure money crop"-cotton? It is not because they have better seasons or richer ground surely. I made a trip through some of those states late last year, some of which are newer farming countries than ours, and while I noticed that a part of their corn found its way to market direct the greater part of it was converted into fat hogs, sheep and cattle, and even at the low prices then prevailing on the livestock market it was found to pay.

I talked the other day with four wealthy corn planters who were prospecting in this state, and they expressed surprise at our failure to grasp the opportunities lying at our very

doors. "Why." said one of them, "with your climate, your many varieties of feed and the small cost at which they can be raised in the matter of breeding and feeding livestock for market you ought to be able to drive us out of the business," and Mr. President, what this

gentleman said true; for by reason of the mildness of our climate permitting the raising of green feed all the year round we can fatten our stock at a smaller cost than where as a result of extreme and extended cold weather it takes a corn feed most of the year. and again, there is not a month in the year in Texas when it is dangerous for sows to farrow or bows to caive, giving us the advantage of having our stock arrive so that it can be fed out so as to be ready for sale at any season or time. There is another phase of the subject that time forbids my treating at length, but there is one method of feeding for market which has been tried in this state and found to be successful. It is for the farmers in any community to pool issues in feeding say a bunch of cattle, each to put in the number he has on hand or can buy up here and there and each contribute feed in proportion to the number of cattle he owns, prorating cost of feeding and handling. are not expensive, and by the purchase of feed better results can be obtained. A man can be employed to look after the feeding, the advantage of handling in numbers being that better freight rates can be obtained and the cost of care and feed proportionately reduced. In order to insure success hogs should follow cattle, say two head for every three of steers, as ofttimes the increase in the hogs will pay for the feed, leaving the added weight in the cattle clear profit. This plan has been found to work admirably wherever tried, and there are dozens of farmers in this immediate section who have more feed than they can use, and who if right at this season should begin the feeding of one or two cars of cattle and half the number of hogs would realize from 50 to 75 cents a bushel for their corn at the time the stock would be put on

fallacy indulged in by a majority of Texas farmers is that it is necessary to have a superabundance of corn to put stock in a marketable condition, while it is true that nothing has ever been raised to take the place of corn in putting the finish on stock for market t does not follow they must eat it all the time. It would be equally as reasonable to say that a man must eat corn-bread every day in the year in order to be healthy. In this very particular have we the advantage of the other states, as we can supplement and effectually aid the effect of corn with muscle and bone developing forage crops, such as sorghum, millet, rye, oats, wheat, barley, kaffir corn or milo maize, thereby reducing the cost of feeding and producing better results than with the single feed of corn. The successful feed farmers of the North never depend on corn alone and their opportunities for providing other prov-NAW 2000 head of steers on a full feed of mangelwurzels not long since, and they were doing well. As said in the outset. I believe stock can be raised and fattened in Texas cheaper than in

any state in the Union.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I ask your kindly thought for the few ideas I have jumbled together, as for lack of time I did not begin the preparation of this paper until last night, but if I have said anything that will in any was tend to lead you to investigate and learn for yourselves of the better chances of success in farming which lie outside of the one ideal, competition with cheap negro and coolie labor and intellect resultant upon cotton raising, my mission will have been accomplished and I will be content.

The second day's session of the far-mers' congress was called to order in adjourned session this morning at 10 o'clock by President L. J. Carraway. A paper on "Cotton Growing and Marketing," from Mr. Goldthwaite of Cameron was read by Mr. Lively. The paper in brief was to tell the farmer how to clean his cotton and by what means to get more money for same. As it now is the cotton is clean-ed at the mill just before it is used. The farmer has to pay for the clean-

T. A. Evans of Hutto spoke for about thirty minutes on "Farmers' Insti-tutes and Their Work," reviewing the history of agriculture from the earli est days and showing how dependent all mankind is on the farmer, and the needs for dissemination of useful methods, literature, etc., through the medium of Farmers' institutes.

A paper on "The Relation of Farmer and Manufacturer," by Paul Geraud, secretary of the Commercial club, Dallas, was read by the secretary. Fairs as factors in acountry's growth and progress, by Professor F. W. Mai-ly, secretary of Texas Coast fair, Hulen, Tex., was in the author's absence, read by the secretary. FAIRS AS FACTORS IN A COUN-

TRY'S GROWTH AND PROGRESS.
To the members of the Farmers' Congress of Texas: Customary methods and practices have unquestionably been obstacles to advancement in almost every form of industry susceptible of improvement. Without dwelling upon the etymology of the word development, suffice it to say that the usages of speech have given it an interpretation whereby we understand that development means the application of power or effort to e tangible results from given materials. For example, labor applied to the sowing of seed and the cultivation of the soil, other things being equal, produces a crop as a result. This is produced by drawing upon and assimilating the hidden elements of the soil through the labor medium of assisting the upseen forces of pature. sisting the unseen forces of nature. Hence the forces operating in any given development court the principle

f change, or rather exchange. We so often hear the expression, "developing a country" that it may be well at the outset to distinguish between improvement as applied to a country and true progress in agricultural sciences and practices. Farmers may occupy new lands, break them up and grow crops according to the usual methods, but that is only improvement upon the natural state so far as the utilizing of natural conditions are concerned, and does not necessarily carry with it any substantial idea of pro-gress. The labor or process of pro-ducing a crop may be designated as developing results from certain other Continued aplication of this process to produce results gradually falls to the level of a custom. De-velopment is involved in production but

not necessarily true advance in the art or science. When a creative force is applied in a new way to exceed former results we get the idea of an experiment. If the experiment proves successful and if, other things being equal, greater and better results are obtained than was other things being equal, greater and better results are obtained than was customary then we have advanced. While all forces applied to produce results primarily constitutes development, their application is apt to degenerate into a blind custom after a time. We should not, therefore, be satisfied with the mere development of a country so much as the advancement country so much as the advancement ment and goes one step further; it reaches into the realm of investigation

PRIL, 1880.

reed from ewes that verteen from ewes that verteen, and of employers of any flock-master to go of twins than he we reeds of sheep are a uctive than others, should be a large percent-ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter d good management, make earage of them after they nt he has no control over hich causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the nt, the ewes when coupled is into a forcing piece of clover or rape, which is as clover or rape, which is to old shepherds to be one moting the object in view. ck-masters, no doubt, not to induce the twin-bearing their flocks which, as a ound to be those who either s on which flocks are ocected to great scarcity or agement in the general is often the rule. Shepss under such masters rless under such masters have no encouragement to of things. Only when and shepherds work hand her can the best results d shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has the master should take care e master should take care m, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on shepherds remaining or rom youth to old age, or customary to find this in and middle of the present although agricultural la-bout more than formerly, ts are still to be found, pherds take the greatest at in the welfare of the have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it dered to include the properts and even quartettes enting the propensity it ating the propensity it elopes into a prodigious ewe may possibly year than she can bring up, imparts the milk-bear-qual to the other, how-

into the be

FIRS?

TEXAS

State Fa

DALLAS

EXPOSITION

1895

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ported by the American Jelub. No. 8 West Sevento New York, N. Y.
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White to W. N. Murphy
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Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver,
Gray to G. W. McDonald,
Lottie's Tormentor, '82
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COWS AND HEIF Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T. C. R. Wright, Mexia. Buttercup of the Brook, 1 Webb to C. R. Wright, Me Chula Vista, 97,188—L. P to J. C. Munden, Marshall, Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. 1 Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. 1 C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove Glenny Kiigore, 109,145—H Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wi Leonette's Orange, 108 Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mill Mamie Heneger, 57,789—V & Son to Mrs. D. S. Gallas Prime II., 79,142—Parks & M. L. Hagard, Midlothian, Queen of the Prairies II E. Andrews to H. L. Re-las.

St. Lambert's Montezum Haywood to J. C. Mu Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. 3

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W. Persohn, McKinney.
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to W. E. Johnson, Millican
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Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—H
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Willie Howard, 102,001—H
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Transfers for the week
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Canvasser, 31,110—R. Oliv

Canvasser, 31,110—R. Oliv Howard, Quanah, Captain Herne, U. S., 32 Captain Herne, U. S., 32
Willis to T. E. Lancaster, 7
China Grove, 42,261—Mrs.
son to J. M. Cardwell, Loc
Colonel Harry, 42,001—A. 7
to S. L.: Burnap, Austin.
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somery to W. V. Elsell, Brs
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, Spa

to W. A. Northington, Spa Tormentor F. of Lawn, 42, & Foster to R. W. Willis, 7 COWS AND HEIFE Anna Field. 93,241—Estate Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-W to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,615—J. Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J.
to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. A
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville.
Bonnie Signaldina, 108,6
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Calico Landseer, 108,740—I kins to S. L. Burnap, Austi Clara, Princess, 97.186—M Laird to W. A. C. Waugh, Cream Pat Poris, 109.178— to W. A. Northington, Spa Dorjava's Oonan, 108.5 Dorjava's Oonan, 108.5 Dempsey to S. L. Burnap, Dora H., 105.283—Parks & Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, 55, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw's Effic P., 79,484—Parks & P. & Gill, Nash.

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, Gainesvill Ferris Signal, 109,365-J. A. W. Lander, New Hope, Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—Hehett to M. B. Hastain, Alp Golden May, 73,511—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—Est P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. F

Joel's Bessle F., 108,954—J ton to S. L. Burnap, Austir Joel's Calico, 108,613—E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.36 precht to H. H. McBride. precht to H. H. McBride, C Kate Putnam II. 107.094—1 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 109.205 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, C Laura Clement, 65.361—J. to H. H. McBride, O'Danie Laurctte Rioter, 109,207— bott to H. H. McBride, O'D Leslie Signal, 105,910—Ter & Hardin to Parks & Parks,

Leslie Signal, 105,910—Ter:
& Hardin to Parks & Parks,
Lois Lowndes, 100,289—J
to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel
Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. Po
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Lyndall, 109.505—H. Hudg
Seward, Brenham.
Madame Signal, 109.361
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash.
Mary Annersly, 94.110—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
May Amber, 109.131—J. I.
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Melrosse Marden, 79.756—Harris to Parks & Parks, I.
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.180—to W. A. Northington, Spn
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—Tis & Hardin to Parks & Pa
Osa T., 64.673—Parks & Pa
Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill
Persian Nora, 107.826—J.
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Queen Marjoram, 109.690—der to E. R. Bomar, Gainesv
Resedene May, 60.685—J. J.
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrel
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Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Tis & Hardin to Parks &
nis.
Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Ower

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Moore, Naples,
Sibyl Scales Poels, 109,206
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Tormentor's Pride, 647
Ponder to E. P. Romar, Ga Vic Scales Poels, 109,204,
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Widow's Little Baby, I
bhott to H. H. McRidge
Ysleta Pozis II., 109,177o W. A. Northinston, Sn
Zingara Pogis, 84,968—W
o E. P. Bornar, Gainesvil
Zula Landeser, 87,196—W
E. P. Bornar, Gainesvil

and methods, that is, he is creative, and the results of his efforts constitute progress. These new creations of means and methods are then utilized in the process of development, that is, assimilated. Advancemnt is, therefore, based there are the constitutions of the constitution of t based upon creative forces, and derelopment upon those that are assimilative. Both are necessary to attain the highest industrial condition. Creation without subsequent application and assimilation is a failure. The masses, the practitioners as it were, are assimilative; the few, the investigators, are creative, and therein lies the occasion for a Fair. If the results of observation and experiment do not merit the favor of the practitioner in the arena of the exposition building or the show ring, and results by customary methods over-reach them in the contest for honors, then the experiment is a failure and should be repeated, profiting by its experience. If acceptable to the practitioner the latter may be induced to abandon old methods,

commonwealth advances. quently the reason why new ideas and methods are not practiced by the masses is because of their ignorance of They can be induced to attend a fair when they would scorn an agricultural paper. The fair, therefore, is a common ground for the creator and practitioner to meet and compare ex-periences and propositions for better results. A common practice of European fair

associations is that of a meeting for market competition. In this manner products presented for public patronage are judged upon their merits as to actual market valuations. This is really a desirable feature if it can be properly absorbed in the usual pre-mium lists of our fairs. The merit and success of any product should really stand or fall upon the basis of meeting the want intended to be supplied by the product. It is not always the largest turnip which is the best or most valuable. Herein lies a tendency of modern fairs towards degeneracy. They encourage specialized productions in the sense of exceptional results, rather than a sum total of qualitles based upon public or market

This system would be applicable primarily only to the products of the practitioner and not to new means and methods, which, from the nature of the case, are exceptional and should be judged upon the basis of their exceptional merit. It is a common practice encourage exhibiting unusually large pumpkins, potatoes or cabbage, rather than judging upon the basis of the normal of that crop. A judgment of the crop is certainly the one which will be a benefit or a guide to the pro-ducer and the exception more properly belongs to the "Curiosity shop de-partment" rather than allowing them to be thrown in competition with the normal product. There is no merit in an exhibition of monstrosities so far as the benefit which the producer may gain from their study, but a well-ar-rar red collection of normal products which have won and held favor in the open market is the exhibition of real merit and value. For this reason the basis of awards and the popular idea of it is radically wrong and needs correction in our system of offering pre-miums. The basis of awards should be more diversified and specialized as it were to meet the need of the situation. Agricultural and industria developments are so diversified that the usual generalized lists of premiums found in our fair catalogues are preposterous and do not encourage wholesome competition for excellence in general utility products, and the means and methods of producing them. It must be evident, therefore, that in order to make a fair of the greatest benefit, the relations of the fair assoclation and the people should be co-

operative and reciprocal. Too often and in fact usually, the average ex-hibitor considers the fair a source of revenue to be preyed upon as much as possible, and the more he can draw upon its resources for private gain the greater the success of the fair. Think that in the light of the mutual advancement in which we are all concerned and as othlined above. 'It is from this portion of a miserly and selfish constituency that a fair association receives greatest discouragement and hears the first complaint. It has been my policy as secretary of the Texas Coast fair to give no quarter to this element, believing that the sooner the fair association can recognize them by their kicks and get rid of them the better off will be the association. Such contracted citizens are no benefit either to such an association or their neigh-bors, and certainly are not an acquisition when a broad and plous liberality is required to work a benefit for the public domain. A fair, therefore, frequently contributes to the general welfare by bringing out those who are public-spirited, and fully and clearly marking those who are otherwise. The public weal should know its enemies fully as well as its friends. The atti-tude of the public toward a fair association should be liberal and sympathiz-

ing if the greatest good to all is to be The worst enemy any community can have or any association can be infested with are those seeking honor, doing nothing until honored, or who are afraid of compromising their good name in sharing the responsibility, be the project ever so laudable, until success is practically assured. Gentlemen, weed this kind of members out of your congress, weed them out of your community and help weed them out of Texas.

It will hardly be questioned that it will hardly be questioned that it is of the greatest importance that public opinion should be educated upon all questions pertaining to the public welfare. In no manner can the public intelligence of a community be felt and crystalized more satisfactorily and successfully than through the agency of our fairs. Here the best minds from all avocations come together for a common purpose. The promoters of every form of industry learn by getting in touch with the public, as well as from observation. as a result they return to their work with new ideas, new methods or practices, and Dame Custom is invited to step down and out. As a rule such individuals feel that they have learned something aside from mere sightseeing. They feel that they are under obligations to the fair and subsequently are willing to lend a helping hand. The true type of public spirited citi-

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zenship is manifested in those who exhibit their products as examples and subjects for study, comparison and inquiry. Such citizens usually waive any claims of remuneration or being awarded such, donate it to the enlarge-

ment and the work of that association. Fairs are educators and refiners as it were of all the underlying principle outlined with reference to a community's progress, and hence are public benefactors. They should never be understood as institutions for private gain and upon that basis never are a ontinued success.

If no conditions exist which call forth concerted action for the general ad-vancement of any locality do not try to develop or have a fair. If these conditions exist look well to the broad and liberal citizenship as well as character of the promoters of your

orginization.

and scientifically fairs should be a result and not a cause. But once a result they operate in a dual capacity of both cause and effect. It requires a few sacrificing leaders of executive and business capacity to look after the administration as it were of the business affairs of a fair association, but these leaders can never fill exposition buildings or stables without the support of the people. The success of a fair naturally developed depends upon the people more properly and directly and they should have the credit. Property built up along the lines above indicated and under the natural conditions which should obtain, a successful fair as certainly speaks for a successful people as its supporters. A fair cannot be of long continued success and growth except the natural conditions of which it is an exponent exist, and existing, they certainly re-

flect the intelligence and capabilities of heir constituents. Fairs, naturally produced, are intelectual registers of a commonwealth's industrial and agricultural growth, and each year affords a new inspiration to the attending visitor imbued with a de-sire to learn or to become a better citi-

A resolution was adopted endorsing the proposed semi-centennial exposi-tion in Dallas in 1897, and pledging the support of the congress thereto.

It was also "resolved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to attend this convention and take part in its deliberations."

On motion of Mr. Lively the chair-man was made chairman of the committee. The committee follows: L. J. Carraway, Granbury; Pid Hart, Cleburne; J. W. Smith, Cleburne; H. W. Renfro, Joshua; T. A. Evans, Hutto; O. F. Dornblaser of Grandview.

President Dornbl -lyz ETAOIN 7878

President Carraway arose and thanked the reporters and newspaper men for their hearty co-operation and help during the congress.

A motion was made to adopt and indorse all papers read before congress. It was carried. Congress then adjourned unfil 4 'clock, after which the congress was entertained by the citizens of Cleburne eaded by Mayor Osborne. hibition of Cleburne's volunteer fire ompany was given, after which the tembers were driven over the city and viewed the various places of inter-

At 4 oclock the congress was called order and the old officers were relected for the ensuing year, as follows: L. J. Carraway, Granbury, president; O. F. Dornblazer, Grandiew, vice-president; D. O. Lively, Fort Worth, secretary. By motion of J. W. Smith the time

of meeting was changed from February to the second Monday in January. The congress then adjourned to meet in regular session next January.

TO THE TEXAS FARMER. The following address was issued the Farmers' at Cleburne, to the farmers of Texas: To the Farmers of Texas: As the time is short until the complexion of this year's crop is decided, the Texas State Farmers' congress just closing ing you of the result of its deliberations, with the assurance that we have in council assembled looked and talked the situation over thoroughly, and believe that our conclusions with your concurrence and support will result in a general betterment agricultural conditions in this state. Every farmer in Texas felt the effect of the low prices received for the big cotton crop of 1894, and with the lesson learned therefrom, made this great staple 1895 conform in supply approximately to the world's demand realizing therefor remuneration adequate with the cost of production, and possibly a small profit in addition. At the same time large feed crops were raised, which with the unfarmerlike disposiof the surplus thereof, brought unsatisfactory results, in consequen cotton and surer low prices of the product of 1892. We firmly believe that

of which the intention is manifest to return to the certain overproduction of a plain business view of the assured result of an increased acreage of cotton for 1896 will deter thinking farmers rom making what will be an inavertable commercial mistake, and we earnestly urge the necessity of keeping the cotton acreage within the bounds of last year, also believing that a feed crop as large as the one recently harvested can be applied to a more monied advantage than 4 and 5 cent cotton. We urge with repeated emphasis the

absolute diversifying of the crops on our Texas farms, as it is plain that as long as we permit the majority of our home supplies to be imported, especially those for which our climates and soils are adapted, we are pursuing a losing policy. The farms of Texas are capable of producing the greater part of our food necessities, and the first and organic principle of farming being the capability of home support, it follows that our failure to take advantage of this opportunity is not the part of wisdom or business judgment. part of wisdom or business judgment. We believe that instead of importing Texas should at every season of the year export vegetables, pork product and fruits in competition with like products from states less favored in hatural adaptability for the cheap raising of farm, orchard and garden products. We believe that in the year just passed there was not a bushel of surplus feed raised on the farms of Texas and were more of it produced and converted into all the year around marketable fat live stock it would be found to be a profitable crop, as there-by we would keep at home the vast sums of money now sent out of the state for the product of natural farm

We consider it a travesty on intelligent farming that but one in every four of the vast number of cattle sent from Texas to the markets of the North are fed before being shipped, and we urge upon the farmers of Texas the absolute necessity of devoting more attention to the breeding and market-ing of cattle, sheep and hogs, as it has been established by incontrovertible experience that successful farming lies in this direction

We view with satisfaction the opening of deep water ports on our coast permitting us to put our products of pasture and farm in competition with those of the states along the Atlantic seaboard in supplying the export demand, and we especially direct attention to the recently created demand for farm fed cattle for consumption in the cities of the old world, to be sent direct instead of overland nearly half ing of deep water ports on our coast the cities of the old world, to be sent direct instead of overland nearly half the distance. It is, perhaps, not amiss to direct attention to the possibility of exporting through Texas ports other food products such as transportable vegetables and fruits of which at this time we are largely importers.
We urge upon the farniers of Texas
the encouragement of and co-operation

to the extent of their ability with every class of manufacturing as to this indus-try must we look for relief from the expense incurred in paying freights both ways and cost of converting our raw material into finished products. We believe that the evidence of a friendly co-operative spirit on the part of our farmers will serve more than any other thing to attract manufac-turing capital to Texas. We point for example to the states of Georgia and North Carolina, each inferior in nat-ural resources to Texas, and yet North Carolina alone manufactures

bales more cotton than is raised within We urge more concerted and friendly relation commercially between the farmers of Texas and believe that by meeting and discussing plans for finan cial improvement good will result. We cite the fact that every trade and branch of business finds it necessary to organize for mutual advancement, and farmers as business men should meet in frequent council to discuss means of improving their condition, inasmuch that all agricultural knowledge is relative and not positive and what applies to one climate and soil oft-times proves a failure in another We believe that the practical knowledge of farming lies with the man en gaged in that pursuit, and that by meeting and discussing rules and methods more information of real value can be developed than through all the theories ever adduced by unpractical advisers. Farmers' insti-tutes devoid of political significance or affiliation have proven a successful method of inculcating a desire to excel and we heartily recommend their establishment in every agricultural county in Texas.

