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THE FARM.

SOUTH FOR THE SOUTH. (The following address was recently delivered before the Arkansas State Horticultural association's meeting at Little Rock by Jeff Welborn of Kerr, Ark. Mr. Welborn is an old Texan who has recently moved across the line. His name and writing have been for many years "familiar as household words" to agricultural readers): The subject assigned me was "The Marketing of Potatoes. Having but little experience along this line I have with the consent of the association yesterday changed to the above head-

There is no saying truer than that "Necessity is the mother of invention," nor is there anything truer than that our misfortunes are often the step stones to a higher order of building. When the framed shantles of the new town burn out it materially hurts the owners for awhile and some go down beneath the blow, but the town outside of the burned district district is always benefited by rebuilding more durable edifices. In the year 1876 1 planted my first crop in the Red river bottom. On July 10 (same year) we gathered roasting ears for dinner in a We made just enough of all kinds of crops to pay the rents. The next year we gave up all of the place but 15 acres. This I cultivated with my own hands; my brother worked at a sawmill to keep us running. This idea came to me: "As I will turn every furrow myself I will find out what varieties are suited to our soil." So I sent out and bought a small quantity of every variety I saw advertised, some twenty-five varieties. To my ut-ter astonishment the Southern Gourdseed and Shoepeg gave the largest yield; and the farther north to where seed was obtained the lighter the yield and the greater the expense in harvesting and handling in every way. Then came the test in feeding. I found that our so-called chaffy southern varieties gave more meat per bushel. I was astonished. It cannot be that we have been losing at both bung and spigot all these many years we have been sending north for seed, corn but these experiments of eighteen years ago have stood the test of time; farmers' experience and experiment sta-tion experiments. After ten years thorough testing the agricultural press pulled me before the public against my earnest protestation. They threw open their columns to me, barely charging enough for advertising to pay for cost of composition and allowing me unlimited space in their columns. God bless this old guard, the agricultural press of the south, they have done wonders, they have suffered much. I have been behind the curtains with them for ten years. They are tried and true. They have stood at their posts when it looked black as midnight. I have quarrelled with some of them like the pet-ted child with its mother, but I love every one of them like I love my brother. How I wish the Southern Agricultural Press had been my theme; without them the south would still be sending north for their seed corn and would be growing nubbins as a consequence; but I thank them, as should every southern patriot that the day of nub-bins in the south has passed. In the summer of 1890 I saw that the price of to cast about me for another money crop. The Triumph potato was being discarded in Tennessee because northern prejudice. My people in Ten-nessee and Texas had been growing it for a number of years. I decided that It was all a hoax about just these fa vorite spots being suited to its growth, and after thorough investigation and some experience I was thoroughly convinced that it was a parallel case with sending north for seed corn, and so ex-pressed myself to my old friends, the

agricultural press of the South, and as usual had their assistance With one accord they said "come ahead; we will stay with you." The next August I acres; they were fine. I had learned from my corn and cotton experience that it was no easy job to pull people out of old ruts, and esto take hold of something which had proven a failure to them so many times, so I went about it in earnest. I paid out about \$3000 in getthe entire South covered with seed from this six acres. I don't think missed a county, and by the spring of 1894 my boom had run entirely over the agricultural press and myself. Our government experiment stations had gathered the lines and asked us old fogy farmers who belived in feeding plants at the roots to step out. tatoes are all carbon and all carbon taken into plants through their leaves." they say. Well, we have all seen the carbon plan blown away, and the second-crop potatoes got a black eye. Where the trouble comes in is trying to plant in all sections at the time. If Texas waits to plant sorn in the spring till time to plant in rkansas, they would make as signal a failure as they did last year in seconderop potatoes. The farther we go south In the spring time the sooner after Christmas we must plant our corn, cotton, etc. As we go south in the fall

we must sow turnips and all kinds of fall grain and grasses. Where is our guide? In the spring when we feel the balmy south breeze we say pring is here and we sow our oats, then plant our corn and so on. We are not going to plant with a northern blizzard blowing over us if we are little late, but when the change comes, as must from winter to spring growing weather. It would look foolish to tell a Nebraska farmer to plant his corn now because Texas is planting, or tell Texas farmers to wait until May because Nebraska farmers do. As sure as the change to spring from bleak winter comes so sure will the change from tropical heat and parched earth to temperate heat and moist soil come when the sun begins to drop back further south. While the winter breaks up earlier as we go south, the tropical heat holds out later in the fall. takes the warm air of the tropics longer to reach us as we go north and the cooling winds of the arctic regions. longer to reach us after the sun starts south in the summer as we go