D. O. LIVELY, T. A. EVANS, L. J. CARRAWAY, Committee.

AND MULES HORSES

PROTECTION FOR HORSES AT COUNTRY CHURCHES.

Rev. Marion G. Rambo. As a country parson, my attention has often been called to this matter, and I desire to lay it before the readers of this great paper, which has such a large circulation among the farmers of the country. My ministerial work for the past few years has been in the I have been astonished at the lack of provision at the average church for the accommodation of the teams, while the owners enjoy the comforts of the house of God. The horses are compelled to stand out in the burning sunshine or in the bleak, wintry wind, with scarcely a shadow of protection. It is to me a great source of pain to see the ani-mals suffer as they are often compelled to do in the extremes of weather, and often shorten the service in order that the teams may be relieved of their

Every congregation should see to it

that there are some arrangements for the comfort and protection of the teams during the hour of service. No one would think of driving horses to one would think of driving horses to town and letting them stand out in all sorts of severe weather as they do at church. And yet only a very few of congregations have given the least attention to the comfort of the horses on Sunday. It seems to me that a church should never be considered ready for dedication until there has been made ample protection for the dumb beasts. for how can one's worship be accepta-ble to the Creator unless he is considerate of the needs of his creatures? Sheds can be easily and cheaply built that will be a protection both in sum-mer and winter. The cash outlay for their construction need be small. The lumber necessary to cover them and board up the windward side is all that needs to be bought. Poles in nearly all cases may be obtained in the neighbor-hood, and they will almost always be donated. The work, too, will usually be donated. A "bee" in some leisure time of the year might be held, when the men of the whole community would turn out and the entire work could be done in one day. Thus at the cost of a little time and a very small amount of money, the work could be accomplished. It is certainly a cause that demands attention. A little effort devoted to the matter would generally accomplish the result and a lasting benefit be conferred upon the community. Let some one in each community who wishes to be a benefactor take this matter in hand and see how easily the work may be done. "Blessed are the work may be done. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

LIVE STOCK IMPORTS AND EX-PORTS.
The Mark Lane Express, the leading British authority on agriculture and stock raising, has the following in a recent issue just to hand, which possibly may encouarge the drooping spirits of our Texas horse breeders.
The Americans and Can The Americans and Canadians threaten in future to be great competi-

tors with British breeders of pedigree stock, especially of horses. We do not admit their cattle and sheep to our coasts, except for slaughter, otherwise they would, perhaps, be competitors with our home breeders in our own markets to the same extent as they already are for horses; but their un-limited resources enable them to produce all kinds of animals at less cost than they can be raised in this ountry, and consequently they have advantage in competing British breeders in those countries which require pedigree bulls and rams, without having to incur a heavy excattle and sheep, however, Great Britain has hitherto been the nursery ground of the entire world, and we earnestly hope it will still continue to be so. If Mr. Robert Bruce is correct n assuming that Shorthorns naturally deteriorate very much in the United States, even the American breeders will have to come here again for fresh blood, and, maybe, the same deterior ation may be experienced in other climes, which will tend to assure the British Isles being permanent bovine nurseries for pedigree cattle more than

anything else. We fear it is otherwise for horses or, at any rate, that our horse breed-ers are destined to have very severe competition from American and Cana-dian breeders, even in British home markets for some years to come. The board of trade returns afford no very pleasant reading in their revelations on this point. Time was, when the United States took a very large proportion of the cart horses Great Britain had to dispose of, and that, too, at very high prices. Clydesdales first, and afterwards Shire horses, were sent across the Atlantic in large shipments and for soverel years the effect ments, and for several years the effect caused very satisfactory prices for the highest class stalllons and mares, if not a boon for them. But the has come, and not only the agriculturists of the United tSates, but those

Long-lasting

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

everywhere—handy cans. Eest oil for farm ma-chinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

It bests all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair

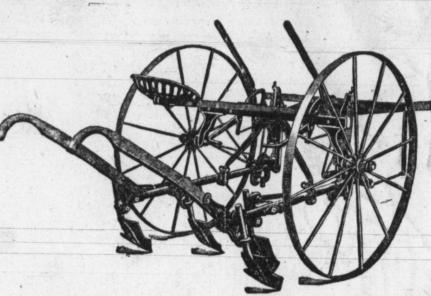
Held in Dallas, 1895.

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

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

1896--THE STANDARD CULTIVATOR--1856



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

Easily hand ed, simple and durable.

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

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

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 4 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.

of Canada, are sellers instead of buyens of horse flesh, and a large proportion of the surplus animals they have to dispose of come to England. The board of trade returns for 1895 show that we paid the United States and Canadian breeders 714,632 pounds for horseflesh last year, whereas in 1893 we only had to pay them \$162,649 for horses. In fact the American and Canadian exports to Great Britain fully accounts for the enormous increase in the number of ceived from abroad, which the returns disclose to be 34,149, against 22,866 in 1894, and only 13,707 in 1893. The increase was large alike for stallions and mares, as well as for geldings; 4052 mares were imported from the states last year, whereas in 1893 only 184 came thence; while from Canada, 3927 were received, although only 354 were exported thence to us two years

The receipt of geldings has been large riod, but that, too, has very greatly increased; for instance, 6225 sed; for instance, 6225 were from United States, and 8969 from Canada, whereas in 1893 the former country sent us 1076 and the latter 1449. No doubt there are extensive tracts, nd we may say even regions, throughout North America, which af ford an ample ground for horse breed-ing, and it is to be apprehened that the South American field will ulti-mately be as productive in horseflesh for Europe as it has already shown its capability to be in regard to cattle and sheep. The Marquis of London-derry recently mentioned the high prices netted by British breeders of hopeful sign for future prosperity for British farmers generally. But is there not a very formidable, if not imminent, danger of foreign breeders pro ducing even our choicest braeds of horses, cattle and sheep alike in such large numbers that markets will be depressed to a similar extent they have en for corn, or at least very akin

"We have no quarrel with the bicycle enthusiast," said A. B. Donelson in a recent address at the Farmers' Insti-tute of Oakland county, Mich. "We-Just because some bleycle rider with wheels in his head has said we have no use for the horse, we will not take it to heart. He is much like the old lady who was a great borrower. When she got a new kettle she said she would not lend; when she broke her kettle she said she would both borrow and lend. When the bicycle rider gets stuck in sand, snow or mud, we will deliver him and his wheel back safely home with and his wheel back safely home with our horses. We will continue to de-liver his tea, coffee, sugar, flour, to-bacco, molasses, vinegar, oil, crackers and cheese and allow him to carry the change home on his wheel. We will continue to go for the doctor for him both pight and day in all kinds of both night and day in all kinds of weather, and over all kinds of roads, and when death knocks at the bicycle rider's door we will come with silent tread to bear him to his last final rest-ing place."—Chicago Horse Review.

Two large syndicates in the United States operate horse canning estab-lishments, and these concerns will probably grow. A large per cent of horse meat is sent to Europe. This disposal of the surplus of plug horses will necessitate the raising of more

At the horse sale at Madison Square parden, New York, on the 13th inst., Patchen Wilkes (2:291-2), black horse, 1882, by George Wilkes-Kitty Patchen, was sold to Mike Bowerman of Lex-ington for \$10,125.

It is announced that W. S. Hobart, the California turfman and millionaire, will have his horses at Morris park outside wrapper. None other genuine,

Over-Profit Paying

our Great Catalogue and Buy-luide. We'll send it for 15 cems in stamps to pay part postage or expressage. The Book's free. 700 Pages, 12000 illustrations, 40000 descriptions, everything that's used in life; tells you what you ought to pay, whether you buy of us or not. One profit from maker to user. Get it.

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Drop us a line and we will back our assertions with prices bound to con-vince that we have the right kind of goods to blow about. We carry everything needed for pumping or power CHALLENGE WIND MILL

Factory, Batavia, Ill.

within two months. George Miller will be his heavy-weight jockey, and will ride at 112 pounds. Hobart has Bright Regent, Ferier and Coupon, the latter a good two-year-old.

C. H. Nelson's training stable this year will be made up exclusively of the get of Nelson, 2:09. The three-year-old Conquest Star is expected to be one of the sensational performers of this

Crescendo is now a cripple and will not race for six months. A two-year-old colt ran into him and the injuries are of a serious nature.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's eye water. Carefully examine the

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Prevented by Vaccination.

Over 15,000,000 animals already successfully vaccinated and Mortal-ity stopped. Full par-ticulars of

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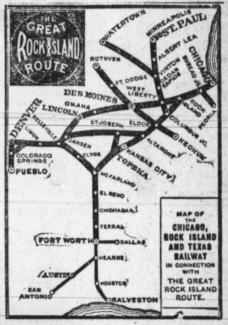
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Who are headquarters tor everything in his line. We c.n make you a delivered price to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and in vite correspond-ence. We operate our wn sawmills. Don't fail to write for our irices. We make 200 szcsof Cypress Wate

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

CHICAGO. The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cat-Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day.
Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1



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Donley John Bull, 29678-J. A. Pryor to T. C. Foster, Navasota, Tex.
Goo Goo, 42133—J. M. Vance to J. W. Page, Corpus Christi, Tex. James Fisher, 39209—S. H. Allen to J.

Deanman, Troupe, Tex.

Jesse Oaks' Jesse, 42586—M. Mason &
Sons to M. L. Winan, Waco, Tex.

King Rio, 43168—G. P. Perry to A. S. Cochran, Mineola, Tex. Lula Lee's Son, 36012—M. Johnson to

D. Beaty, Union, Tex.
Maple Lawn Prince, 37226—Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.

Maudie's Rictor, 38098—T. C. Foster
to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex.
Sleepy Tom of St. Lambert, 37187—R.

D. Zumwalt to H. J. Griffith, Halletts-

ville, Tex. Texas Pogis, 20194—Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell, Tex.
Teltee of Bedford, 34302—Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex. Watt the Chief, 43220—W. T. Watt to G. Griffith, Rosenthal, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS. Croton Napoleon, 45710—Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.
Croton's Lilly Nelle, 108697—Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.
Daisy Boyd II., 97571—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell

Della Signal, 105912-Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell, Donna B., 61989-G. R. Bringhurst to

R. F. George, Houston, Tex. Donno B., 61969—R. F. George to W. . Hinchliffe, Mexia, Tex. Duchess Dee's Beauty, 93686—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivin, Terrell, Tex. Fany's Bo Bo, 91360—Campbell

Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.
Gem of Maple Lawn, 97053—Campbell
Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.
Gem's Beauty, 93848—Campbell
Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.
Hazel Pogis Landseer, 107956—W. G. to R. N. Robertson, Winnsboro, Tex.

Katie Jones, 90304—Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex. Enields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.

Le Brocq Bessie, 63930—Campbell &
Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.

Maple Lawn Princess, 97243—Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex. Marie's Belle, 100134—T. A. Low to J. E. Williams, Brenham, Tex.
Marie's Girl, 100541—J. B. Williams

Marie's Girl, 100541—J. B. Williams to T. A. Low, Brenham, Tex.

Mary Allen, 80026—J. M. Gary to S.
V. Elder, Dickinson, Tex.

Maxim, 56166—J. M. Thompson to Polk Bros., Fort Worth, Tex.

Medd Meadows, 25678—Campbell Mede Meadows, 93678-Campbell Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.
Nannie Lee of Maple Lawn, 96849—
Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco,

Quita of Maple Lawn, 97542-Campell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex. Ruby Brooks, 65638—J. P. Houchin to H. J. Griffith, Hallettsville, Tex. Small Hopes, 56169—J. M. Thompson to Polk Bros., Fort Worth, Tex. Tormentor's Cream III., 105924—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins,

Terrell, Tex.

Tuna St. L. of Auora, 89388—C. A.

Sweet to L. Longley, Waco, Tex.

Valentine Tormentor, 64799—Campbell & Shields to J. Jones, Waco, Tex.

CURE FOR CAKED UDDER. Stock and Farm Journal: As the spring season approaches, and young calves begin to appear, I find many of our people who have been improving their milk cows are finding trouble with caked udder and other ills which necessarily follow the abnormal development of the udder in the best milk strains.

I know but little in scientific research in regard to the matter, but have some little experience, and want brother farmers to have the advantage of it.

I have a fine Jersey heifer about 2 years old; her calf is now about 14 days old. I have never seen such inflam-mation in any animal's udder as de-veloped in her's within twelve hours

after calving.

The swelling extended to all the adfacent parts, nearly reaching the brisket, out into each flank and all over the udder well up behind. I was alarmed, for fear of milk fever. Now

for the treatment: We relaxed the bowels with warm bran mashes, shutting off all stimu-lating food, and we bathed in water as hot as could be borne three and four times per day. It is astonishing how hot the cow can stand it. Then we made an ointment, composed of beeswax, lard, oil of sassafras and salt-peter—say a lump of beeswax as large as a common sized egg, a good sized teacup full of lard and about an ounce of saltpeter; melt the lard, beeswax and saltpeter and while hot add an ounce sattpeter and while not add an ounce of oil of sassafras. This should be ap-plied twice a day, night and morning, as hot as can be borne to the naked hand. Bathing in hot salt water should be done at least three times a day as well as milking where the calf is not allowed to suck, but we train our cows to milk with or without a calf, so if we want to raise a beifer we can start for a month or so until they get to eating.

The above treatment persistently carried out I believe will cure the most tubborn cases. Ennis, Tex.. GEO. H. HOGAN.

PROFITABLE BUTTER MAKING. I think it will make every one who owns cows a better dairyman to sit flown and compare the present prices of butter with that of other farm pro-

It is not necessary here to make quotations on grain, vegetables and pork, common agricultural products, for we all know how low they are, but let us think a moment on butter.

Butter that has any decent quality about it at all is in most localities bringing not less than 20 cents per pound, and it should be accounted poor milk that will yield less than five

DLDEST AND ORIGINAL

to West oth St., Kansas City, Mo. Leading and Most Successful Specialist in Blood, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Vervous Debility—
Lost Vitality—
Syphilis for life without mercury—
Urinary Diseases—
Varicocele, Piles & Rupture, no pain or multiper Rock force.

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rutting. Book free. | cannot be fulfilled. Home treatment furnished at small cost, when de-ared, and sent anywhere secure from observation.

Medicines never sent C. O. D. suitation, blanks and Urinary Analysis Free. FEW of interest to men only, by mail scaled, 6 cents stamps, free stomes.

DR. H. J. WHITTIER, 10 West Ninth St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

pounds of butter to the hundred Can't you see that if you judiciously put some of the cheap grain into your cows now, the 20-cent butter that it will make wil pay you better than any other farm product?

If you should prefer you can let a creamery do the making for you, but the profits of this plan will depend largely on your own capability as a butter maker. not produce near five pounds of butter to the hundred."

Perhaps you do not know how much it could be made to produce, for you may not be getting the butter all out

The Babcock test will tell you what per cent of butter it ought to yield, and it is your duty to your own interestes to employ a method of cream extraction that will give you practically all the butter fat

The old careless way of setting the milk in pans and crocks in the kitchen pantry will not do this, nor will it result in butter of good quality and fla-

The dairy room must be entirely separated from the living apartments, and means taken to secure all of the cream. This can be accomplished by correctly practicing the cold deep setting or Swedish system, and if practiced in a good portable creamery many conomies and conveniences will result Whether your method be by cold deep setting of the milk, of extraction by the hand separator, keep the whole process, including the butter making entirely apart from the kitchen. If you don't your butter will not bring more than a shilling a pound.

Bear constantly in mind above all

things that after you have secured good cows and feed them scientifically and practice all of the arts of fine butter making, you still may not be making money, because your skim milk is It is very important to think on and

act on these facts now at the begin-ning of winter, when butter making is so far ahead of other farm interests in point of profit. GEO. W. NEWELL.

Messrs. John F. Conn, S. M. Sears and A. G. McKerlie have formed a company for the purpose of establishing a creamery and cheese factory at Henrietta. It is proposed to have the plant in operation early in the spring, with a capacity of 1200 gallons of milk

THE FARM.

COTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. The executive committee of the Texas division of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association met at Waco on Tuesday nd took up the question of an address to the cotton producers on restricting acteage.

A great deal of business besides cotton acreage was submitted. The matter of a standard size for cotton bases 28 inches in width and 58 laches in length, such as was recommended by Richard Lord and indorsed by the national meeting at Memphis, was introduced.

E. S. Peters of Calvert, A. F. Dorn-blazer of Grand View, P. B. Waters of Rosebud, James Couch of B. yan and J. J. Stubbs of Wortham were appointed a committee to formulate old publish an address to the farmers urging the limiting of cotton to the acreage

The following resolution was adopt-of 1895. Resolved, the Texas division of the Cotton Growers' Protective association, indorses the standard bale as recommended by the Galveston cetton exchange, and recommend that all gin boxes be made to conform to the

regulation size of the twenty-eight inches in length. ject to call.

WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL OF KAP-FIR CORN.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas state board of agriculture is often asked as to the legal weight of a bush-el of Kaffir corn. He has looked the matter up somewhat and finds that in the general statutes of Kansas, 1889, the weight of rice corn, also of sor-ghum seed, is fixed at fifty-ix pounds, but Kaffir corn is not mentioned. As Kaffir corn is so similar, and in fact but another of the same class of sorghums, it would seem that fifty-six pounds of it would be accepted as a bushel without question, yet it is generally bought and sold by the pound or hundred pounds. Country dealers who handle it claim that it weighs much the same as wheat, or fifty-eight to sixty pounds per bushel, cut say that farmers insist on fifty pounds as a bushel. Mr. Coburn has conferred with five of the big seed concerns in Kansas and Kansas City, which and in this class of seeds most largely, and they unanimously say that the custom is to quote them by the pound; but if a bushel basis is insisted upon by a patron they buy or sell fifty pounds as a bushel, and that this is now the universal custom among seed merchants as to all these sorghums, regardless of the statutes.—Kunsas

SEA ISLAND COTTON. All over the coast country the far-mers are preparing to plant sea island cotton. It is said that as many pounds can be raised to the acre as of the can be raised to the acre as of the common kind; the extra work required in picking being overbalanced by the doubling in price of the long staple cotton. Besides it has been demonstrated that the coast country is admirably adapted for its growth. The farmer with an eye to business and profit will plant sea island cotton.—

To Porte Chronicle. La Porte Chronicle.

Every farm home ought to have a few flowers at least. Some nook or corner can be utilized or vines can be planted along a fence. What is now an unsightly necessity will thus be-come an object of beauty. The childment and a little direction, will look after this work with pleasure and profit to themselves. Send for the seed and flower catalogues, select a few varieties that will be sure to thrive and enjoy these beautiful blessings that so add to the pleasure and refinements of life.

A mill near Wichita, Kan., has expended in machinery for the purpose of grinding kaffir corn. It is thought that Kaffir corn will make an excellent flour for family use. If this theory proves true it is a very important discovery to the formers upon the great covery to the farmers upon the great plains. Kaffir corn is almost a certain yield anywhere upon the great plains between the 97th and 100th meridians. -Industrial American.

DOTS BY THE WAY. Hutto, Feb. 11.-On the 9th we caught Hutto, Feb. 11.—On the 9th we caught a break between clouds and made a move on Georgetown to see who would meet there, it being a gathering day of Democratic clans. After meeting many of my old friends, and taking one for the Journal, tarrying for the night with a friend, I made a move for home. My first call was at the county farm. usually called the poor farm, where our commissioners court uses county convicts and paupers to such good purpose taxpayers they are now making a profit to the county above their keep. I found Superintendent P. M. McNiell at home sowing oats. He was running four or five plows, ranging from an old wood beam to a new rotary disk. It made a farmer feel good to see the disk plow turn the ground. Mr. Mc. said when he first tried to run the disk he did not know how to adjust it. Sent average, at \$3.65

Seed That

for the agent, who set it for him. Now,

he says, it is the best plow he has ever seen run. The farm consists of 210

acres, 180 acres of which was in cultiva-tion, divided as follows: Forty in cot-

ton, on which he made twenty-three

report to the court. The farm has made a profit of \$1607.13 to the county, be-sides keeping all paupers and some luna-

much good work for our public roads. This is all owned by Williamson county

and run by the county commissioner

court, with P. W. McNeill as manager.

What county can beat its record? Of course Mr. Mc. takes the Journal from

now on, for such men know a good thing when they see it. Moving on and

taking up one here and there I called at the home of John Lindell, a diversified

farmer, with plenty of good stock. He says if cotton would stay down until

after planting time it would be a good

thing for Texas, to prevent too much acreage in cotton. My next call was at

M. Edens. He is an institute man, and

diversified farmer. Says 3 cent pork is

better than 4 or 5 cent cotton. Of course he enters the list of Journal readers.

Jerseys from which he sold 100 pounds of butter per month from four young

grade Jerseys for three months at 20

cents per pound on contract. He will

increase his herd and work into the

dairy business. He has some fine grade

hogs and two extra nice ones—crosses on the Jersey reds. Says he finds the

red hog a fine cross on Poland and Berkshire, but he will have thorough-

breds yet. He also had some good

chickens, mixed Langshan and Ply-mouth Rocks. Of course I told him Irish grays were much better to cross

on common fowls, but don't know

whether he will believe me or not, but

know he will get along all right, for

with the fatherly advice of Uncle Short

in Farm and Ranch and Dots by the

Way in the Journal each week, he will mix his pigs and butter milk; go on

to prosperity and set a good example to his neighbors. Says he got his ideas

and mixed farming from Farm and Ranch. Night coming on I pulled for

home in the rain with seven subscrip-

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best

line between points in Texas and Mexi-

co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pull-

man sleepers on night trains between

are given the benefit of the St. Louis

Facilities for feed water and rest in

transit are provided at San Antonio,

For further information call on near-

color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, or 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

Upon information being furnished

answered each in turn.

est agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH,

tions for a wet evening.

ome of an old Alliance friend, H.

The convict force has also done

ties.

than half the yield of the other,

Kaffir corn, African millet, Jerusalem tichoke, Triumph potatoes, Early Mastodon corn, McGinnis corn matures in ninety days. Full line of garden and Grows Money. Tor handsome new indistracted catalogue. for handsome new illustrated catalogue Fort Worth, Tex.

ED BEEDERARE BEER CO The planter's success depends most upon good seed. The greatest measure of success comes from planting Gregory's Seeds. Better than others because Home grown and selected with greater care, from superior stock. All the newer varieties worth growing, all the old sorts that have proven best-vegetable and flower. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass. Write for it. TOPOGERARA

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

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

kinds; catalogue and I sample free. J. C. Suffern, seed grower, Voorhies, Ill. bales; forty acres of corn, which made fifty-four bushess to the acre; twenty-five acres on cane land which made less ORCHARD AND GARDEN

100-DAY CORN

Does not grow so much to stalk, shoots

better and matures its ear before hot winds or early drouth kill it; 26 best

FREE

sides taking two extra hoeings. Says corn on land run in cane is no good. After feeding all winter, has on hand 1500 bushels of corn to sell; 600 bushels of oats; 100 tons of forage. There are also forty head of good hogs, twenty-four head of cattle, grades of good The reason it is so difficult to get young trees to grow in old orchards is that the roots fill all the vacant spaces, and there is little available plant food left for the young tree. blood. All the buildings are in good repair, a nice new barn, plenty of good mules to run the farm. This farm was the attempt is made to manure it heavily and give it a chance to grow, it only results in a greater concentra-tion of the feeding roots of its rivals at run with an average of seventeen convicts, besides having an average of seven paupers to keep. I found every-thing at the farm was at work-luna-tics, paupers, convicts and all-moving that point, and increased demand for plant food. Always aim to secure a good stand before trees get into bear-ing. It is seldom that we get a good as smooth as could be round on any farm. There were two men on the farm not at work—one an old blind man and the other a sick man, who stand of trees in an orchard of any kind. After the trees start and get into bearing it is then very difficult to get trees to start in the vacant places. Mr. Mc. said had hurt himself by eating So see to it as early as possible, and oo much when a little sick; there is get your trees all started early if you also a mattress factory here run by an unfortunate who lost his feet by would have no missing places. freezing. The superintendent keeps a correct set of books, makes a quarterly

We are often asked if timber will grow on the plains? We don't know, but think it will; and we base our belief on the following experiments: Four years ago we sowed bois d'arc, white locust, white ash, catalpa and mulberry seeds in rows. We have never paid any further attention to the matter, not even to plow or hoe around, or even to give the plants water. The locusts have made the best growth in the thicket, some of them being twelve or more feet high. The white ash plants are dwarfed, being only about three feet high. Catalpas did not grow well and died: while the mulberries and bois d'arcs are now shrubs. convinced that bois d'arc and white ocust would, if cultivated, make good groves of timber for the shade of cattle wind-breaks in winter, if planted in the valleys of the creeks or in the draws leading to the water sinks or lakes on the plains.-Champion.

Bulletin 107 of the Ithaca, N. Y.,

Next was C. A. Edens. Here I found the work of agricultural journals proven. Mr. E. is now at work in the right way. Has some fine grade station is devoted to wire worms and the bud moth. Wire worms are the young of click beetles, or snapping bugs, and many species of these worms are not injurious, but others live in the soil and feed upon the plant roots, and these seem to be absolutely indestructible as worms. They attack corn and other seed before it germinates, and claims have been put forth for the following remedies: Coat seed with Paris green and flour paste; roll seed in tar; soak in salt water; soak in copperas water; soak in chloride of lime, in kerosene, in turpentine, in of lime, in kerosene, in turpentine, in strychnine, in arsenic, in corrosive sublimate, etc. but the worms ate greedily seed treated in all these ways and not a worm died. Starving them by clean fallow failed to affect their health. The only insecticide that killed them was bisulphide of carbon intented into the ground but since it. jected into the ground, but since it required 150 gallons per acre the cost was too great. The worms live three years in the larval, or worm state then change into a soft, white pupa in July, and into the full grown beetle in August. Frequent plowing and har-rowing in July, August and the fall destroys millions, and the birds pick up millions more. The beetles run over the surface of the ground at night in search of food, and are easily killed by poisoned clover escattered over the field. As one, two and three-year-old worms are in the ground at the same time, it takes three years for all to ma-ture beetles, and this is the only form in which they can be killed; hence, it takes three years to rid a field of them. man 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 In its larval, or caterpiller state, the bud moth devours both fruit buds and leaf buds of apple, pear, plum, peach, cherry and quince trees and of the blackberry bushes. It attacks young trees in the nursery as well as old ones in the orchard. It was introduced from Europe in 1840, and has spread all over Canada and the Eastern and and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis Middle states, reaching as far south as Virginia and west to Idaho. Its manner of hibernation makes its distribution on nursery stock very easy. When it begins to feed on the buds in spring it is only one-sixth of an inch long, and when full grown in June it is but half an inch long. Birds and wasps Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo are fond of the eaterpiller, and three small parasites prey upon their bodies. G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas. The only effective remedy seems to be to spray the trees when the buds begin to swell and again just before they open, with one pound of Paris green to VETERINARY.

In connection wi. this department
Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. W. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers 200 gallons of water into which three pounds of freshly slaked lime has been stirred. Or, one pound of Paris green to 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture will kill the worms and prevent scab and other fungl. If the spray be ap-plied after the blossoms open, many bees will be killed. 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,

ARTICHOKES.

Galveston, Texas. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal Can you tell me the price of arti-chokes or anything about them? Is the seed sown; are they cultivated in hills or drilled in rows; are they dug in the fall? How much is the seed per bushel; what are they good for? Could you write an article about them. I think it would be timely. J. JONES.

Plant in rows three feet apart, drop-Plant in rows three fect apart, dropping the tubers about one foot apart. Cultivate like corn. Dig in fall, or turn hogs in on them. They are first-rate hog feed. Consult our advertising columns for dealers' names and prices. The Journal of December 20, 1895, and January 3, 1896, and February 7, 1896, contained articles on artichokes. Mr. Martin that his cattle pastured near Twohigtwere being stolen, he informed Sergeant Joe Natus and Constable Frank Nye, who at once went there and arrested the suspected parties Ed and Curt Revended News

RECIPROCITY IN TRADE.

there and arrested the suspected par-ties, Ed and Curt Reynolds, Newt. and Philip Shull, the latter being a deputy sheriff of this county, brought them to Cotulla, where they were placed in jail. Seventeen head of cattle were found with blotchd brands and six ready to be disfigured. One brand of "S" was changed to "BB" and another from Congress Urged to Devise Means for Congress Urged to Devise Means for Sale of Meats to Europe.

An important subject of discussion came up last Monday in the National Live Stock Exchange, which was in session at Washington. It is proposed that the administration and congress to devise ways and means to increase the sale of American products in Europe County and France could use changed to "BB" and another from "OO" to a pair of scissors. The work was poorly done and denoted gross ignorance. It is said that the cattle were driven from one pasture to another during the night.—La Salle Isonomy. rope. Germany and France could use immense quantities of American pork and beef, cured, canned and dressed, only that for the sake of their own ag-L. Weathersby of Bonham, Tex., had cattle on the St. Louis market Saturday including 20 steers, 1227 pounds ricultural and stock raising classes the interests of the masses of the people are not served, and interests of the

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

Of the Entire Rock Creek Herd

The Largest Aggregation of (Founded by Thos. J. Higgins.) PEDIGREED AND HIGH GRADE

533 HEREFORD CATTLE

Ever offered at one time in the United States at public sale. At Fair Grounds, Burlingame, Osage County, Kas.. 26 miles Southwest of Topeka, on the main line of the A., T. and S. Fe R. R.

Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20, 1896. The 253 Registered animals consist of Six Herd Bulls, Sixty-five young Bulls, 132 Breeding Cows and Fifty Heffers. These animals combine the following strains of blood: Anxiety, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and Cherry Boy. A large number of the females are by the noted Beau Real 11055 and his sons Stone Mason 29071 and Nimrod 29072. For full and complete details of the breeding of the pedigreed animals send for a free copy of the sale cata-

THE GRADE HEREFORDS,

These offerings will consist of 125 Cows, Sixty-five 2-year-old Heifers, Sixty-five yearling Heifers and Forty-five yearling Bulls. All three-quarters blood and up. There will be sold in car lots or bunches to suit purchaser. Send for copy of free catalogue now ready. Terms: Cash. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. each day and continue until all stock is sold. Usual sale day lunch at noon. Bids by mail or tel egraph will be fairly treated by either. COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer, or SHELDON & WHEELER, Lincoln, Neb.

Hereford Cattle Co.,



Commercial 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 sl per bu., 800 bu per acre even lia dry season. Before you buy send for free essay on them and on Chufas to J. P. Vissering. Melville, Madison County. Illinois.

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

The White Elephant. RESTAURANT,

W. H. WARD, Prop. 308-310 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. Service Unexcelled. Open Day and Night.



Kansas City Hay Press Co. Write for prices

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MPG. CO., CLINTON, IOWA.

. SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE



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

HERBERT LEAVERTON, Grapeland, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering cattle for Apache pris-oners at Fort Sill will be received until 12 m., March 12, 1896, and then opened. Information furnished on applica-tion. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for cattle for Apache prisoners," and addressed Captain H. L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, Fort Sill, O. T.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-A one-half interest in 480 acres of good land, 10 miles from Paris, Tex., in Lamar Co. The land can be divided. Will trade for merchandise or city property. Apply to the Krieger-Fischer Saddlery Co., Louisville, Ky.

United States are not protected. It is

expected, with reason on its side, that Germany and France will trade with us more largely when we can show that this country is determined to find a trading basis whereby those nations do not get the advantage of us. We must receive German and French products, and we must make the German and French people receive our products more largely than hertofore. This is a most important subject, and one in which the general raiser is interested. For one time it may be said that the exchanges are taking steps to do valuable service for the farmer and men who raise live stock.

The house of representatives passed the agricultural appropriation bill on the 18th inst. It carries \$3,158,192. The the 18th inst. It carries \$3,105,122. The section of the revised statutes for the purchase and distribution of "rare and uncommon" seed, which Secretary Morton declined to execute in the current law, was repealed; the appropriation for seed was increased from \$130,000 to \$150,000 and its execution was made mandatory upon the secretary.

CATTLE FOR SALE

ABOVE THE QUARANTINE LINE. 300 one-year-old steers at Clar-

1000 one-year-old steers at 15 00 1000 two-year-old steers at 18 50 All in one mark and brand, well bred, delivered on the Denver.

1500 two-year-old steers, Midland

2500 two-year-old steers, Yoakum county, delivered Amarillo at... 18 50 1000 are in one mark and brand, all are in one brand, all well graded Short Horns and Herefords, and in good

condition. 4000 two-year-old steers, Dawson county, delivered Amarillo at... 18 50 This is certainly a choice lot of twos, and out of four of the best herds on

2000 two-year-old steers, Runnels, Coke and Coleman counties, now above the line, delivered at Amarillo at 17 50

500 one-year-old steers at 15 00 300 bwo-year-old steers at 20 00 All are in one mark and brand and are good cattle, delivered on the Denver.

STOCK CATTLE. 1250 one-year-old steers at...... 16 00 800 two-year-old steers at 22 00 All high grade Herefords and Short Horns, and all in one mark and brand. Will deliver on the Denver road.

6000 head of well bred stock cat-8000 head of high grade Herefords

and Short Horns, herd including the one and two-year-old steers Can make terms on this herd. 17,000 well-bred stock cattle, including yearlings. Call at office for price and

BELOW THE QUARANTINE LINE. 500 threes, Houston county, at16 00 2000 fours, Houston county, at 18 00 1200 cows at 2000 good Mexican cows, now in

steers, at 15 00 R. N. GRAHAM 506 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Sale at a Bargain A fine 4-year-old registered Holstein

A fine 4-year-old registered Holstein bull; also a fine registered milk cow (now giving milk) and a Holstein year-ling heifer; both in raif 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,

Henrietts, Texas.

OSAGE PASTURE. We have room to spare for 3000 head of cattle in our pasture in the Osage Nation this season. Cattle will be received at Ponca, Elgin or Silverdale, and re-delivered at either of points last named when desired during the season.
Terms reasonable. Apply to A. W.
Hudson, 1212 Linwood avenue, Kansas
City, Mo., or to J. T. Crump, Cedarvale,

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

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

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

403 Main Street, Santa Fe Ticket Office. Has all kinds and classes of cattle for sale. Correspondence with buyers and sellers solicited.

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

WANTED—Employment as housekeeper on Texas ranch by neat widow lady.
Address A. H. K., 919 Campbell street,
Kansas City, Mo.

Judge.

PRIL, 1880.

rail. "Nor is this all, for er must be a good keeper to favon large increases, is breeds of sheep are natroductive than others, the Dorset Horns being probst productive of any, should be a large percento ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter d good management, make earage of them after they but he has no control over earage of them after they out he has no control over hich causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the nt, the ewes when coupled is into a forcing piece of into a forcing piece of s clover or rape, which is
to old shepherds to be one
toting the object in view.
ock-masters, no doubt, not
to induce the twin-bearing
their flocks which, as a
found to be those who either
rms on which flocks are occted to great scarcity or agement in the general ess under such master is often the rule. rless under such masters have no encouragement to of things. Only when and shepherds work hand her can the best results d shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has he master should take care sim as large numbers do. im, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on from youth to old age, or s customary to find this in and middle of the present although agricultural la-bout more than formerly to the more than formerly, its are still to be found, pherds take the greatest at in the welfare of the have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it dered to include the properties and even quartettes eating the propensity it elopes into a prodigious ewe may possibly year. ewe may possibly year than she can bring up, imparts the milk-bearqual to the other, hownaturally accompanies tinvariably, but it must tat the strain would be ied both to ewes satisfactory and by mak to serve when th

> in it should somehow seh of a sheep, either to hay made from it, ags should mature from the set that are found ers in the brain of se disease of which is giddiness, due to the brain of these bladdery strange. It is by than many other thin the life of an animwever, wholly discharts the belief that any lifes into existence without the strange. rit be an animal or a r it be an animal or a these changes of a worm re any more strange and n the changes which lergoes, as from a but-a caterpillar, this into a thing like adried, curledt flits among the flow-the nectar during its e, the purpose of which

Texas Stock and Farm Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

following is a co

transfers of Jersey of the parties since registed week ending December 1. Dece

Loonette's Free Silver, Gray to G. W. McDonald Lottie's Tormentor, 33

Lottie's Tormentor, 32
White to W. N. Murphy,
Moro St. Lambert, 29,724
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D. Ponal's Cactus, 32,707
llams to T. J. Brown. San
COWS AND HELF
Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia,
Buttercup of the Brook, 1
Webb to C. R. Wright, Me
Chula Vista, 97,188—L. F
to J. C. Munden, Marshall,
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.

Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. 1 C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove Glenny Kilgore, 109,145—H Bro. to J. L. Thompson, W

Leonette's Orange, 108
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Mamie Heneger, 57.789—
Son to Mrs. D. S, Galla,
Prime II., 79.142—Parks

M. L. Hagard, Midlothian. Queen of the Prairies II

St. Lambert's Montezun

Sallte Fair, 62,660-J. L.

W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187-J

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—H
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon
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Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon
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Willis to T. E. Lancaster.

China Grove, 42,261-Mrs.

Colonel Harry, 42,001—A. 7
to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Coro Lambert, 87056—W.
comery to W. V. Elsell, Bre
Golden Rob. 35,276—S. T.

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

sey to S. L. Burnap, Austin Oleo Stoke Pogls, 42,277—1 to W. A. Northington, Spa Toimentor F. of Lawn, 42. Foster to R., W. Willis, COWS AND HEIFE Anna Field, 93,241—Estate Burta to Mrs.

Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-W

to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,616-J.

Baron's Vesta, 108,615—J.
to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. A
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville.
Bonnie Signaldina, 108,6
Wright to J. M. Lang, Mer.
Calico Landseer, 108,740—ikins to S. L. Burnap, Austiclara, Princess, 97,186—M.
Laird to W. A. C. Waugh,
Créam Pat Pogis, 109,178—to W. A. Northington, Spa
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Dorja'a's Conan, 103.5 Dempse, to S. L. Burnap, Dora H. 105.233—Parks & Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, 55.

Effie P., 79,464—Parks & P. & Gill, Nush.

Eva Landseer, \$1.831—W.
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Fancy Vic, 94.059—P. W.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93.831—W.

Favorite Dalsy, 93,831—W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Ferris Signal, 109,385—J. I. A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—Hehett to M. B. Hastain, Alp Golden May, 73,511—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash.

Indian Squaw, 81,730—Es P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Joel's Bessle F., 108,964—J ton to S. L. Burnap, Austir Joel's Callco, 108,613—E.

to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

Karanina Pogis, 101,863 precht to H. H. McBride,

precht to H. H. McBride, C Kate Putnam H., 107.094—1 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogls, 109.20 precht to H. H. McBride, O Katle Perry, 110,325—G. F D. C. Darroch, Kerrville. Kitty Scales Pogls, 109,20 precht to H. H. McBride, C Kitty S. H., 62.094—H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phair Lady Pogls Lowndes, 93 Abbott to H. H. McBride, Laura Clement, 85,361—J.

Laura Clement, 65.361-J. to H. H. McBride, O'Danie

Laurette Rioter. 109,207—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'D
Lesile Signal, 105,910—Ter
& Hardin to Parks & Parks,
Lois Lowndes, 100,229—J
to H. H. McBride, O'Daniel
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Bonar, Gainesville

Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109.505—H. Huds eward, Brenham,

Madame Signal, 109.361
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Mary Annersly, 94.110—W
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Mittle Gray, 110,023—B. P.
J. D. Gray, Terrell.

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Osa T., 64,673—Parks & P.
& Gill, Nash,
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Persian Nora, 107,826—J.
W. A. Northington, Spanis
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der to E. P. Bomar, Gaines
Resedene May, 60,685—J.
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Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrel
Hardin to Parks & Parks, P.
Sadie Gienn III., 105,921—T
ris & Hardin to Parks &
nls.

hellie. 92,024-W. J. Ow

Shellie. 92.024—W. J. Owe Moore, Naples. Sibyl Scales Poets. 109 22 Procht to H. H. McBride. Texas Modesty, 101.032—W. Texas Modesty, 101.032—W. The Young Widow, 11.505. Out to K. P. Bomar, Gaines The Young Widow, 11.505. Out to H. H. McBride. O'D Tommie Montgomery, 108 J. Burje to W. S. Heaton Bury, Fort Worth. Tormentar's Pride, 64 Tomder to E. P. Romer, G. Vic Scales Posis, 109.20 Welcome Lass, 105.916—T. fis & Hardin to Parks &

Worth.

cember 24, 1895:

Andrews to H. L. Re

Haywood to J. C. Mu

-BY-The Stock Journal Publishing Co. GEO. B. LOVING.... Pres. and M'g'r.
A. J. SANDEGARD......Treasurer.
H. L. OLDHAM......Secretary

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The president's announcement in the opening proceedings of the Farmers' Congress meeting at Cleburne on Tuesday that politics would be rigidly excluded, was a sad disappointment to some of the war-horses, who were on hand with loins girt and armor donned ready for the fray.

The Journal is in receipt of a pamphlet containing a report of proceedings of the American Cotton Growers' association's recent convention at Memphis, Tenn., at which about 600 delegates from the cotton growing states were present. Resolutions advocating decreased cotton acreage and adopting as a standard sized bale 28x58 inches were adopted.

The Farmers' Congress held at Cleburne this week if unsuccessful from a numerical standpoint, was in other respects more than a success. The deliberations and exchange of views and the many useful papers contributed which, through the medium of the press, will be circulated over the length and breadth of the country, will be worth much to Texas farmers, and the efforts of its officers who have given freely of their time, talents and money solely for the good of their fellow men, is laudable in the extreme.

Attention is directed to a card elsewhere from a committee appointed by Governor Culberson to solicit contributions for presentation of a handsome testimonial to the battleship "Texas." Cause and object are fully explained therein. It is stated that the "Texas" will be ready for a cruise by the 1st of May, and if the people are ready to make the presentation she will make a trip to Galveston to receive it. It is hoped that the response to the appeal will be commensurate with the name

and fame of our great state. In view of the fact that Secretary Morton has just been excoriated by Senator Vest and his colleagues, first of the new quarantine line, it would not be at all surprising if the secretary makes haste very slowly in changing the line. In the seed question his action is upheld by a large majority of the right thinking press and people of the country, and his quarantine against the entire state of Texas, though a hardship, is no more than might have been expected, and only what the state was duly warned of a long time since in event of their failure to adopt certain provisions.

EXPORT BUSINESS ENDED-CAT-TLEMEN DON'T SEEM TO

WANT IT. That which the Journal was apprehensive of, and endeavored to avert, has occurred, and the business of exporting cattle direct from Fort Worth, so far as Mr. A. J. Thompson is con-

cerned, is at an end. Learning on Wednesday that that gentleman had abandoned all further attempts to buy cattle in this section a Journal reporter interviewed him to learn the whys and wherefores. Mr. Thompson was just on the eve of leaving for his home in Toronto, but gave the reporter a few moments conversa-

tion. "In view of the great importance of and publicity given this business," said the reporter, "the Journal is desirous proper qualification for true American of having from you, Mr. Thompson, a citizenship. statement of the facts in the casefrom your standpoint-as to why you have decided to abandon the business, which you so happily inaugurated here."

place there are very few of your cattlemen that know what really fat cattle are. I know it may seem to them absurd to say so, but it's a fact. Some few-not many-do know. Now, then, I was all along willing to pay not only every cent the cattle would net in Chicago, but even a little more. They claim they can ship to Chicago for 46 1-3 cents per 100 pounds. I say they can't put them there under 75 cents per 100 pourds, freight, shrinkage and all charges inclusive. Mark me, I include shrinkage, and if they will just weigh their cattle at each end they will find out more about shrinkage than they seem to know now. They ask me within about 15 cents per 100 of what the cattle would bring in Chicago, to say nothing of freight or shrinkage. In other words. I have offered at least 25 to 35 cents per 100 more than they would net in Chicago. Now we are buying in Chicago native cattle that cost 4 cents and that is the outside, and they can be put on board at any northern port just as cheap, if anything cheaper, than from here. To illustrate my offerings; I offered one man \$3.50 per 100 pounds for a lot of 500 out of 519 head; he held out for \$3.75, and I would be willing to stake \$10,000 to \$1000 he can't net it in Chicago today. I think the impression got out that I had the ocean freight chartered and was bound to have the cattle. Well, it is true, I had an option on two steamer freights, which I let go by rather than pay exorbitant prices. I

have been twenty years in this busi-

ness and think I know something about it. Being unable to do business here, I am now leaving for home, where I can buy cattle at their value, and being unable to avail myself of the recent privilege obtained from the secretary of agriculture, I will, of course, notify him accordingly, when he will no doubt put quarantine in effect at New Orleans again. That will stop all further southern export, and your cattlemen will now have to take what slaughterers will pay for them, the other outlet

being shut off." "There are plenty of cattle here now," the speaker continued. "I could rake up several thousand that with some more feed put into them would answer my purpose very well, and I see no reason why in two or three years this should not be one of the greatest export points in America. Your people don't seem to want it that way, however; possibly they may see differently after awhile, when they learn a little more of business methods and learn to know fat cattle when they see them and not ask more than their market value for them."

The above is an accurate statement as received from Mr. Thompson. Cattelmen can judge for themselves how far his views are correct. The Journal has no comment to make further than to express deep disappointment at the abrupt termination of an important phase in the cattle business so anspiciously commenced. Cattlemen know best how far they are responsible. So far as the Journal is concerned it has nothing to reproach itself with ,feeling it has performed its full duty in the premises all the way through.

TEXAS AN EXPORTER. The opinion of our Chicago friends on the recent export shipment may be gathered from the following article under the above caption, which we take from the Chicago Stockman:

Texas and Texas farm and live stock papers are in rather high glee over a recent shipment direct from the feed lots to the English markets. The shipment is an experimental one, entered into by A. J. Thompson, the veteran Canadian exporter, who has for years bought a good many cattle for export on the Chicago market. Texas may well work herself into a fever of excitement and expectancy. The experiment starts out favorably and should it prove a success, as there is little reason to doubt, it means a revolutionizing of the cattle industry of the state. And it is not impossible that it will make cattle raisers and feeders of the northern states look out for their laurels. Texas has been making rapid strides in the improvement of cattle raised in the state in the past few years. She is fast running out the little, thin, long-horned cattle that once ran wild on her prairies, and is stocking up with the blood of which the best of beeves are made, Corn and cotton grow side by side in the Lone Star state. With these for feed, improved blood, mild climate in for refusing to perpetuate the free seed | which to ripen them and a direct Eurodistribution farce and fraud, and also pean outlet, via New Orleans or Galfor his action in the establishment veston, Chicago and the corn states of the north may see some of their past glory go glimmering. There was a time, not so very long ago, when Texas cattle run to horns, they were peaked and the best of them would hardly tip the scales at 1000 pounds, but it is different now. This experimental shipment consisted of 404 well bred steers that weighed 1400 pounds each, as good as any northern steers of equal weight, and should the shipment prove a success a regular Texas export trade will at once be established. Look out for

> NEWSPAPER EDUCATION. Sensible, thinking men have long since discovered the value of a good newspaper as a family educator, and its excellence in that direction is now pretty generally admitted.

Texas! She is coming on the run

It may be considered an extravagant statement, but none the less correct, that the educational advantages of a good weekly paper are more useful and thorough, after the children have learned to read, than the teaching in many ordinary schools. It is a notable and noticeable fact that families who are always supplied with newspapers are invariably brighter, more intelligent and influential than those who dispense with newspaper literature. Newspaper education is polytechnic and universal, and indispensable to a

As a matter of business the amount expended in newspaper subscriptions is a good investment. If you wish to sell or buy anything you will likely see the current price in the newspaper, "Well," said the latter, "In the first and you will frequently find many a bargain advertised of just what you need.

Journalism in all its departments is a business that requires more selfsacrifice, more indefatigable labor, more patience, endurance and nice discrimination than any other profession. There is no class of men that furnish so cheaply the indispensable intelligence, wisdom and virtue for the support of the government and the welfare of the people, as well trained, efficient journalists. Every good citizen owes it to himself, his family and his country to take and pay for a good Danar.

MILLO MAIZE.

Many people suppose from all that has lately been written about the above plant that it is of new introduction. Whilst it is only within the last two years that it has ome into general notice and use in Texas, yet it is by no means new in the Southern states. It is recorded that as far back as 1877 a minister of the gospel named Pratt brought the seed from South America and introduced it into Georgia and South Carolina. For some years it was not extensively planted, but in 1883 there was quite a furore created-in Georgia, where it was held as high as \$2 and \$8 s pound for a time. Extensive experiments were also made in the line of grinding and preparing for human food, and amongst many favorable reports one stated that "cooked whole as rice or hominy it is very palatable." It was also stated that ground for meal Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

as a preventive. While the Rural

ing water would avert the disease, it believes a great many diseases are conveyed by the germs in impure drinking water, and it would recom-

mend, when hog cholera is rampant in any section the observance of the ut-

most cleanliness in giving food and water to swine. We know it could do

no harm to fence hogs away from ponds and streams and supply them

with cold water from wells or have it boiled from streams to destroy any

cholera germs it may contain. As soon

as a disease leaves a district the extra care need not be followed .- Colman's

IMPORTED BERKSHIRES.

are registered and cost the major about

\$250 each. They are of the Sally Lunn

strain. The sows came from the farm

of Albert Ashworth, near Chesshire,

while the boars are from the farm of Sir Alfred Darby, near Liverpool. Mr.

Ashworth is president of the Agricul-tural association of England, and he and Sir Alfred are said to be the breed-

ers of the finest hogs in the world.

Major Brackenridge has only recently

of hogs, but from the interest he is tak-

ing he will no doubt soon be in the

front rank among the breeders of fine

hogs in Texas.—San Antonio Express.

recent consignment and sale at the stockyards here of a carload of al-

falfa and Egyptian corn fed hogs was

noticed in the Journal at the time, gives the following statement of the

Fifty-nine hogs, total weight, 16,410

Net profit..... \$564.62

The third annual meeting of the

National Berkshire Record association was held at Newark, O., on the 12th and 13th insts., and was largely attended by prominent swine breeders

from all over the country. The association have elected Nashville, Tenn.,

and Pittsburg, Pa., as their meeting places for 1897 and 1898 respectively.

Again we say, "plant hogs." We know that some will object and say

that there is no market for them. This is all nonsense. The Fort Worth

packery is crying for hogs, more hogs

and better hogs; and hogs will bring

in more clear money than any kind of live stock.—Amarillo Champion.

LA GRIPPE REMAINS

For Years in the System if Not Cured,

This country contains a large multi-tude of men and women who are de-

bilitated and weak as the effect of La

Grippe. If every one would do as Rev. Petty of Virginia did, this vast multi-

tude of sufferers would soon be well and strong again. He writes:

Last winter I had a very bad case of la grippe which left me enfeebled and

liable to cold at the slightest exposure.

I tried a number of remedies, but they

afforded only temporary relief. I saw

an advertisement of Pe-ru-na and con-cluded to try it. I have been using it

for two months, and it has afforded me much relief. It is indeed a panacea to

me. It has invigorated me more than anything I ever tried. I have recom-

mended it to others and advised them to send for your pamphlets. I have

can use this statement in any way you choose. REV. H. PETTY.

For further particulars and a multitude of witnesses write to the Peruna Drug Manufacturing company, Co-

lumbus, Ohio, for a free copy of their

illustrated treatise on la grippe. Pe-

ru-na is also a sure cure for catarrh, cough, colds, bronchitis, first stage of

consumption and all chronic diseases of

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS,

Rapidly becoming the greatest water

ng place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells

and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and

Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Tex., for Mineral

Wells. For further particulars address W. C. FORBESS, General Freight and Passenger Agent,

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm

Journal who do not receive their paper

regularly are requested to notify this

C. L. Sanger & Co., cotton buyers of

Waco, have a buyer at Taylor who is

purchasing cotton for direct shipments

to Japan via Tacoma. About 500 bales

in 100 bale lots have been compressed here and shipped direct from this place

to Japan, the last shipment of 100 bales

WEAK NEN
CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.
Victims of Lost Manhood should send at

timely advice.

Book tells how
welepment and tone are imparted to every
portion of the body. Sent with positive
proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

SELF-ABUSE

AND SHRUNKEN ORGANS

FREE PRESCRIPTION.

I will gladly send to any man, the RECEIPT, with full directions sealed, FREE, which cured me of SEXUAL WEAKNESS, Night Losses, Nervous-ness, Small, Weak Parts, Self-Abuse, etc. Address

mail, Weak Parts, Self-Abuse, etc. Addres THOMAS SLATER, Box 1050, mazoo, Mich. Shipper Famous Celery

MAROYED CHESTERS

Are very Growthy, Prolific, Easy feeders. Go to every State. Canada and Mexico. 500 sold in 1895, ever 1000 for 1895. Catalogue free.

od should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, definingstred to avery

going out last week.

Baptist, Dry Fork, Va.

written of it to distant friends.

Freight and feed on route, \$60.75

Yardage...... 4.72 Corn 4.90

Corn

Commissions

J. F. Rarey of Eddy' N. M., whose

turned

transaction

Expenses as follows

his attention to the breeding

World is not sanguine that pure drink-

it was excellent for bread and for making buckwheat cakes better than buckwheat itself; for plain cakes or gingerbread it was also good and could be flavored nicely with cinnamen, nutmeg or ginger. For making puddings it was excellent and the whole grain was an excellent substitute for popcorn. This grain is very commonly written and

called "Milo" maize, with accent on the letter "l." Such spelling and pronunciation is erroneous. The introducer called it millo maize, and that was the generally accepted name until quite recently.

STANDARD COTTON BALES. The American Cotton Growers' association has adopted as the measurements of a standard bale 58 inches in length and 28 inches in width. The Galveston cotton exchange, Waco Compress company and other organizations interested in cotton have agreed to its adoption and are now issuing circulars to farmers and ginners requesting the latter to change their boxes to conform to the new standard, by which a saving in freight will be effected as spacee and not weight is the basis for freight charges. It is also claimed that the staple will be better covered and protected from dirt and damage. The adoption of uniform standard bale and improvement of methods in handling and wrapping have been agitated for some time, and this change is a step in the right direction. Probably the standard of size will be still further reduced before

QUARANTINE.

very long.

The entire state of Texas being now in the quarantine district, and quarantine being in effect from and after the 15th inst., cattle cannot be shipped out of the state except for sale for immediate slaughter. Pregnant cows cannot be sold as springers to be taken to dairys, and parties shipping the latter will be sure to suffer loss, as every cow arriving on the market is subject to inspection.

SWINE

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA. Both this year and last there has been quite a fatality among hogs in Tulare and Kern counties, the losses in different herds running from 5 to 8 per cent. The prevailing disease, generally called "hog cholera," is preceded by hoarse, rattling, consumptive-like coughing, followed by loss of appetite, apparent dizziness, weakness

Last year Mr. Thomas E. Davis of Antelope Valley, Tulare county, lost 80 per cent. of his hogs before he discovered a remedy. This year, by the use of the remedy whenever the pre-monition of coughing appeared in his herd of over 200, he has not lost one hog, while all around him there has been a large percentage of death.

The remedy is this: Dissolve a pound

can of American concentrated lye in three quarts of water (hot water will dissolve it quicker), put two and one-half gallons of wheat or barley in a oil can and add the lye. enough water to cover the grain; add a big handful of salt. Let it stand a day, when the grain will be doubled volume and will have absorbed the Put two pounds of sulphur in the feed troughs and add the soaked grain. Feed to a hundred hogs. peat the dose as often as the coughing appears.

Mr. Davis has used this remedy as often as three times a week, when the coughing showed itself, and has met with no loss. He has used at times three pounds of the lye to five gallons, of water. The other hog raisers have tried the same remedy with like results. One would suppose that such strong lye would produce death, but hogs relish the hot stuff, and they squeal and run for water or punch their snouts in the dirt, but com the trough again until it is all clean-

I have witnessed the feeding of this medicine and believe in its efficacy.-Correspondent Gazette.

HOG CHOLERA. Nearly every week inquiries are being made for a remedy for hog cholera. A formula has recently been published by the Journal in connection with other agricultural papers which has been used with considerable success. It is relished by the hogs and can be given in moderate quantities with beneficial effects to hogs in condition. It is composed of well known articles, several of which are in every-day use in the household and can be compounded at home or by any druggist. It is the remedy recommended by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and has been published in all the leading agricultural papers, although it is not generally known among farmers. Every farmer interested in hogs should secure a copy of farmers' bulletin No. 24, which gives much in-formation about cholera and swine plague, together with the formula for pre-paring this hog cholcra medicine. The formula is as follows: Wood ashes one pound, sulphur one pound, antimony sulphide one pound, sodium sulphate ne pound, sodium chloride (common two pounds, sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) two pounds, scdium hyposulphite two pounds. Mix thoroughly and pulverize. Dose, one tablespoonful for each 200 pounds of hog once a day in feed or as a drench when the hog will not eat. When disease is present, reduce feed to one-half or one-

ent, reduce feed to one-half or one-fourth the usual amount.

A mixture of hyposulphite or soda two parts, charcoal one part, is recommended for worms in hogs. Bulletin No. 24, above referred to, gives directions for treating sick hogs and can be secured free of charge by addressing the secretary of of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO AVOID HOG CHOLERA. Breeders of swine whose hogs have had no other water but gold well water, and others whose hogs have had only boiled water, claim a perfect exemp tion from hog cholera. Is it possible that the germ of this disease is only found in water contained in ponds and streams? The germs of many diseases streams? The germs of many diseases are only taken into the system by the water that is drank. Is such the case with the germs of hog chelera? If it be, the immunity from this disease could be secured by controlling the water that swine drink, either giving them cold water from the wells or boiling it to destroy the germs they contain

We know that many families when certain diseases are prevalent boil all the water that is used by the family THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX. -Breeders of Ho'stein Cattle,



Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkevs, Thoroughbred Pou'try,

and Scotch Collie Sheperd Dogs, We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is our specialty.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY. B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved —CHESTER WHITE— SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West.

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

State fair record unexcelled by any

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

Major T. J. Brackenridge, a promin-ent banker of Austin and an old time FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. From the best strains of Light Brahfriend of this paper, has just received from England five Berkshire hogs for mas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. breeding purposes which he has placed on his farm near that city. The hogs 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. Corre-spondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit,

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

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

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.

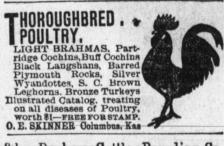
J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan. Sold for \$3.90 per 100, realizing .. \$639.99

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. How to raise queens, bees and honey, and how to make bee-keeping a success is taught in the school. Steam bee-hive factory and all bee supplies. Sample journal and catalogue free to any address. Price, \$1.00 a year. The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.

190-POLAND CHINAS-190 April and May, September and October farrows. The get of King Ozark 9335, Prevail 12005, Free Trade U. S., 13983 and Cox's Wilkes 13979, combining the blood of world renowned hogs faction guaranteed or money refunded For full particulars write COX & BUFFINGTON.



The Durham Cattle Breeding Co

DURHAM BORDEN CO., TEXAS.

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

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.

BULLS. BULLS. I will show two car loads of the best two-year-old short horn bulls in the state for the price, \$60. A large lot of

oming yearlings with some Herefords also for sale. W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo.

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

Elmwood Stock Farm.

Will stand my registered trotting stallion Investigator, 27223, record, 2:19 1-4, descended from Hambletonian 10 and George Wilkes 2:22. The best combination of royal blood, individual-ity and speed in Texas, at my barn this ason. 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 arge and stylish. Also several head of high grade mares and fillies. For further particulars address of

F. E. ALBRIGHT, 209 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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



15 EGGS \$1.50-S. L. Wyandottes: Hawkins strain; also artichokes, 80c per bushel, Mrs. J. D. Lyda, Allanta, MaBREEDERS DIRECTORY.

KENTUCKY JACKS FOR SALE We have a nice lot of young jacks at the Kentucky wagon yards, Fort Worth, Texas. Also some high grade Jersey cows and fancy saddle horses. Have been breeding jack stock fifteen years and are the largest breeders in Kentucky. Call and see our stock and

get a bargain.
JOHNSON & BASS, Russeliville, Ky.



shire swine. BRONZE TURKEYS

Cresson, Tex.

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.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and hei'ers 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, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times, Pigs, \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed,

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

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

FAIRVIEW STOCK EARM.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Freisian Cattle, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, M. B. Turkeys. Also Poland-Chinas headed by the boar Sensacion D, who took first in class and sweepstakes at Dallas Fair. The only Black U. S. Herd in Texas. Home of Ideal, Black U. S. Jr.

B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.



Very best stock. cation. Address Catalogue on appli-

W. L. FOSTER.

PURE BRED BULLS.

Jerseys and Holsteins.

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

100 MAMMOTH 100 \$3.00 Each \$5.00 a Pair.

Took all first premiums at Fort Worth poultry show. Score 92 to 95 points. Address W. R. Mickle, Birdville, Tex.

POLAND CHINAHOGS.

Sired by Taylor's Black
U. S., Guy Wilkes, Jr., and
Claud Sanders, B. P.
Rocks and M. B. Turkeya.
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.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Fa. 1.

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

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

BABY IN THE HOUSEHOLD. First we will give Little Nell a hearand a kiss on both rosy We were afraid the Household had lost you, Little Nell. Yes, our girls are inclined to be partial to owboys. They know how deserving they are, and see what beautiful things the cowloys say of us and our sex. It is no wonder they are so much beloved in our Household. I am afraid Circle Dot's head will be turned unless he is a very cool, level-headed young fellow, and I fancy he is. The new woman is established now in the Household and will have to defend herself. I guess she is capable of do-ing it. But I am afraid she is going to be lonely. I am sure Isabelle will be pleased at Little Nell's interest in her, but I can assure the friends of Isabelle she is not an old maid. Such women as Isabelle never did live to be old maids. I offered to get the love affairs of an old maid for any reader of the Household who wanted it. It is a delightful book—costs \$1.25 I think. I ordered one for Isabelle—will order one for Little Nell with pleasure if she wishes me to. Indeed, I wish you had written more, Little Nell. But we will forgive your neglect if you promise not to neglect us in the future. Cne of the sad things of life 's to be misunderstood. But countles are the numbe who are. Swift says: "Be not afraid to act yourself,

But have your motive good, He can afford whose heart is right be misunderstood.

Let all faint hearts remember they can afford if right to be intsunder-stood. Let the conscientiousness of right assuage the pain and lessen the bitterness. There is nobely who has lived to amount to much in this world who has not suffered from being mis-

Our next letter is from Tess. Tess has always impressed me as a young lady of good taste. I am convinced of it now. Her fondness for the history her country and state prove it. heartily second Tess' call to Uncle Guss for a long letter about Texas and early times. Now Rix, do not allow Miss Tess to turn our head. These girls never mean all they say, will suggest some names for the Gess, Shilo, Warwick, Hero, or if it is a lady pony, you might name it for me, Salome. Gess asks about Cheerfulness. I am glad to say we have a letter from her this reek. Cheerfulness is also foud of the cowboys and gives them a warm welcome. She knows them and is capable of judging. It is natural to love these who have shared our sacred serrows and poured the balm of sympathy on our wounded hearts. I hope Cheerfulness will write again soon. I um so glad so many of our members me dewomanly nature and in the friend of a woman who does not love flowers nor children. I wish we and more children in the Household. We have a letter this week from a dear little girl, Stella, who wishes to hear more from Uncle Guss on the early days of Texas.

Many of us echo this wish. I hope Many of us echo this wish. I hope stella may be able to carry out her good resolutions and go to funday-school every Sunday this year. The instruction gained at Sabbath school is never fully appreciated until the after years of life. Our next letter is from A Reader. She has been a favorite since her first appearance in the Household. Indeed, Ruskin save near beautiful things. I have a high regard for all of Ruskin's admirers. It is a pity Isabeile and A Realer are not neighbors, so that they might en-

joy that intellectual companienship so dear to intelligent people. Why does Rustic Admirer not answer sense of the kindly inquiries about her? Last week we had a letter from a Blue Bell, whom we shall have to call Blue Bell No. 2. This week we have a letter from our first Blue Bell. Indeed, you need not fear my cross looks
Blue Bell, I am glad to welcome ail
such letters as yours. Write again.
I agree with Trudie that nothing gives more pleasure and atisfaction in life than friendship. Of crurse, a life without love would be an imper-fect life. But the happlest love brings

with it cares and and sorrows: through it we realize the estacles of joy and the hopelessness of despair. But true friendship gives calm peace, content. It is a need felt in every true heart. You are welcome to appear in the Household as often as you will, Woodland Mary. I hope Ethel Thurman will see your letter and answer it. Our next is a good letter from Mary Ann. I am sure, Mary Ann, you need not envy any of our letter writers. Your letter compares most favorably with any of them and will be much enjoyed. Please take time from your busy life to write again soon. Uncle Lee was so cordially received in the Household it is useless to say another letter from him will be enjoyed. are all grateful to Mr. Little for being the cause of your reading the Household. The good, the pleasures that may result cannot yet be measured. I am very glad you are going to give a talk to girls. Make it a godd and forcible one. Indeed, we will welcome little Miss Lillie Florence in the Household. She is our first baby and shall be she is our first baby and shall be christened Pet. Now, Uncle Lee, as she is the very first baby of the House-hold, I think you might ave named her for me. I would have felt so hon-

ored, and have tried to veep trace of her as long as I lived. Please, somebody, give me a namesake. I haven't one in all this world of named people. But I am going to love the first baby of the Household just as much any way. Here is a kiss to the little one and the sincere wish hat he may be a comfort through life and a bless-ing in yours and the nother's ald age. May her path be mid lilies, for they are without thorns. Our last letter is from St. Clair. It is an excellent letter. He says it is his first letter for publication. If you can do this well the first time we may

expect wonders of you in the future, St. Clair. Write again. I am sure our readers will be pleased to find in you an admirer, and will in turn admire you. Take your place in the House-hold and go to work. Every member of the Household has to work except the baby. I feel like we are a well-regulated Household now, with weight and dignity. We are composed of men, women, children and a baby.

West. Tex., Feb. 2, 1896.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: It has been such a long time since I last asked admittance to the "charmed circle" and actually feel as diffident as if this was my first introduction to the Household.

There are so many charming new There are so many charming new members whose acquaintance I must make. I am sure we extend to dear Uncle Ned a hearty welcome, and "Claudian," "Circle Dot" and "An Old Crank," bid fair to become our most interersting contributors, in fact, I think nearly all the girls are inclined to be partial to our one content. I think nearly all the girls are inclined to be partial to our one cowboy member. And I don't blame them in the least. Thank you "Circle Dot" for saying you would like to have a sister like me. You could pay me no higher tribute. I dare say if you knew me you would be sadly reminded of "Distance lends enchantment," etc.

Uncle Ned you disappointed me when you said you were neither a bachelow.

I said to myself: "Thank goodness, here at last is what I have been wishing for so long to complete the Household. There must be something in telepathy, for surely this is the "old bachelor." But alas! The gentleman has not appeared yet. I think I voice the sentiments of all the members when I say that one of the bitter, crabbed kind would not receive such a welcome as an amiable, whole souled old gentleman, (not too old) who

is an admirer of what Goethe calls the "eternal feminine." Lillian, you and I differ materially in our view of the "new woman." Most women feel and realize. I think. their narrow scope and weary of it. Little by little sie ventures forward and, in her ambitious haste, resorts to follies which had better never been committed, until, in the natural course of events, she is marked down as rash and misguided. For such women there should only be pity, not censure

Tess, I was glad to read another interesting letter from you, and sincerely hope you will not absent yourself so long in future. We miss you sadly, and, dear, sarcastic Jane and Natalie. who all but promised me the "small boy" of twenty-five. Why don't you

Isabelle, I have positively lain awake rights thinking of you and wondering if you ever could possibly convince them that you were not an old maid.

I have come to the conclusion that the world scenets. the world accepts us at our own estimate, only if we live up to it; it is useless, therefore, to worry about what others think of us. After all, there is some comfort in being misunderstood when we think of such men as Pythagoras, Socrates, Copernicus and New-ton, and, in fact, as Emerson said, every pure mind and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great then, is to be misunderstood. Take heart Isabelle, and write again and let us know if you have reconsidered and reduced the uniucky "thirteen" to twelve.

Mrs. Buchanan, I know you will never forgive all this nonsense, but it seems

like returning home after a long absence, and then you know we are so deliricusly happy we scarcely know what we are saying. Have you disposed of the "Love Affairs of an Old Maid" yet? I should like to have the book, but have forgotten on what terms

Pardon the length of this effusion if you conscientiously can, and overlook any other errors please, for the sake of Your delinquent member

LITTLE NELL.

At Home, Feb. 12, 1896. Dear Mrs. B. I was delighted to read Uncle Gus' letter this week, and give him a hearty welcome. Now, Uncle Gus, if I have any one "hobby" it is love of country. They carry me high at home about it, but I am proud of my country and would much rather have a United States history or a Pennybacker than the most thrilling romantic novel you could give me. Write a long letter about Texas next time, Uncle Gus. I am sure all of the Household will en-

I enjoyed Rix's letter very much. To tell the truth. I think Rix is a "daisy" (if you will pardon the expression), and will make some young lady very happy. I like his talk on Fire-water. There is no curse to be dreaded more than that of whisky, whisky, whisky. Oh, God! how many hearts turn faint and sick at the very mention. I shall always thank God that my loved ones are free from this vice. I believe it would break my heart to know one of my brothers drank to excess brothers drank to excess.

So "Sweet Sixteen" is no more. am sorry for that. "Sweet Sixteen" always had a suggestion of flowers about her. I don't know why it was, but she did. I am passionately fond of flowers.

and always have a great many.

And Pansy is a ranch girl. Well. am I. Ranch life is rather lonesome for girls; but then it has its charms, too. It would be hard to find a life more free from "rules." I, for one, enjoy it. We have lived nearly a baker's dozen of years on the ranch. Oh, yes! I had a very nice pony given to me the other day. Can't some one give me a name for him? I can't think of any pretty enough.

What has become of "Cheerfulness?"
We cannot do without cheerfulness in onr Household, can we, Mrs. B? I shall send a recipe this time. Some of you must tell me how you like it. Adios. TESS.

Paris, Tex., Feb. 11, 1896.

Mrs. Buchanan.
As I have been a very close reader of the Household for some time, and I read so many good letters from as many different readers of the Journal, I will ask permission to enter the

I think if all the young readers would only write a few lines to the House-hold it would be an advantage to them; if not now, it would in after years. It would help to form their minds to a great extent in the literary world. This very step would probably start some young man or lady on the road to fame. This grand state of Texas is full of such men and women. Young men and women, improve your time to the best advantage; you will see the need of it in after years, but then too late—gone, gone, forever gone!

This nation will be thrown off on our shoulders some day. Who is here that is able to bear this great burden? We should strive to reach the top round in the ladder of fame, and when we reach the top round look down on our comrades below and cry: Come up higher! Our motto should be: "En-

courage all; discourage none.' Young men, stop and think for one oment. What are you going to do in the future? But you will say, time enough yet. But net so; for the foundation of the future must be laid on the present. But probably you will say that I am too young to give advice. I will agree with you to a cer-tain extent. But I have seen so many people who should have employed their time in a different way, but did not; even many of my schoolmates have done this. But I must stop this subject now, for I am writing too much.
I own and live on a farm. A farm life is so pleasant, so happy and so beautiful that it is far ahead of city life.

Come again, "Rix." You are all Letters from Uncle Gus, Woodland Mary, Rosebud, Helen and the New Woman will always be read with in-

terest. I can't exactly agree with the "New

I can't exactly agree with the "New Woman" in her argument.

If this does not find its way to the waste basket. I will write again. As this is my first attempt to write to any paper, I will close, hoping you will not criticise me too much. With good wishes to all, and especially to the Household, ST. CLAIR.

Seymour, Tex., Feb. 16, 1896. Dear Mrs B.: It has been so long since I had a chat with our Household band I would like to come in for a little while and chat. I am so glad to see so many taking such an interest in it. Cowboy and Circle Dot I for one will Cowboy and Circle Dot I for one will give you a warm welcome to our band, for, as Mrs. B. has heard me say before I love the cowboys. Having lived among them for thirteen years they are dear to me. Some of my happiest hours were spent with them, while the darkest hour of my life and the deepest grief one could know was shared by them; for it was their hands that laid our little idol and their pet of the ranch to rest on the lonely hill side. Tes, I will always ask God to bless the lonely cowboy; and dear girls, I love you too. cowboy; and dear girls, I love you too. for if anything can catch the heart and it is a pure, sweet girl I like

to read your letters so much. Our One loses half the pleasure reading Household band is so interesting. Isabelle, do come again. Your letters

Spring will soon be here, girls; then, oh: the pretty flowers we can have. Flowers are one of my hobbies. Love and best wishes to Mrs. B. Your riend, CHEERFULNESS.

Morgan, Tex., Feb. 15, 1896. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household Friends: It is with pleasure I visit you again with a few remarks. Must say I rather feel honored with such a cordial invitation to hang up my coat and hat and stay a "spell." I will with pleasure, thanks. You, Mrs. B., should be congratulated on your very able manner in conducting the Household, to attract the attention of so many men to its threshold, and them uncles at that. I want to give Uncle Guss s hearty welcome by saying his visit was enjoyed and he must come again. Mrs. Buchanan, you will excuse for going back to where I left off be-

fore, for when a good thing occurs I want to mention it. You and the readers will remember I stated that I had been a reader only a short time and did not state how it came about. Well, it was this way. I was down town one morning and my friend J. C. Tittle, tax assessor of this county (Bosque). names for him and of course I said yes. Says he, "If you will. I will send you the Stock and Farm Journal one year. So the work was done in a few minutes and I became a subscriber to a splendid farm and stock journal; soon after a member of a well kept House hold presided over by an able editress, one who I have learned to esteem very highly and hope soon to become better acquainted with its membership. I shall not get through thanking my friend Tittle for his kindness in awarding me so well for a little deed of kindness. You can see by this that there was a missionary spirit existing in this friend, which if carried out by every reader would not only make them happy but would make those around them happy also. This presents a subject to our mind that every one ought to try to follow, but will not dwell on at present, but may in the future. have in mind a talk to girls which will give some time soon, so look ou girls, I am coming. I was very forcibly impressed with this after reading or seeing a remark one of our girls made in a late issue. So don't none of you get scared and run. for I am your friend, and I have a sister and a sweet little girl baby at my home, which arrived on the 22d of last month, and if God spares my life to raise this gift of His, I expect she will hear this story very often. So, Mrs. B., with your permission, I present to the Household little Miss Lillie Florence, who, I hope, will some day fill a more honorable position in the household than her fath-

UNCLE NED. gotten to go. Pleasant Home, Tex., Feb. 11.
Mrs. Buchanan: Another beautiful
Sabbath day has drawn to a close and now the shades of night are closing round us, the stars are shining in the heavens and forcibly remind us of our great Creator's handlwork, and now while all is quiet and still I knock for admission into the merry Household band. If I could only write like some of the members I would not feel so embarrassed, but while all are not so gifted, we can all add our mite, and who knows but what a few words kindly spoken or written may be like the "bread that is cast upon the waters and gathered up many days hence," for while I have been a silent, but ardent admirer of the many good letters in the Household, I feel that I have been greatly benefited and strengthened in duty by reading them. For if I have any "hobby" it is the love of reading, and although I am a farmer's busy wife there is very few days and nights pass but I take some time to read. My husband takes the Journal and doe not think he could do without it, but while we read the news we do not quite forget the Bible, the best of books, for we are taught "to search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life," and while making good resolutions for the year, I resolved to read some in the Bible every day. I was raised by Christian parents, and while they have passed on to the "other shore" their influence and example are the leading genius of my life, and while I am not a mother, my advice to all mothers is to be careful of their ex-ample before their children, for no matter how far they may travel or where they may go, the mother's influence follow through all their lives on earth, yea, and to the life beyond. Death is abroad in our land; there have been four deaths in the last two days in less than four miles apart; four souls have gone into eternity, whether prepared or unprepared. Oh, that all may be prepared when their death summons

er does. Excuse me; I like to have for-

But for fear of trespassing and making my letter too lengthy I will add a practical way of curing meat and close.
We make a paste of corn meal and
flour (1-3 meal, 2-3 flour), sugar and
black pepper to flavor, and while warm dip the meat and hang. Smoke till dry, There is no danger of skippers, as flies cannot penetrate the crust, and the meat retains its natural flavor, and does not get rank.

Wishing success to the Household, I gn myself MARY ANN. sign myself Wheatland, Tex., Feb. 1, 1896.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I can no longer resist the temptation to come in and ave a chat with that charming circle of friends.

I dearly love to read, and always enjoy the Household letters, though I haven't much spare time, for I have been for the last three years keeping house for father and five little brothers and sisters.
I am so glad Mrs. Hampton and Mrs.

Thomas are numbered among our friends; their letters are always so good and kind.

I think we boys and girls should treasure the good advice they give us.

We should all thank our Heavenly Father for the jewel of friendship.

There is nothing so purifying and beautifying to the mind as a strong

and noble friendship.
Lillian, I was delighted to read your letter, because you think so much of our dear poet, Longfellow. He and Ella W. Wilcox are my favorites.

The world of poetry is my richest flower garden, from which I gather a bouquet to brighten the dullest hours

of everyday life. Why have we missed Isabel so long Isn't she coming any more? And I wonder if Rustic Admirer has completely forgotten the Household friends. Dear me, I must quit talking so long or I fear Mrs. B. will get out of patience and begin to frown at me, so I will go this time and come again if I TRUDIE.

Archer Co., Tex., Feb. 7, 1895.

Dear Friends of the Household: What sweet little poems Mrs. B. finds for the head of our department! "Words" in a late number was so sweet and true. If we would only remember and practice it. And one some time ago urging people to be less stingy of love and their expressions of it. Have many of you ever read Ruskins essays and did you notice essay entitled "The Queen's Gardens?" Now. especially when we read so much about read so much about

"A woman's sphere, as though it had
a limit,"
it is very refreshing to read that little

bit, so clear and plain on the subject.

I wish to assure Isabelle that I was far from intending to make her feel uncomfortable in any way, and if she only knew me she would see why I spoke as I did. You won't lay it up against me now, will you? Please don't.

I 'do wish we could read together.

many ask for Rustic Admirer. Yes, won't she please let us hear from her again? We don't like to think of her being so unhappy all this time, and would be glad to know that she is

naply again.

Every four years' course in the Chautauqua work is practically the same. That is the extent of the regular course. There are, however, any number of special courses, such as a systematic study of the Bible, of geology, of Shakespeare, which one can take up after the regular course. With best wishes for the continued

prosperity of the Household, I am still, A READER

Archer City, Tex., Feb. 10, 1896. Dear Mrs. B. and Household. I would like ever so much to join your circle. I have been reading the Household for some time, and concluded I would write, although I am a roller. small girl, 12 years of age. I am going to school, and getting along very well. There are two buildings in the school yard—one a two-story and the other one story. I go to Sunday school every Sunday that it is so I can go. I have gone every Sunday this year; but that is not many. I am trying to go every Sunday this year. In the morning I attend the Methodist, and the Union in the afternoon. I am very anxious to hear more of the early life of Uncle Gus. I enjoyed Rix's letter so much. Well. I did not know I had so much. I will close.

Pinery Home, Feb. 12, 1896.

Dear Mrs. B. I hope the Household readers will not think I am writing too often, thereby filling a place a letter of more in-terest could occupy, but trust I will be excused when I tell them this letter contains only a matter of inquiries which I want to ask through the

Miss Ethel Thurman, I wrote you a letter last month and sent it to Ba-kersfield, Cal., and it remained in the office at Bakersfield ten days, then was returned to me. Would like very much to correspond with you, if you will tell me where to address your letters through the Household.

Now I have found who our Busy Bre

I am almost sure it is Cousin Mat-Dear Cousin Busy Bee, I enjoy reading your letters so much, but I will enjoy them better, now that I know whose gentle hand penned those interesting lines.

. Well, I must bid you all good-bye, or I will make some one glad twie by my frequent visits. With many good wishes to Mrs. B. and the members, love to Busy Bee. I am. as ever, WOODLAND MARY.

Reed, Cook Co., Tex. Dear Mrs. B.: Having received such warm welcome to your Household, has given me courage to come again this lonely Sabbath evening. I was so glad to see a letter from Sweet Sixteen, and sorry she has changed her name; though Woodland Mary is a pretty name also. I am not sixteen yet, though the 25th of March I bid fairwell to fifteen, and if no sixteen does not appear before then, Mrs. B. may I have pear before then, Mrs. B. may I have the honor of being the Household Sweet Sixteen? Write again Woodland Mary and tell us how you spend such lonely Sabbaths as this. Oh! how dull and dreary it is here, although I can see for miles and miles. How I long to go to church such lovely Sundays as this. Oh, if only had one near. Those who live mary good churches and schools should preciate them. How many of the household ever made a many of the Lousehold ever made a crazy jug? Perhaps there is some who have not. I will inform them the way I made one. Take a small brown jug and a bottle of glue; then having gathered all the pretty little shells, rocks and colored buttons, on each put a little glue and fasten on the jug. Scatter them on about an inch apart at the mouth of the jug glue a small doll up and saucer. Oh! I must run away now or Mrs. B. will be looking crosseyed at me. BLUEBELL

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. On the 18th of January Governor Cul-berson issued a commission to the un-dersigned, appointing them members of a committee to solicit contributions for the purpose of selecting and presenting an appropriate testimonial from the people of this state to the battleship "Texas."

This action on the part of the governor was suggested by the fact that a testimonial of some kind has been customary in all cases where the cruisers of the navy have been named after cities and battleships after states. Each city and state so honored has presented the vessel with a handsome silver service, or some other testimo-nial, and Texas should not hesitate to take like action, especially as the bat-tleship named for her is the grandest ship in the navy, and the first one

named for a state.

In order to render the subscription as nearly as possible representative of all our people, this committee has de-cided to address itself by circular to one or more citizens in each city and town in the state, asking them to solicit subscriptions in their place and neighborhood for a limited sum as a contribution to the fund to be raised for the object indicated.

It is assumed by this committee that the object of this subscription will be deemed sufficiently worthy and patriotic to interest the best sentiment of our people, and attain the object easily, without taxing anyone more than a

mere trifie.

Hoping that our efforts to carry out Gove nor Culberson's intentions and accomplish an object that is to redound to the credit of Texas, will meet with a hearty co-operation on the part of the people, we are your obedient

> WM. D. CLEVELAND, of Houston, Chairman. GEORGE SEALY, of Galveston, Treasurer. T. C. FROST, of San Antonio. R. A. FERRIS, of Dallas.

FRANK HAMILTON,

of Waco.

of Austin.

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ED ROTAN,

Until further notice the Cotton Bolt Route will sell round trip tickets to Bassett, Tex., (a point on our line thirty miles southwest of Texarkana), at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets limited to thirty days from date of sale. Call on your nearest agent for tickets. S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent.

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

The Stock and Farm Journal would call the attention of its readers to the fact that old and reliable commercial school—the Fort Worth Business college—now has the largest attendance in its history. The course of study is eminently practical and complete, and the stockmen of Texas are invited to investigate its methods. For information regarding terms, course of study, etc., address the president, F. P. Preuitt. The Stock and Farm Journal would



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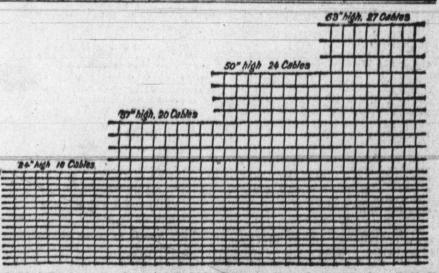
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their goods in every state of the Union steel, making a fence much stronger, is another instance fully establishing more durable, and when completed, the fact that "true merit will lead to success" every time.

Their steel Web Picket Fence for

Success" every time.

These people were far-seeing enough from the start to fully appreciate this, and every line they manufacture receives the greatest care possible as to quantity and quality of material, workmanship, and the perfect adaptablity of their goods to every section of the country, whether hilly or level, hot or

The steps in the above cut shows the different heights of their Cabled Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence, and the number of horizontal cables in each height. Each of these cables is composed of two number sixteen galvan-you free.

Before inviting your attention to the ized steel wires, giving each cable a Before inviting your attention to the display cut of the Cabled Poultry.

Garden and Rabbit Fence, made by the DeKalb Fence Co., of DeKalb, Ill., as shown on another page, we want to say that the marvelous growth of the company has the great demand for challenges of the Union steel making a fence much stronger.

lawns, door-yard or cemetery purposes, is artistic in design with the strength and durability of steel, yet cheaper than wood. Their Cabled Field and Hog Fence contains those qualities which has placed it in the foremost rank of smooth wire fence now produced. It, too, has proven beyond a doubt that it was made and is made for service and durability.

You will not serve your own interests if you do not write the DeKalb Fence Co., — High street, DeKalb, Ill., for their catalogue, which they will mail

"What a good newspaper may do:—Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls and we will show you a family where newspapers are plenty. Nobody who has been without these silent tutors can know their educating power. tutors can know their educating power.
How important, then, to secure those
which tend only to do good. Anything
that makes home pleasant, cheerful and
chatty thins the haunts of vice and
the thousand and one avenues of temptation should certainly be regarded
when we consider its influence on the
mind of the young, as a great moral

and social blessing."-Bastrop Adver-

We have just received the January issue of the Coil Spring Hustler, and find it full of interesting matter pertaining to fencing. If any of our readers are not receiving that paper a copy will be mailed them gratuitously by addressing the Page Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

Harry Watson of Antelope, shot an eagle that measured eight feet from tip to tip.

nduce the twin-b and to be those who either as on which flocks are oc-ected to great scarcity or agement in the general are still to be found herds take the greates in the welfare of the lave to tend. Although the term twin-bearing lets and even quality sating the propensity alopes into a prodigio al to the o

PRIL, 1880.

W. H. Walker of Brownwood was in Fort Worth Saturday.

J. M. Daugherty, the well known Abilene cattleman, is in the city.

Sam Isaacs, a well-known cattleman of Canadian, was in the city Monday.

J. W. Barbee, live stock agent for the Cotton Belt, is back from a trip East.

George B. Loving left the city Monday on a business trip to Southwest

J. M. Lockey, a well known cattleman of Sulphur Springs, was in the city

R K. Halsell of Decatur, a prominent and extensive stockman, was in Fort Worth last week.

John R. Jones, a banker and cattle-man of Memphis, Tex., was a visitor in the city last week. W. Maloney of Santa Anna, a con-

Governor J. F. Brown of the Seminole Nation, called at the Journal office Monday on his return trip from South

siderable land and stock owner, was in

W. A. Sansom formerly of Alvarado and at present manager of the Stand-ard Live Stock Commission company, visited the city Saturday.

Mr. R. Dungan of Arlington, an old patron of the Journal, made a friendly call Wednesday. Says farmers are all hard at work out his way.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, a prominent cattleman and president of the Texas and Pacific Cattle Raisers' association, is in the city. W. H. Glasscock of Brunswick, Mo., has five varieties of Northern seed

corn. See his ad. elsewhere and write him, mentioning the Journal. M. E. Singleton of Waxahachie was in the city, the guest of his brother-in-law, R. K. Erwin, the well-known man-

ager of the Standard company. Captain W. J. Goode of Quanah and his son. John R. Goode, accompanied by the wife of the latter, were among Fort Worth's visitors last week.

John R. Jones, a banker and cattleman of Memphis, Texas, and W. M. Pardue, a, prominent lawyer of the same place, were in the city Tuesday.

M. L. Sykes of Christian, a prosperous stock farmer and a good friend of the Journal, dropped into the Journal office for a few minutes' chat Thursday.

Amongst the prominent cattlemen in the city Sunday were A. J. Gamel of Chickasha, Arch Gibson and J. C. Arrest of Adair, and Sam Cuthbirth of Baird.

C. V. Rogers of Ardmore, I. T., L. G. Wills of Vinita, I. T., and Fox Dennenbery of Chelsea, I. T., all well known stockmen, were down from the Territory Tuesday.

G. S. White of Weatherford, accompanied by Mrs. White, was in the city Wednesday, Mr. White is a well-known cattleman, ranching in Hardeman and Childress countles. Wm. Hittson of Mineral Wells, D. L. Knox of Jacksboro, L. M. Webb of

Bellevue, E. D. Farmer and Chas. Mc-Farland of Aledo, were amongst the visiting cattlemen here Tuesday. M. Hovencamp, J. D. William L. C. Holb, C. C. Cunningham, W. H. Walker, H. A. Hamilton and English & Biggs were amongst the stock yards patrons with shipments this week.

D. D. Swearingen and wife of Quanah visited Fort Worth this week. Mr. Swearingen is an extensive cattle operator and interested in the well-known O X brand of Hardeman and Childress

J. A. Johnston of J. H. Johnston & Co., prominent cattle dealers of Kansas City, Mo., was at the stock yards Sunday with forty-eight cars of cattle from Tempe, Ariz., to Kansas City and Chicago markets.

R. N. Graham, cattle commission broker of this city, has a long and attractive list of offerings in this issue, both above and below quarantine line, which is worth the attention of intend-

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B. F. Dunn of McAlester, Calvin Branch of Plano, H. B. Schafer of Hunter, D. Mason of Kemp, J. C. Max of Pottsboro and P. Matubby of Caddo, were amongst the stockmen at the yards Wednesday.

The Krieger-Fischer Saddlery company of Louisville, Ky., offer 480 acres of land in the far-famed black-land belt of Texas for sale or trade. See their advertisement and write them. mentioning this paper.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, a well-known cattleman, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Robertson anticipates a large attendance at the meeting of the Texas and Pacific Cattle Raisers' association at Midland on the 21st inst.

R. G. Fussell, a substantial cattleman of Kerens, visited the Journal office Friday and notched his name up a year on the subscription list. Mr. Fussell is on the market with cattle, which he offers at reasonable prices.

W. B. Tullis of Quanah, a prominent cattleman and member of the state sanitary commission, was in the city Wednesday night on his way to Mid-land to attend the meeting of the Texas and Pacific Cattle Raisers' associa-

O. F. Dornblaser, editor and pro-prietor of the Grandview Sentinel was in the Monday and made the Journal a fraternal call. Mr. Dornblaser ex-pected to attend the Farmers' congress meeting on the following day, where he is booked for an address.

G. W. Medley of Valentine, Arch Gibson of Wagoner. I. T., John Gam-me'l of Mason, W. T. Spurgin of Paul's Valley, Harris & Luevley of Hearne, Sam Wilhelm and W. J. Arnett of Morgan were amongst the visiting cattlemen here Monday.

G. W. Castleberry of Rockdale, J. M. Coffin of Itaska, J. M. Henderson of Pottsboro, J. F. Aldridge of St. Joe, W. B. Kirvey of Kaufman and A. W. Shelton of Welborn were amongst the visitors in town last week, being at the yards with hogs and cattle.

J. C. Terry of Paradise, G. P. Dowes of Nevada, G. W. Jinks of Stephenville, V. Hackett of Hillsboro, K. W. Parker of Killeen, Jack Florence of Peoria, J. H. Elliott and G. W. Littlefield of Roswell, N. M., were amongst the stockmen in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. W. Thompson, the cattle exporter,

claimed the owners with one or two exceptions held them above their mar-

Frank Booth, a solid farmer and stockraiser of Birdville, Tex., was a caller at the Journal office to renew his subscription Monday. Mr. Booth is feeding some steers on straight corn, chopped, and has a bunch of hogs fol-lowing. All the farmers in his neighborhood are very busy planting oats,

L. Lash of Estelline, an old employe of the Mill Iron's in Hall county, was in the city this week on his return from a visit to relatives in Bowie county, and made the Journal a pleasant social and business call. Mr. Lash says cattle have wintered splendidly in Hall coun-ty, and if no bad weather from now on there will be plenty of early new grass and fat stock.

Hon. W. B. Plemons of Amarillo, one of the foremost lawyers in the Panhandle, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Judge Plemons is one of the members of the last Texas legislature, who probably worked harder for the passage of the school land bill for relief of the Panhandle settlers than anyone else. The judge is now a candidate for congress in the Thirteenth congressional district, and will doubtless make a strong race.

B. F. Wedel of Heidenheimer intro-duces himself through the Journal's advertising columns this week. As a successful breeder of and authority on successful preeder of and authority on Poland-China hogs Mr. Wedel is rec-ognized throughout the state; he also handles Holstein cattle, Plymouth Rock chickens and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Write him when needing anything in his line. The Journal insures you in advance fair, square dealings. Please mention this paper when writ-

Captain J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, dropped into the Journal office Friday. In chatting about live stock prospects, Captain Pennington seemed to think that Secretary Morton would move slowly in the matter of modifying his recent order. Captain Pennington also remarked that whilst it would entail present hardship it really would be to Texas cattlemen's advantage in the long run if quarantine was perpetuated, in which case the annual clearing out of feeders would be stopped, cattlemen would hold their steers till fit for market and thereby get all there was in an animal out of him. Captain Pennington was just in receipt of a letter from Hon. Robert L. Kleberg of Alice, chairman of the state live stock sanitary board, in which he expressed the tary board, in which he expressed the opinion that Secretary Morton would adopt the Texas quarantine line, which he states will be guarded by the state

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto showed his genial presence in the Journal office Wednesday and as usual was in good humor with himself and all mankind. Mr. Bell reports some losses amongst his stock from blackleg, which he says has taken off fully 20 per cent of the calves in Palo Pinto county this season. calves in Palo Pinto county this season. He intends adopting the vaccinating system at once as a preventive. Mr. Bell is enthusiastic about his Galloway cattle, which he thinks fill the bill from every standpoint. Talking about Mexican importations, Mr. Bell says it is another exemplification of the fable of the boy and the frogs—fun for the boys, but h—l for the frogs. It's all right, said Mr. Bell, for the fellows all right, said Mr. Bell, for the fellows with depleted pastures, and for those who have been dabbling in the business they are talking through their purses -but for the men who have been for years improving their, stock and now hoping to make a little money out of them. It's a very different thing.

Col. C. C. Poole of the Sunflower farm, Aledo, an old adherent of the Journal, made a social call bright and early Monday morning. The colonel is now a full-fledged nester, and ready to give pointers on all matters pertaining thereto. As a sample of the Sunflower farm products Col. Poole brought in a bag of his turnips, which are unusually fine. One of them measured 29 inches in circumference one way, and 31 inches the other. He planted about the latter end of August three-quarters of an acreother. He planted about the latter end of August three-quarters of an acre, broadcast, on thoroughly well prepared land, from which about 300 bushels were realized. These met with ready sale at an average of about 75 cents per bushel or \$300 per acre, which beats cotton badly, and shows what Parker county can do in the way of truck farming. This crop furnished an abundance for the table, feed for two milch cows, and a big lot for sale. It is a pointer to farmers to go lighter on cotton, and more on garden truck.

Farm work has been considerably retarded in that section owing to wet weather, but there is now a splendid

weather, but there is now a splendid season in the ground, and if no further rains come, farming operations will make good headway. Col. Poole informed the Journal there were still con-siderable cattle on feed in his neighborhood, Charles McFarland having about 800, E. D. Farmer 1200 and H. O. Hil-

Hon. A. S. Reed when asked today what will be the effect upon the cattle interests of Texas if the quarantine line as established by the secretary of agriculture in his recent orders is adhered to, said: "I think the immediate effect would be to lower prices, especially in that portion of the state above the line established by our sanitary board. The ultimate effect, however, I am disposed to believe, would prove advantageous to the cattle interests of the state, as it would have a tendency to force us to build up a home market. It is a well known fact that the Texas cattleman has been persistently fleeced in every market in which he has traded for a number of years. Hostile legislation on the part of the neighboring states and territories has forced him to buy his way into those states and territories for the simple principle of trading in their markets and in addition we pay enormous sums as tribute to commission houses, stock yards, railroad companies and tax gatherers. One-fourth the sum annually expended by our cattlemen in buy-ing the privilege of selling other people our products would, if judiciously expended, provide yards and a market right at our doors that would not only prove advantageous to ourselves, but would 'put the boot on the other foot,' and force our hostile neighbors to come to us for trading instead of our going to them. I think the great need of Texas is a home market and I trust to see our live stock associations take up this question, and if they do this and act with their accustomed vigor a very few years will place us in a position where we can laugh at the effects of any quarantine regulations to place us the disadventage. The ideas of the at a disadvantage. The ideas of the average Texas cattleman have very much broadened in the last four years. The time was when most of them speni nearly all of their time on their ranches and mixed but little with the outside and mixed but little with the outside world. Now, however, he has learned the full significance of the expression, 'push and enterprise,' and as a result he is fast learning the value of concentrated effort. This is but illustrated in the wonderful success of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas. If the recent action of Secretary Morton should prove the means of inducing the cattlemen to combine for a home mar-ket then this action will prove a bless-ing in disguise. I hope it will have this effect and I believe it will."

left Wednesday night for Canada, after a fruitless endeavor to make up another train of cattle for export. Mr. Thompson found suitable cattle, but At La Grande on the 17th inst. Joseph Klechka's barn and contents burned. Loss, \$2000. A fine stallion costing \$2000 was burned to death.

Commission Dealers in

SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING.

FORT WORTH.

We do not under any circumstances buy or sell on our own account, but do an exclusive commission business, thus giving our clients the full benefit of any advance in the market.

We are in correspondence with a large number of both buyers and sellers, and are therefore in position to render efficient, prompt and satisfactory service to those who may wish to buy or sell any number or class of cattle or cattle ranches,

In all our transactions we invariably represent the seller who is, in the event of sale through us, expected to pay the usual commission, which should always be included in any price quoted, and is due and payable when contract is closed and earnest money paid.

Our business is thoroughly organized and systematized, consequently we are in better position than ever before to find buyers and close sales promptly for those who have cattle or ranches for sale, We therefore ask sellers to write or call on us, and at the same time we confidently say to buyers that they should by all means examine our list before buying. Respectfully,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

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GALLUP

200

POULTRY.

VERY SOUND ADVICE. Mr. W. F. Proctor concludes an ar ticle in the Poultry Monthly with the following words of wisdom:
"When the long evenings are u hered in and the fancier is perforce driven by the wintry blasts to seek the chimney corner, then is his time to bring out his file of back numbers. Probably nine-tenths of their contents has been forgotten, if ever more than hastily scanned when received. The present competition necessitates not only a good degree of general intelligence, but also special application to its intellectual phase. The most successful fanciers I know are exponents of this rule. One must read, recome properly conversant subject. My advice to the beginner who had alternative of good stock to start his career with, or ample and beliable sources of information, would be to accept the latter if restricted to one. The best of stock will inevitably de-preclate in unskilled lands. In selecting sources of information, co not overlook the class of papers for which a fair price is demanded, as the nat-ural offset of the pains and expense required to make them of real value. No amount of cheap trash can find any comparison with the better class of papers. It is looking over the back files of such papers, while the shiftless sort remain stacked away in the

attic corners, that I am inspired with these suggestions." HONORS FOR THEY AS POTILTRY. At the International Poultry show now in session in Washington, Dr C., Savage Bros. of Belton, Tex., made five entries and received two first, one sec-ond and three special premiums. These chickens were exhibited against en-tries from the United States, Canada, England and Scotland. The Savage Bros. are justly proud of their triumph and feel that they have made a big score for Texas.

RAISING TURKEYS.
(By a Successful Turkey Raiser.)
Hyde Park, Fort Worth, Feb. 17, 1896.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Having sold out my entire stock of turkeys, through advertising in your paper, I will take this method of answering the many letters of inquiry, how to raise turkeys.

now to raise turkeys.

First begin by keeping the turkeys gentle, by feeding a little every morning regularly, and they will wait around until they are fed and will not wander so far away to make their nests. The eggs must be gathered in each evening, for if left out they may be chilled. Eggs that are chilled or kept over two weeks never hatch well, and if they hatch at all they come out of the shell weak and rarely live. I am very careful with the eggs. Prefer gathering them myself and keep them in such a way that I always set those that have been on hand the longest. Am careful to turn them every two days, first on the small end and then the large end alternately. Prefer set-ting the eggs under the turkey hen, but often set a few chicken hens at the same time. The chicken hen will be more apt to bring them home to roost at night. Set the turkey hen where she will not be disturbed. She will break the eggs if disturbed. Set her on the gro.ind under a coop. Give her twenty-one eggs, make a good nest, and in twenty-eight days you can expect to find the little fellows all ready to follow the mother in her rambles, to follow the mother in her rambles, and if allowed to move off at her own will she will stop wherever darkness overtakes her, and will perhaps bring back half, sometimes one. But you must confine the mother in a large coop, slatted on the front, that the little ones may run in or out or they will be trampled to death. Then 'hey are liable to follow anything or anybody away from the coop. So have a pen made of twelve inch boards. Let the coop make one side and three boards ten feet long nailed together will be the right size for one hen and twenty-five young turkeys. Keep the hen with the young confined in this way until they are two weeks old, then open the coop and pen some fine mornway until they are two weeks old, then open the coop and pen some fine morning and feed them with curd or cheese made from clabber, which, I think, the very best thing for young turkeys, but they can be raised on soaked bread or corn bread; never feed wet or soft meal dough. I killed hundreds before I learned to feed properly. Do not feed too often while confined in the penthree times a day is often enough; have also killed them by overfeeding. I read in some paper last year where some lady had greased her little turkeys for lice. My experience is: The first Bronze turkey eggs I ever possessed were from nine eggs bought from a party and brought home on





"Sunset Route." ODOUBLE DAILY SLEEPER AND TRAIN SERVICE

. ATLANTA, WASHINGTON NEW YORK, CINCINNATI AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

SHORTEST TIME AND MOST SUPERB SERVICE . ☆ SUNSET LIMITED ☆

Semi-weekly Vestibuled Fast Trains, made up of Luxurious Sleepers, Composite cars, with Barber Shop, Baths and Special Ladies' Compartment Car, with ladies' maid in attendance, making the round trip between San Fran cisco and New Orleans in seventy-five hours

ONLY LINE KUNNING THROUGH SLEEPER TO CITY OF MEXICO-Excursion tickets on sale from all Coupon stations to California and Mexican points all the year 'round.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of Steamers to and from New York, all points east and west.

For information, call on local agents, or address, H. A. Jones, G. P. A.; L. J. Parks, G. P. & T. A.; C. W. Bein, T. M., Houston, Texas. can points all the year 'round.

horseback eleven miles. Every egg hatched and grew fine, but being with a chicken hen I discovered a few lice on one and immediately greased the lot under the wings and on the head, and lo! every one died that same day. So I think grease for lice is not good for the turkey. Use insect powder.

If the coop is large enough to enable the hen to be comfortable, and she is brought up a few evenings and fed there, the young will bring the mother home to roost, and in four or five weeks they will begin to fly on top of the coop. Then prepare them a roost-ing pole four or five feet high, and afterwards make the roost higher.

Fair.

Crush ear corn and grind any k nd o' smill gride at the same time, mixing in any proportion estred. Use conical shaked grindes. An entire departure from all other mills.

Lightest running most spirit and handlest to operate. Three sizes: 2 to 6,6108 8t 12h make a special 8 to 12 h I think if these rules are followed there is nothing more to do than keep them where the wolves and thieves won't get them. I consider turkeys less trouble to raise and raise a larger per cent hatched than chickens. After two weeks old they almost raise themselves.

MRS. M. J. WITHERS.

TEXAS EGGS IN NEW YORK. We notice in the Houston Post that some of the commission men of that city are now shipping eggs to New York. F. E. Jones sent over 1000 cases to that city last year and expects to double the number this winter. The South should profit by its climatic advantages. Now the people in the Northeast have their hens housed while down here we have green pastures, turnips, mustard and lettuce growing in the open ground. The spring pullets should be laying right along now as well as the hens. The wide awake farmer and truckers have their hens in condition now and are obtaining paying prices for eggs. — Southern Poultry



\$500 00 REWARD

Make a special 8 to 12 h. p. style

for grinding cotton seed and corn with shucks on. In great favor with

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

ginners and large feeders.

Sold with or without Els Water) Madal Awardai—World's

Fair.

wul be paid for any case of Sphills, Gonorhos, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.

Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of Martin Market Market

ural Lossos, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs should send 6 o nts for his LIDICAL IREALIGE which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from all Private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin. Blood and Nervous Diseases.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFID NITAL.

Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND,

PERRY BLOCK, MOUSTON, TEXAS.

Morvous Tebility. Urnat-

No Hurry! Take Your Time!

Just had a customer who was ten years making up his mind. Using our fence all the time too, as his farm joins a railroad with PAGE between. We send our paper free whi e you wait.

PAGE WOVEN WIRF FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex.



OFFER THE PUBLIC THE Best Passenger Service

THE EAST. SOUTHEAST

CANNON BALL TRAIN

TEXAS.

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME Leaves Fort Worth 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:35 a. m.; Union depot, 8:15 a. m.; arrives St. Louis, 7:25 a. m. next day.

Limited Evening Express

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

ONLY TWO DAYS

TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

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

Through coaches each day between Fort Worth and Memphis.

For tickets, rates and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent. GASTON MESLIER,
Gen. Pars. and Ticket Agent,
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EACH WAY OVER THE

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THROUGH - SLEEPERS

Elegant Chair Cars on Day Trains

BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PUBB-LO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER VIA FORT WORTH.

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

SUPERIOR ROUTE
TO 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,

Traffic Manager. G. P. & T. Agent.

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Houston, Texas W. T. ORTON, City Ticket Agent, Cor. Fifth and Main streets. Fort Worth.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE,

Fort Worth and Lenver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. Dec. 15, 1895. Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:20 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD,

PUEBLO

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

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

For further information address D. B. KEELER, P. and P. A., F. W. and D. C., My Fort Worth, Texas.

The Weatherford. Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway

Company. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
Effective November 2d, 1895,
Daily Except Sunday,
Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p.
m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Only.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.;
Leave 8:00 a. m.

Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m. W. C. FORBERS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

LIGHTNING WELL MACH

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKETS. Nothing specially worthy of note ranspired in the local markets durthe past week. Hog receipts were uniform, about 3200 being received, and that in face of a dull market. About 2250 head of cattle were handled nearly 500 head being sold on this market, the balance being transit cattle. Mansfield, Nevada, Killeen, Rockdale, Kaufman and Temple were amongst the contributing points for cattle. Hog receipts were from Plano, Kemp, Mc-Alester, I. T., Caddo, I. T., Purcell, I. T., Shelton, Forney, Bartlett, Mans-field, Nevada, Stephenville, Waco, Panola, Ennis, Peorla, Paul's Valley, Waxahachie, Hearne, Midlothian Bockdele, Itaska, Pottsboro, St. Joe Rockdale, Itaska, Pottsboro, St. Joe and Munson.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

		ket weak, 10c lower. Texas steers, \$2.75
By the Standard Live Stock	Commis-	@3.50; Texas cows, \$2.25@2.85; beef
sion Company During		steers, \$3.20@4.25; native cows, \$1.75@
Past Week.		3.40: stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.80:
	Price	bulls, \$2.00@2.85.
Hogs. Av	\$3 25	Hogs-Receipts, 11,300; shipments,
1	3 30	3100. Market weak, 5c lower. Bulk of
60	3 65	sales, \$3.80@3.85; heavies, \$3.25@3.85;
	3 40	
15162		packers, \$3.80@3.85; pigs, \$3.40@3.80.
65237	3 70	Sheep—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 100.
16	3 25	Market steady to strong. Lambs, \$3.75
71218	3 67 1-2	@4.30; muttons, \$2.00@3.65.
71	3 77 1-2	
5225	3 35	Cotton Statisties.
24	3 70	New York, Feb. 19.—Cotton—Quiet.
6	3 40	Middling, 7 7-8c; net receipts, 467;
4	3 30	gross, 2278; exports Great Britain,
53	3 67 1-2	1421; forwarded, 634; sales, 192, all
1	3 40	spinners; stock, 194,248. Total today:
6267	3 47 1-2	Net, 10,359; exports Great Britain, 1421;
4	3 35	
77200	3 70	continent, 300; stock, 875,601; consoli-
31	3 40	dated net receipts, 70,666; exports to
	3 20	Great Britain, 32,205; France, 10,088;
	3 40	continent, 10,819.
3220		Total since September 1-Net re-
8225	3 40	ceipts, 4,288,346; exports to Great
64230	3 72 1-2	Britain, 1,408,066; France, 379,039; con-
8	3 72 1-2	tinent, 1,202,913.
1480	3 72 1-2	
71	3 72 1-2	New Orleans Futures.
31 90	2 80	New Orleans, Feb. 19.—Cotton—Fu-
1 90	2.85	tures barely steady; sales 59.609; Febru-
3	3 40	
66	3 67 1-2	ary 7.44 bid; March 7.45@7.46; April
5260	3 00	7.49@7.51; May 7.54@7.55; June 7.59@
53	3 60	7.59; July 7.61@7.62; August 7.54@7.55;
1	3 25	September 7.23@7.24; October 7.13; No-
25 86	2 07 1-2	vember 7.13; November 7.11@7.13; De-
	2 50	cember 7.12@7.13.
8 95		
31 cows800	2 27 1-2	New York Spot.
25 cows790	2 07 1-2	New York, Feb. 19 Cotton - Spot
8 steers 800	2 50	THEN LOIR, PED. 18 COLLOII - SPOT

DALLAS MARKETS.

Top hogs, \$3.55@3.65; fat cows \$2.20@ 2.35:

Market report from A. C		Thomas'	l
yards:			l
Extra choice fat steers	2	50@ 3 00	ł
Fair to good steers	1	25@ 2 35	l
Common to fair steers	1	60@ 2 00	ł
Extra choice fat cows	2	15@ 2 50	l
Fair to good cows	1	80@ 2 00	ł
Common to fair cows	1	25@ 1-60	l
Choice veal		50	l
Common to fair veal			ł
Extra choice fat yearlings		00@ 2 30	ł
Fair to good yearlings			١
Common to fair yearlings	- 1	50@ 1 70	l
Common to fair yearnings			ļ
Choice milch cows, per head	15	00@20 00	l
Choice springers, per head		00@ 1 75	ł
Bulls and stags	,	000 1 19	ı
Choice cornfed hogs, weigh-	84.4		l
ing from 225 to 325 pounds.			١
analand late	- 32	55	

Choice cornfed hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds..... 3 35

Choice 70@80-lb mutton.... 2 25 Common to fair mutton.... 1 75@ 2 00 This market can use a great many more good fat cows than it is now receiving at quotations. NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The continued moderate deliveries in the northwest had a strengthening effect, and before moon there had been a recovery of 1-2c. May opened at 65 1-4c, and sold to 65 1-2c, then broke gradually to 64 3-48c and reacted to 64 1-4c. The market turned quiet and strong again in the last hour. The sales gradually to 64 3-4c, and reacted to amount to 290,000 bushels, 80,000 bushels of it being sold to be 'oaded for spring shipment to Toledo. That gave the market a lively "boost" to 65 5-8c, and it closed strong at 65 1-2@65 5-8c. Corn—There was a fair business, prices responding to wheat fluctuations, though within a narrow range. Oats were active early, but prices New Orleans, Feb. 18.—Liberal re-ceipts of beeves and the market is fairly supplied with this class of cattle. Good fat stock is fairly active at quotations, but there is no material improve-ment in prices. Rough old stock is slow sale. Fair to good cows and helfers continue scarce and good stock is in demand. Quotations rule steady and the outlook is favorable for this class of cattle. Calves and yearlings in moderate supply, mostly poor common stock. Texas calves are in demand. There has been a large run of hogs and the market is heavily supplied with common and good cornfed stock, and rules in an unsatisfactory condition. Most of the Texas hogs coming here are mixed and not giving satisfaction. Buyers are asking for a guarantee that the hogs are strictly cornfed. Values are seclining and light weights are not

Sheep in full supply; weak and slow The Boeuf Gras (Mardi Gras Beef) is here and he is a fine animal, fit for his royal nibs, King Rex. The steer is a blood red Shorthorn, three-years-old, and weighs 2275 pounds gross. This steer will lead the carnival parade tomorrow. No market tomorrow (Mardi Gras) and all the commission mer-chants, cowboys, cow punchers and bull drivers will do honor to King Rex. CATTLE.

Good fat fed beeves, per lb.

Good fat fed beeves, per 10.
gross 3 1-4@3 1-2
Good fat grass beeves, per
pound, gross 2 3-4@3
Fair fat grass beeves, pe'
pound, gross 2 1-4@2 1-2
Thin and rough old beeves,
per pound, gross 1 1-2@2 1-2
Good fat cows and heifers,
per pound gross 2 3-4@3
Fair fat cows, per pound
gross 2 1-4@2 1-2
Thin and rough old cows,
each\$ 6.00@10.00
Bulls, per pound, gross 1 1-2@2 1-4
Good fat calves, each \$ 9.00@10.50
Fair fat calves, each 1.00@ 8.50
Thin calves each 4.00@ 5.50
Good fat yearing, each 11.00@13.00
Fair fat yearlings, each 8.00@10.00
Thin yearlings 5.00@ 6.50
Good milch cows 30.00@35 00
Common to fair 15.00@25.00
Springers 17.50@25.00
HOGS.
Good fat cornfed, per pound.

Common to fair, per pound gross 3 @3 1-4 Good fat sheep, per pound Common to fair, each.....\$ 1.25@ 1.75

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO,

CHICAGO MARKETS. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19.—Today's re-seipts were heavier than for some time past, but business was fairly good, prices averaging 10c lower for beef cattle. Today's sales of native steers were on a basis of \$3.25@4.60 for common to prime, with the sales largely at \$3.65@4.25. Butchers' and canners' cattle were in the usual good demand, and prices were steady. Cows and heifer sales were largely at \$2.00@3.25, while bulls sold at \$2.00@3.50. Not much change was shown in the stocker and feeder trade, seles being moderate. Texas feed steers were rather numerous and fairly active at \$2.25@ 3.85.

Hogs—Buyers succeeded in putting prices 2 1-2@for lower, and trade was active at the reduced prices, both Chicago packers and heatern shippers taking hold freely. Common to prime droves sold at \$3.87@4.17 1-2c, chiefly at \$4.10@4.12 1-2, and some fancy light weights sold at \$4.21.2.

Sheep—There was a good demand and sales were mostly at steady rives. Common to choice native sheep were saleable at \$2.20@3 so, the bulk fetching \$3.25@3.60. Western sold at \$3.35@4.55, and lambs at \$3.50@4.20, principally \$4.00 and over.

Receipts—Cattle, 21.000; hogz, 28,000; sheep, 18,000.

St. Louis Livestock. St. Louis, Mo., Peb. 19 .- Cattle-Re-

NEWS AND NOTES

ceipts, 2300; shipments, 1800. Market barely steady. Fair to best shipping steers, \$3.75@4.60; dressed beef and butcher grades, \$3.25@4.20; bulk, \$3.40@4.00; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.75@3.40; bulk, \$2.50@3.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.70; bulk of sales, \$2.30 Frank Cook, an Ellis county farmer, butchered a hog which weighed 73% 1-2 pounds. @3.40; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.45; bills, \$2.00@3.75; Texas steers, grassers, \$2.50@3.00; fed, \$3.00@3.75; bulk, \$3.20@3.30; cows and heifers, \$1.75@

The Sterling City News reports several losses amongst cattle from black-leg in that locality.

The Hird, Maddox and Vaeth stock of cattle was sold at Gainesville on February 17 to H. T. Potts for \$17,000.

Hogs-Receipts, 9000; shipments, 2000. Market 5c off on heavy, \$4.00@.15; mixed, \$3.90@4.10; light, \$3.95@

Sheep—Receipts, 2000; shipments, none. Market easy, unchanged. Natives, \$2.25@3.60; Southern, \$2.50@3.35; lambs, \$3.50@4.00; Mexican yearlings,

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19.—Cattle-Receipts, 6900; shipments, 2400. Mar-

ket weak, 10c lower. Texas steers, \$2.75 @3.50; Texas cows, \$2.25@2.85; beef steers, \$3.20@4.25; native cows, \$1.75@ 3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.80;

closed quiet; middling upland 77-8; middling gulf 81-8; sales 192 bales.

Futures very steady; sales 214,000 bales. February 7.56; March 7.57; April 7.61; May 7.66; June 7.69; July 7.71; August 7.70; September 7.45; October 7.36; No-vember 7.33; December 7.35.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Feb. 19 .- Spot cotton-

Steady and unchanged; middling, 75-8c.

Sales, 936; receipts, 1696; exports, none;

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 75-8; sales, 735; receipts, 1611; shipments, 1738; stock, 72,047.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 19.—Cotton—Steady. Middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c. Good ordinary, 7c. Re-

ceipts, 800; exports, coastwise, 1881; sales, 4150; stock, 349,971.

Oats were active early, but prices

were entirely dependent on wheat.

Provisions were heavy in the first

hour, with packers selling freely, and especially pork, but later the prices

rallied, with the grain markets, and at

the close had recovered about all the

Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 46; corn, 264; oats, 156; hogs, 30,000 head.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 19.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

The sales in the three principal mar-

kets during the past week have amounted to 3,848,000 pounds, of which 1,546,300 were domestic. This has been

beyond all comparison the quietest week since the corresponding period of 1895. Prices for good wools, however, continue to be remarkably firm and

steady. The experience during the month thus far has been less pleasant,

and several sufficient reasons may be adduced for same. The average weath-

er has been squarely against a good business in heavyweight goods, and consequently out of harmony with free

buying of stock for their manufacture.

Again monetary stringency has been an impediment of much trade that would otherwise have been quite possi-

ble. In the woolen goods business at date foreign competition is the small-

est adverse factor. The total sales since January 1, 1896, have been 40,-433,830 pounds against 39,621,665 pounds

HIGHEST PRICES FOR FAT CAT-

TLE AT KANSAS CITY FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

\$5.60 in December. \$6.90 in December.

\$5.65 in April. \$5.50 in December.

\$6.00 in June. \$5.60 in December.

1890, \$5.50 in January.
1891, \$6.25 in April.
1892, \$6.10 in December.
1893, \$6.00 in December.
1894, \$6.25 in September.
1895, \$6.50 in March and April.

Summarizing, we find highest points reached in December, seven times; June,

three times; April, three times; March two times; September, one time; Jan-

On the average December is the best

time to sell prime beef steers; next to December comes the spring rise of March and April.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR HOGS AT KANSAS CITY FOR SIX-TEEN YEARS, 1880, \$5.25 in September.

1893, \$8.30 in February.
1894, \$6.30 in September.
1895, \$5.17 in July.
Summarizing the above, we find that the best months in which to sell hogs at Kansas City during the last six-

teen years has been: September, six times; February, three times; March, two times; July, two times; August, one time: January, one time: Decem-

1881, \$6.90 in September, 1882, \$8.80 in August.

1885, \$5.00 in February. 1886, \$5.05 in September.

1892, \$6.70 in December,

ber, one time.

1887, \$5.80 in March. 1888, \$6.50 in September, 1889, \$5.20 in January. 1890, \$4.55 in September.

1883, \$7.65 in March and April, 1884, \$7.30 in February.

\$7.40 in June. \$7.00 in March.

1884, \$6.70 in June. 1885, \$6.00 in December.

1889.

uary, one time.

early loss.

stock, 94,801.

Means & Medley from Valentine and T. H. McNally of Uvalde, Tex., had grass cattle to arrive on the late mar-

The Planters' Cotton oil mill of Bon-ham, Tex., marketed 85 head of 1174pound sters, sold to Swift & Co., of St. Louis at \$3.60.

It is again asserted that work on the Pecos Valley Railroad extension from Roswell, N. M., to Washburn, Tex., will be commenced at once.

Large numbers of eastern cattle which have been shipped recently into Hall county, are doing fairly well, though a few have died of blackleg.

Bert Miller and Joe Linder, Jr. were arrested six miles southeast of Elgin on 18th inst. charged with cattle stealing. Both have been taken to jail at Austin.

A mass meeting of farmers and stockmen of Chase county, Kansas, was held recently to protest against the discrimination of grain rates to gulf ports, also to inaugurate a war on Kansas freight rates.

About 25,000 cattle have been fat-tened this winter in the Chickasaw nation, and yet on nearly all the farms pens and cribs are filled with corn worth 13 to 18 cents per bushel.

Last Saturday Mr. A. G. Wange-mann of Yoakum shipped a carload of eggs to New York, and today Toland & Wangemann are shipping another carload, consisting of 400 cases, 12,000 doz-

The stockmen of Williamson county have prepared and are signing a petition asking Texas congressmen to use their influence for the re-enact-ment of the law by congress imposing a duty of \$10 per head on Mexican cattle.

Felix Mann sold 150 acres of his irrigated farm land this week to Charles Schreiner for \$40 an acre. He also sold his entire pasture land at \$2 per acre. The trade embraced \$14,000 worth of land. The farm land would have sold to double the amount if the Johnson grass had not been on it.-Menardville

F. Hinkle, manager of the Panasco Cattle Company, passed through Eddy Friday en route to Roswell from Midland. Mr. Hinkle was in charge of 200 graded Hereford and Durham bulls destined to stock the range of his company. The bulls were secured at Midland and were a fine lot of year-lings—Pecces Valley Argus lings .- Pecos Valley Argus.

Shoe and Leather Review of February 13, speaking of Texas hides, says: No.
1 Texas steers, 60 pounds and up, are much less strong than free-of-brand steers. A block of 3000 was taken at 7 cents for heavy and 61-2 cents for light and smaller select the amount light, and smaller sales to the amount of 1800 are reported at the same rates.

The packers are holding pretty large stocks of Texas hides, and while they are making all the capital possible out of their recent large sales, the fact re-mains that more than 40,000 native steers and cows were sold against only 10,000 branded hides, more than half of which were cows and Colorado steers. In view of all the facts the Texas mar-

THE HOME PAPER.
When you were married to the prettiest girl in the country, where did you look for the notice that was so much to you and so little to every one else? In your home paper. When your home is invaded by a blue-eyed girl or a bouncing boy, to whom do you convey the pormation as to sex, time, etc? To the editor of the home paper. In after years when the bouncing boy, now a man, is given a part-nership in the store because he has brought some body else's daughter and established a business of his own, to whom do you personally exhibit the wedding presents and load up with the interesting event down to the individual salt cellar or pickle fork and once more expect that item which means so much to you and so very little to others? To the same editor of the

same paper. Again, when trouble comes in the home and you add to your possessions that desolate bit of realty, says a well known writer-the lot in the cemetery -and somehow the sun does not seem to shine as bright as it used, and there is a flutter of crape at the door; the odor of roses in the par ..., and the chair that for years has ... an by the side of yours at the head of the table. is vacant—when all this happens who makes it his business to write in tender sympathetic strains of the life that has grown to be a part of yours, and whose sympathy and good deeds to others have long been recognized and appreciated? The editor of your home paper; and he is ever willing to exert his every effort to help you over a rough spot in life's pathway.

And in all these years have you given the home paper that degree of encouragement to which it was entitled? Have you assisted as you should in helping the home paper as it earnestly endea ed to build up the town and bring business to you and the country?

How is it? Have you? OUR NEIGHBOR'S MISTAKES. It is easier for us to see the mis-takes of others than our own. In looking about I see one farmer carry-ing his corn from his crib a few rods ing his corn from his crib a few rods away from his barn to feed his horses, all because he desires to keep the rats out of his barn I see another who has dug a trench forty rods long and put in that many rods of piping in order to get water to the stock in the pasture, which is that distance from the source of supply. I see him going down there in the summer time with his teams for water. He could have fenced a lane to the source of water supply, saved the trench, saved the piping and saved the time of going to the watering place forty rods dispiping and saved the time of going to the watering place forty rods distant three hundred and sixty-five times a year. I see many farmers putting many dollars into shallow wells that can not be utilized for post holes when they go dry, as they will. Neither can the money so expended be afterwards applied in putting a good tubular well. I made this mistake myself once, and it was one of the expensive ones of my life. I once sowed pensive ones of my life. I once sowed some wheat that had a little rye in it because I had no fan. The time it took to rid the field of the rye would took to rid the field of the rye would have made a good payment on a fan. I once went hunting with a good pair of rubber boots on, and when I returned I had two qualls that cost me a \$4 pair of gum boots snagged and ruined—to say nothing of the ammunition. Learning by somebody else's experience is cheaper than by our own, and we can learn something by keeping ou eyes open whenever we ride by our neighbor's farm.—Exchange.

FAMILIAR FOLKS. The man who could not trust his teelings is supposed to do business on a cash principle.

The lady who went off in hysterics came back on the L road.

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 youd sales is what you desire they are good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will en-deavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us. STANDARD LIVESTOCK

COM VITSION COMPANY Room 173, New Exchange building, U.

8 Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of
Alvarado, Texas.

an argument was brought home on a stretcher.

The man who wrestled with adversity wore out the knees of his trous-ers and got worsted. The man who jumped upon the spur of the moment was soon glad to sit down again.

The girl who burst into tears has been put together.
The young man who was taken by surprise has returned.
The young man who painted the

signs of the times is now out of a job.

It is rumored that distance lent to the view refuses to return it.

The man who was moved to tears complains of the dampness of the premises and wishes to be moved back again.

DANGER IN THE SCHOOL SLATE. A possible danger that lurks in the slate used by children at school is thus pointed out by the national board of health Magazine: "The common practice which prevails in schools is to hand slates to children without any attempt being made to insure that each child shall have the same slate time after time. The result is inevitable. The first thing that the child does is to clean the slate by means of the finger wetted with saliva. In this process. wetted with saliva. In this process, of course, the finger travels many times from mouth to slate and vice versa, and thus conveys to the mouth any material which may happen to be upor the slate. Thus if a child happened to be suffering from tuberculosis, the tubercle bacilli might be readily conveyed to the mouth of another healthy pupil, and the same contingency would be likely to happen, an all probability with greater effect, if the disease be diptheria." A very simple remedy, the writer adds, is to provide a sponge with every slate.

THE GIRL FOR A WIFE.

By H. C. Dodge.
You may talk of the girls who are brilliant and gay,
And dress in a showy, eye-capturing way, And are with accomplishments, knowledge and art Considered progressive and awfully

You may be to these girls a most humble gallant,
And, awed, by their beauty, beseech
them to grant Their hand in a waltz or their company

At opera parties to help you to shine. You may flirt with these dainty society

hover around them in festival when you are seeking helpmate for life You wisely prefer some one else for your wife.

The little home-body, so modest and shy, Who basn't the beauty that captures the eye, And isn't with "new woman" notions too smart— She's the one you select for the wife of your heart.

The patient, plain-faced, little, homeloving maid, So gentle in voice, and who isn't afraid Or ashamed to help mother, down-stairs or above— She's the one for a wife and a lifetime

The sweet little motherly maid, who bestows Kind words to old people and cheerfully shows Small brothers and sisters affection and

She's the sort out of which wifely treasures are made. The pure-minded, innocent maid, who believes

All people are good and that no one deceives, And feels, O, so sorry for those in disshe's the one for a wife you will wor-ship and bless.

The little home-worker, so neat in her Ways, Who loves to cook dinners a husband will praise, And who both the parlor and kitchen She's the one for a wife to adore and

The tweet-tempered maid, ever thoughtful and brave.
Who'll love you in trouble and help you to save.
And whose good advice you will prize for its worth.
She's the one who can make you a heaven on earth.

O. Yes! You may talk of the girls who excel
In beauty and wit and your homage But when it's a wife you are after, you You don't want a girl that is strictly

The saddle-bred horse is very valua-The saddle-bred horse is very valuable for cavalry service because of other reasons than merely his superior powers of endurance. His smoother action and easier gaits render the march less fatiguing to the rider; he succumbs less readily to privations and exposure, and responds more cheerfully to kind and careful treatment. He acquires more promptly and per-fectly the drill and the habits of the camp and march, and his intelligence and courage make him more reliable on the field. ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO.

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EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY.

Live Stock Commission Agent. Capital, \$2.00,000 | Capital and Credit Surplus, 200,000 | available to the Trade, \$2,000,000

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GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER. Kansas City Mo.

W. L. TAMBLYN.

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Stock Tards. - . . . GALVESTON, TRXAS.

A. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabe Sta., New Orleans, Ld. Texas Stock and Farm Journal re-cently requested for publication the views of prominent cattlemen on the above question. The following replies have been received so far:

MEXICO DEPLETED—NO CAUSE FOR ALARM—"A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT."

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 13.—I have just received your esteemed letter of January 29, forwarded from Georgetown, asking my opinion whether or not a prohibitive tax should be imposed upon cattle imported from Mexico into the United States.

The great commotion on this question

The following is a contransfers of Jersey calls as parties since regist week unding December : ported by the American club. No. 8 West Sevent New York, N.Y.

J. J. HEMINGWAY.

BULLS.

Grace's Solo, \$7,554-W.

Hamilton, Webberville, T.

Harry Branch, \$2,436-J.

Mrs A. Willimin, Raisin Harry Flagg, 41,586-W.

to W. T. Henson, Wills F.

Ile of St. Lainbert,
White to W. N. Murph.

Tex.

White to W. N. Murph;
Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver,
Gray to G. W. McDonald
Lottie's Tormentor, 3:
White to W. N. Murphy,
Moro St. Lambert, 29.72ton to W. Boyce, Gregs.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32.707
liams to T. J. Brown, San
COWS AND HEIF
Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook,
Webb to C. R. Wright, Mc
Chula Vista, 97,188—L. It
to J. C. Munden, Marshall,
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Grow,
Glenny Kilgore, 109,145—F
Bro. to J. L. Thompson, W.
Leonette's Orange, 108
Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mi
Mamie Heneger, 57,789—
Son to Mrs. D. S. Galla
Prime II., 79,142—Parks
M. L. Hagard, Midlothian,
Queen of the Prairies II
E. Andrews to H. L. Re
las.
St. Lambert's Montezums

t. Lambert's Montezums Haywood to J. C. Mu

St. Lambert's Montezuma
P. Haywood to J. C. Mu
shall.
Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L. 3
W. Persohn, McKinney.
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187—J
to W. E. Johnson, Millican
Susie Kilgore, 109,146—H
Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wi
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—H
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—H
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mon
Willie Howard, 102,001—H
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mo
Transfers for the week
cember 24, 1895:
Canvasser, 31,110—R. Oliv

Canvasser, 31,110—R. Olive Howard, Quanab.
Captain Herne, U. S., 31
Willis to T. E. Lancaster,
China Grove, 42,261—Mrs.
son to J. M. Cardwell, Loc
Colonel Harry, 42,001—A.

Colonel Harry, 42,001—A.

to S. L: Burnap, Austin,
Coro Lambert, 87056—W.
gomery to W. V. Elsell, Br.
Golden Rob, 35,276—S. T.

B. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976—A.
sey to S. L. Burnap, Austin
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277—
to W. A. Northington, Spa
Toi mentor F. of Lawn, 42,
Foster to R. W. Willis,
COWS AND HEIF
Anna Field, 93,241—Estate
Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth,

Worth,
Argyle's Hugo, 107,892—W
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J,
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. A
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Bonnie Signaldina, 108,6
Wright to J. M. Lang, Me
Calico Landseer, 108,740—
kins to S. L. Burnap, Austi
Clara, Princess, 97,186—M
Laird to W. A. C. Waugh
Créam Pat Pogis, 109,178—
to W. A. Northington, Spa
Dorjava's Oonan, 108,
Dempsey to S. L. Burnap,

Dorjava's Oonan, 108.1
Dempsey to S. L. Burnap,
Dora H., 105.283—Parks
Gill & Gill, Nash.

Duchess of Ingleside, 5 Orris to W. Weller, Shaw

Effle P., 79,464—Parks & F & Gill, Nash.
Eva Landseer, 81,831—W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Fancy Vic, 94,659—P. W T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Daisy, 93,831—W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Ferris Signal, 109,365—J. A. W. Lander, New Hope.
Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—chett to M. B. Hastain, Al Golden May, 73,511—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash.

Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—Es P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Joel's Bessle F., 108,954-

ton to S. L. Burnap, Aust Joel's Callco, 108,613-E.

to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.86 precht to H. H. McBride, Kate Putnam II., 107.094-

Kate Putnam II., 107,094to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogis, 109,2
precht to H.-H. McBride,
Katie Perry, 110,325-G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville.
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,2
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62,084-H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phal
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65,361-J
to H. H. McBride, O'Dani
Lucilla Signal, 105,910-Te
& Hardin to Parks & Park
Lois Lowndes, 100,289-J
te H. H. McBride, O'Dani
Lucilla, 93,224-W. A. P
B. Bomar, Gainesville,
Lyndall, 109,505-H. Hud
Seward, Brenham,
Madenes, 100, 250-J

P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Lyndall, 109:505—H. Hud
Seward, Brenham,
Madame Signal, 109:36
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash,
Mary Annersly, 94:110—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill
May Amber, 109:181—J.
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79:756
Harris to Parks & Parks,
Miss Araby Pogis, 109:380to W. A. Northington, Span
Mittle Gray, 110:023—B.
J. D. Gray, Terrelt,
Monarch's May, 109:59
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II, 89:222—ris & Hardin to Parks & P.
Osa T., 64:673—Parks & P.
Osa T., 64:675—Tarks & P.
Osa T., 64:685—J.
W. A. Northington, Span
Queen Marjonam, 109:690—der to E. P. Bomar, Gaines
Resedene May, 66:685—J.
J. C. McClelland, Thornton
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrel
Hardin to Parks & P.
Sadie Glenn III., 105:921—Tis & Hardin to Parks & P.
Is.
Shellie, 92:024—W. J. Owe

hellie, 92,024-W. J. Or

Shellie 92.024—W. J. O loore, Naples, Slbyl Scales Poets, 105 mecht to H. H. McBride, Texas Modesty, 101.032-eruto B. P. Bomar, Gali The Young Widow, 11.5 off to H. H. McBride, O Tommie Montgomery, 1 . Burts to W. S. Heat ury, Fort Worth.

Tormentar's Pride, some to E. P. Bomar, Vic Scales Poets, 109 mecht to H. H. McB-ide Welcome Lass, 105.916-s & Hardin to Parks

file P., 79,464-Parks & P

The great commotion on this question is more like a tempest in a teapot than anything else.

The importations to date, since the present tariff became effective, have been less than 300,000 head of cattle, all told, notwithstanding the fact that during the existence of the McKinley tariff or duty of \$10 a head there was an accumulation of aged or beef cattle in Mexico which have about all there.

an accumulation of aged or beef cattle in Mexico which have about all been shipped out, and compose a large part of the importations during the last 18 or 20 months under the present tariff.

And the further fact that a great number of the recent importations were by American citizens, who became so disgusted during the operation of the McKinley act that they have during the last year and a half brought out their entire herds, thus leaving nothing behind to come hereafter, which adds largely to the importations under the present tariff.

At the port of Bisbee, Ariz. alone I know of 24,500 head of this latter class of importations, and at Fort Hancock

of importations, and at Fort Hancock there were 5000 head brought out and nothing left behind, and I presume there were other importations by par-ties who brought their entire herds. Hence the future importations will be small, even if there was no duty at all, compared to those of the last 18 or 20 months of nearly 300,000 head, which is not a drop in the bucket, and could have no effect on the American

The Corralitos company's (in Chihuahua) is, I suppose, the largest cat-tle ranch in Mexico owned by Ameri-can citizens. They accumulated during the McKinley act eight or ten thou-sand aged beef steers, all of which they have shipped out under the present tariff, together with their yearling steers, numbering in all about 16.000 head, and they have nothing to come out in future except their yearling steers from year to year, and my information is that most all the ranch-men, Americans and Mexicans, are in about the same fix as is the Corralitos company, hence there is no cause for alarm on the part of our Texas cattlemen about future cattle importations from Mexico, tariff or no tariff. And furthermore the price of cattle in Mexico has been steadily advancing until at present prices there are but little inducements for importations to our property. D. H. SNYDER.

KERR AND ADJOINING COUNTIES FAVOR RESTRICTIONS.

Kerrville, Tex., Feb. 11.—In answer to your letter of inquiry as to the sentiment of this section regarding the importation of Mexican cattle, wish to state that I have obtained the views of nearly all the stockmen in this and adjoining counties and they are all, without exception, opposed to it, and are in favor of either prohibiting the importation entirely or of a prohib-

itive tax. Our people have for the last few years been grading up their cattle, and by mixing in Mexican cattle this industry will be set back for at least ten years. CHAS. SCHREINER.

PROHIBITIVE TAX TO OUR INTER-EST. San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 12.—Yours of

the 28th ult. in reference to my views on the subject of the importation of Mexican cattle received.

As I am not a speculator in Mexican cattle, and am a strong believer in the theory that Americans can provide all that Americans can consume. I Mexican cattle received.

all that Americans can consume, I naturally think that it would be to our interests as cattle breeders to have a prohibitive tax placed on Mexican cattle.

J. B. TAYLOR, M. D. INJURES DIRECTLY AND INDI-

RECTLY. Comstock, Tex., Feb. 9, 1896. Agains the importation into this country of Mexico of beef cattle, fat steers and cows, our experience in the stock business can furnish no serious

The price of beef cattle in the principal markets has not for several years been decided by the laws of supply and demand, but by the will and pleasure of a few heavy buyers.

The price of undeveloped cattle for the pasture or the feed yard has not varied with the price of beef in Chicago and has seemed to follow the law of supply and demand.

The conditions of our range, and

most of the ranges in southwestern Texas, is such that we do not mature or fatten our steer cattle, but sell them in the spring for northern pasture, or in the fall for the feed yard. The present importation of Mexico cattle directly injures us by supplying the markets for which we are raising our cattle, and indirectly injure the reputa-

tion of the cattle themselves. We have been improving our cattle now for several years. We have had good range and large calf crops for two years at least, and there is the best prospect for good range and good

best prospect for good range and good increase for this year.

The prosperity which we have been looking for and straining every nerve in order that we might live to share it is now threatened by this importation of Mexico cattle. Up to the present time this importation of Mexico cattle has benefited no one in this country except the speculator. There is no except the speculator. There is no difficulty in buying cattle for northern pastures on the American side of the Rio Grande, except at Mexico price. We believe a prohibitive tax should

WATKINS BROS. & CO. NATIONAL LIVE STOCK EX-CHANGE CONFER WITH SECRE-

TARY MORTON. The committee of the National Live Stock exchange, whose members were before the sub-committee of the ways and means committee last Monday, called at the agricultural department during the afternoon and had a conference with Secretary Morton. The committee pointed out the lack of uniform ity existing at various places in the rules for the inspection of live stock, and suggested various changes that were desirable and wanted by the live

Secretary Morton expressed his satisfaction at meeting personally the representatives of the industry, and assured them of his wish to co-operate in securing the reforms asked for. The committee is anxious to reach a settlement of the difficulties existing between the government authorities and the state of Texas concerning the estab-lishment and maintenance of the national quarantine line, so that there may be a harmonious understanding by which Texas cattle not suffering from fever can be promptly shipped into the states north of the line. The committee was well pleased with their interview with the secretary, and judging from what the latter said, believe

ing from what the latter said, believe the government and Texas authorities may reach an understanding.

Those composins the executive committee are: S. W. Allerton, W. H. Thompson, C. W. Baker and L. P. Doud of Chicago; H P. Child, C. J. Bridgeford, J. C. McCov and J. H. Neff of Kansas City; E. V. Overstreet, W. J. Broderick, W. B. Stickney and B. A. Hake of St. Louis.

CATTLE THIEVES ARE ACTIVE. Reports from Northwest Nebraska

cattle rustlers in the counties of Box, Butte, Boyd and Holt, on the Dakota line. The shooting of Ed. P. Helm, a stockman, not far from Hemingford, in Box Butte county, some weeks ago, seems to have been the signal for simultaneous activity among the gang. A number of leading stockmen have received threatening letters within a week warning them to cease their prosecution of the thieves or suffer the consequences. State Cattle Inspector Elliott of Colorado is one of the marked men. Elliott recently, unaided, recovered a herd of cattle stolen in Colorado, taking them from four rustlers who had driven them to Box Butte count a Elliott has been warned to leave the

IN CASE OF WAR. London Meat and Trade Journal.
I asked the question a short time ago, what would we do for cattle and meat should a great European war break out; or an Anglo-American war even? At that time there was nothing in the political atmosphere to warrant the assumption. But since then how near we have been to such a calamity only our state ministers can say. Whenever such a contretemps does occur the price of meat will go up and no mistake, for all the big liners will be requisitioned by their respective governments; and those boats that are in the trade will be accord south for by our ments; and those poats that are in the trade will be eagerly sought for by our enemy's cruisers. I guess frozen beef and mutton will be at a premium, and those lucky firms that have the handling of it, will just scoop the pool. However, we will not anticipate, but let events glide on, taking things as they come: accepting the good with they come; accepting the good with thanks and the evil with that stoical front that Englishmen have the credit for the world over. But it is well sometimes to give these sorts of subjects our serious thought. We are born, but not buried yet, and the possibilities of life are enormous.

CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY MORTON. The executive committee of the na-tional Live Stock exchange is making arrangements for a conference be-tween Secretary Morton and representatives of the various livestock ex-changes throughout the country. The executive committee thinks it would be wise to have a consultation between these two servants of the stock raising population in regard to a number of matters. The most important question for consideration is the quaran-tine boundary line. Another question which the whole committee will seek to have righted is the unjust discrimination by foreign countries against American meats, in regard to which the National Live Stock exchange has issued a memorial for presentation to congress.

DUTY ON INCREASE OF AMERI-CAN CATTLE IN MEXICO. Collector Fitch has been notified that the board of appraisers had sustained his rulings in regard to the importation of the increase of American cattle that had been taken to Mexico to graze, Collector Fitch ruled that the paragraph admitting such cattle free referred only to increase, and further held that where American cattle had been taken to Mexico in a poor condition and fattened there that they be-came subject to duty on account of their increased value. The board sus-tained both rulings. The importers will appeal the case to the courts. The action of the board in this case reverses many former decisions.

TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

Fences Cut and Cattle Stampeded. There is grave danger of bloodshed and riot in Mead and Comanche counties, Kansas, on the Oklahoma line, with the stockmen on one side and citizens on the other. Last week sev-eral stockmen fenced in a large area from Texas. On the 13th inst the wire was cut in a dozen places, the herd stampeded and scattered over the country, and more than 100 have disappeared entirely. The men who destroyed the fence and stampeded the herds posted notices conspicuously about, warning the cattlemen to desist from occupying lands to which they had no title or lease, threatening bloodshed if they attempted to replace

COLORADO CATTLE PROCLAMA-TION.

Governor McIntyre has issued a proclamation forbidding the importa-

tion of cattle and horses into Colorado from California, Texas, Oklahoma and all states and territories south of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, except upon certificate of inspection issued by the state veterinary board, declaring that the animals are free

Receipts of Texas cattle during the month of January have been heavier than ever received here before during the first month of the year. They will foot up close to 29,000 head, being nearly double the number which arrived a year ago. Most of these cattle have been very good in quality, better, in fact, than they have been in past years, and on that account have sold at more gratifying prices. Texas cattle raisers are also paying more attention at more gratifying prices. Texas cattle raisers are also paying more attention to better breeding. They have found that it pays and also found that it does not pay to raise an inferior animal and ship it a thousand miles to market. Texas is making progress rapidly in the right direction and will some day produce as good cattle as any state in the Union.—Chicago Drovers'

Alfalfa will certainly make beef, and for cheapness it has no equal in all the feed stuffs ever heard of. To quote: J. C. Davidson of Bent county bought a carload of cattle on November 17, which weighed 1030 pounds. He fed them on alfalfa and sold them January 21 to Miller Bros. & Hyde of Osage Kan., when they weighed 1264 pounds.—Denver Field and Farm.

CATTLE FOR SALE. Southeastern Texas steer yearlings at \$8.50.

8000 -coast four-year-old steers at \$18. 3000 good central Texas four and five year old steers at \$21.00.

2000 graded central Texas twos at \$14. 2000 well bred southern Texas one and two year old steers at \$10@12.50. 000 Texas Maxican steers, ones, twos,

threes and fours, good cattle, at \$8, \$10, \$13 and \$16. These are only a few of the large These are only a few of the large foolish enough to take the other choice, list we have for sale. Write us for and what I write here represents twenfurther information.

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

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

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

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations

CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

The shortage of cattle this season m akes it more than ever to the chipper's interest to bill his cattle turough to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines term inate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not deb ar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICT LY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

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

JOHN B. SHERMAN: N. THAYER, Vice. Pres., Gen. Mgr. President.

E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres'

J. C. DENISON, Sec'y and Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Catile and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	1,689.652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103.368
Slaughtered in Kansas City	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		A.A.
Sold to Feeders			111,445	CHAIN COTTON TO TO SERVICE AND	
Sold to Shippers	218.805	273.999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	COLL

CHARGES-YARDAGE: Catt'e 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY. \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; Bran, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; Corn, \$1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED C. F. MCRSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

EXCHANGE STABLES.

E. B. EDWARDS, Prop. Livery, Boarding, Commission and Sales Stable.s Cor. Rusk rnd First Sts., FortWorth, Tex.

SHEEP EXPERIMENTS. An experiment is just beginning at the Iowa experiment station, the result of which will be looked for by sheep breeders with much interest. Past experiments showing the waste or gain of wool in keeping or storing had its interest to the wool grower, but the sheep breeder of today is much less concerned with it. The breeder who is growing sheep for the same purpose that the swine breeder breeds swine, will or ought to get all the information he can in relation to the best sheep for that purpose. The station hopes

to ascertain some facts of this character. Ten pure-bred lambs of each of the following breeds have been selected: Shropshire, Southdown, Oxford, Suffolk, Merino, Dorset, Lincoln, Leicester. Cotswold and Western or range sneep. They are all wethers except the Westerns, and it is proposed to see how they will eat, grow, and put on flesh; where they will put it on, how they will dress and what it costs them to produce mutton, together with such other facts as can be brought out by a trial of this character. In connection with them, a lot of cross-bred Merino-Shropshire sheep will be fed. We hope that the experiment will be carefully conducted, and that impartial and correct results will be reached. The previous condition and management of the lambs will count for much in such an experiment, as well as the condition in which they are found in its beginning. The former owner of one lot of lambs may have given them the best of care; that of another may have-provided for them with indifference. One bunch of lambs may be early weaned, another late. All these in-equalities prior to the beginning of the experiment will have some effect upon

the question of final result.

SHEEP ON THE FARM. The young farmer who desires to invest in a few sheep, diligently reads everything he can find about them, and is often puzzled, or put on the wrong track, by misleading articles. His natural impulse is to get all the sheep hears for a certain amount reasoning. can for a certain amount, reasoning that the more sheep, the more wool and mutton, and the more choice manure.

There never was a greater mistake. I would give more money for four or five very choice yearling ewes, than for thirty head of cheap, common sheep. started in with very common sheep and I have alwas regretted it, but have made the best of it: and after years of breeding up and culling off, I have a foundation flock, although they are good, not as good now as I ought to have had to start with. If I were to start again and could get thirty com-mon ewes for \$30, and one good thoroughbred Shropshire yearling ewe that had been bred to a registered ram, for the same sum, I would take the single ewe every time. But years ago I was

ty years of active breeding, and ought to be of some value to the beginner. While the figures produced by the While the figures produced by the government, showing the number of livestock in the country may be as near correct as it is possible to get them in a territory so large, it does not follow that supplies coming to market will depend materially on this result. For instance, the government figures show the supply of sheep the smallest since 1879, yet with the exception of a small decrease in 1891 and 1892 the number marketed at Chicago shows a steady and marvelous increase from that time up to the present. According to the federal coinent. According to the federal coinpilation more sheep were in the country in 1884 than any other year, yet four times as many more were marketed in 1895 as in that year. The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the consumption of mutton has the consumption of mutto

SHEEP AND WOOL increased wonderfully during the past developed and therefore more sheep were attracted to the market.—Drovers' Journal.

> Flocks of scabby sheep are reported numerous in Crockett county. C. J. Cooper, the well known sheepman, says that a few days ago there passed near his place two flocks numbering perhaps 3000 sheep, which scarcely had any wool left from the ravages of the pest. -San Angelo Enterprise. Mohair continues firm both in this country and abroad, without especially new features developed. Stocks are

much reduced at all leading centers and prices in consequence nearly nominal. Turkish mohair is worth 50 to 60c per pound and domestic combing 35 to At least buy a flock of sheep at the close of harvest and let them glean the waste from the stubble fields. Raise a

crop of lambs for the spring market, and then fatten and sell the sheep, and net a good 100 per cent profit within the

It takes food to make wool, as well as to make flesh. If growing sheep only, or mainly, for wool, it is just as necessary to feed well as though the main object was mutton. A sheep kept on starvation rations, even a part of the time, will not yield a good fleece.

The price of wool should not influence a farmer overmuch in his decision as to keeping sheep, for if he has a good, large mutton sheep he is sure of a profit. He cannot always have things his own way, and should look at all sides of a problem.

Sheep will both feed and clothe man, which is more than can be said of other farm animals. Many level-headed farmers still believe in the poor, despised sheep, despite the low prices of recent years.

AUCTION.

All of our readers interested in beef cattle, especially the Herefords, commonly known as "Whitefaces," ought to be interested in the great closing out to be great closing out sale announced elsewhere in this issue. The offerings will consist of the entire registered herd known as the Rock Creek herd that was founded in the early '80's by Thomas J. Higgins, formerly of Council Grove, Kan.

The reader, if he will call to mind the Hereford cattle exhibits at the state fair circuit west of the Mississippi river in 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, will doubtless, call to mind the ground the ground the ground doubtless.

doubtless call to mind the great breeding and prize-winning bull, Beau Real 11055 by Anxiety 4th 9904 and out of Beau ideal 8th 9949. His extended pedigree discloses one of the best cominglings of prize-winning blood found in English or American Hereford history; not only this, but during the years mentioned above his first prize and sweepstakes winnings aggregate and sweepstakes winnings aggregate a stronger list than does that of any show yard king of his day and time and the visitor at the farm finds that the character of the females now in the herd is mainly due to his use at the head of the herd. For further particulars concerning the 250 pedigreed animals and the 300 high grades that combined make it the largest aggregation of Hereford cattle ever offered at one of Hereford cattle ever offered at one time under the sales block hammer. Consult the advertisement found else-where and send for a copy of the free

DR. FRANK C. TOOD. Practice Limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

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Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle

that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding of breeding purposes,

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Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market

G. W. SIMPSON.

WE. SKINNER.

General Manager.

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

National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. & G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

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You'll have if you fail to see the COTTON STATES and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the WORLL'S FAIR this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates

will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it. The COTTON BELT ROUTE is the direct line to Atlanta, and is the only line running two daily trains composed of Through C Jaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers from Arkansas and Texas to Memphis without change, where direct connections are made with through trains to Atlanta via three different routes.

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

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

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 Kentucky Star
 \$2 00 Brockwood
 \$3 00

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 2 00 R. H. Parker (spring of 1890)
 3 50

 King of Kentucky Whisky (red)
 2 500 F. C. Taylor whisky
 3 50

 New Port (barrel goods)
 3 00 Cld Crew
 4 00

 Proctor Knott
 3 00 Oyama Whisky
 4 00

 Kentucky Derby Sour Mash
 3 00 Montreal Rye
 4 00

 Melwood
 3 00 Rich Grain (spring of 1885)
 5 00

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