The spring rains are brought about by the tropical aqua-laden winds the cool air as they travel As soon as this cool air is no nger met with, the rains cease, nights become almost as warm as the day, then dews stop. The atmosphere is full of water while the earth is pareling. But as sure as the south winds meet the cool air as it travels north in the spring it brings rain and dewy nights, that sure the wind coming south in the that sure the wind coming south in the latter part of summer meeting the hot water laden air will bring rain and dewy night. As sure as turnips, rye, barley, etc., sown on the return of the dewy nights of August and September will come, so will the potato if we have prepared our seed right and gotten our land rich and in proper condition. We will go it haphazerd if we make a crop of oats on a piece of land cut the oats

north, There is almost the same time

between winter weather and midsum-

mer drouth as between summer drouth

off and leave it naked for the sun to evaporate its nitrogen and carbonic acid, then a week or two before time to sow turnips plow the bottom out putting the trash down and sowing in nips. But if we commence plowing land in the spring deep and stop this deep plowing a month or so before time to sow and only cultivate the surface with the disc, harrow, etc., we will take turnips rain or no rain. The same is true of the second crop of potatoes, if our seed has been well cured and cut before planting. That is if our lands are well drained. When the potato has been well dried out it takes very little moisture to start it to sprouting. sum it all up in a nut shell, get the earliest potato, dig before vines die (this causes it to dry out faster). Place them where they will get light and air, but where no water will stand about them or the direct rays of the midday sun will strike them, such a place as under outhouses where dry, light and airy, or under shade trees or canvas. In from six to eight weeks they will look rusty and greenish and the eyes will show green sprouts starting. Soon as cool nights and showers come and your lan, is ready, cut just as we do for spring planting. I have all quartered spitting from bloom to stem end. Why is this fall crop seed better than northern seed? Just for the same reason that the farther north our seed potatoes are grown, the earlier they will come if only spring crop seed is grown, because as above stated, the further north the shorter the time between planting time and growing weather. If we plant with return of cool dewy nights we plant in growing weather and if our seed are well cured and greened they will come up quicker and grow off faster than any spring crop. To illustrate we plant the 14th of February our crop will be matured in about 130 days. If we plant the 1st of April our crop will mature in about 90 days. If we plant with the return of cool nights in August (or September further south) in rich, well prepared land, they will mature in 60 to 70 days. This of course is the secret of this earliness and not their unmature state so often alleged. Why is it they are all marketable while the spring grown seed bring so many small tubers Because this fall growing like the late

potato in the north has very few rains, consequently they set very full of tubers and they are all set at one time, after once set rains add to their size instead of setting new tubers if the plants are not stinted in growth or checked in some way. This is why this crop beats all others for marketable potatoes; 99 times in 100 the potatoes a failure in the south. The south can and must grow her own seed potatoes. It is just as much a losing at both bung and spigot to send north for seed potatoes, as it was for corn before the hard pull, the long pull and the pull altogether for southern grown seed corn for the south. Today the same hard pull is being made on these second crop potatoes. Every agricultural journal or magazine and many homestead and political papers that circulate among the ank and file of the farmers carry two to four inch advertisements of twelve leading varieties of second crop south-ern grown potatoes. But it is a fearful uphill pull with northern potatoes so cheap and last year's second crop so short, and with cotton on the boom, as it were, it is now settled that the advertised must go short. But the sails northern seed corn. We see now that this southern second crop seed, al-though small, is selling at double the

104 BUSHELS PER ACRE. Mr. J. A Baxter of Waveland, Shaw nee county. Kansas, who raised as high as 104 bushels of shelled corn per acre in 1895, furnishes the state board of agriculture the following account of it, together with some of his corn-

price of any northern grown seed.

raising methods in general:
"The portion of my crop giving a yield of 104 bushels of husked, well dried (56 pounds, shelled) corn per acre was five acres of 57 planted last year. My land is slightly rolling prairie and about a fair average of Kansas soil, with a hard, impervious subsoil. The five acres mentioned were at one end of a twenty-five-acre field, part of which had been in potatoes for two years and the last crop dug with a listing plow late in October, which was about equivalent to a deep fall plowing.

"In spring the ground was much like bed of ashes. It was then deeply plowed, made fine and smooth with plank drag and drilled the first week in May with a 'Farmer's Friend' planter of medium width, with a deep-grained yellow Dent corn; about the same quantity of seed was used as would have been if from three to somewhat ess than four grains had been placed in hills the ordinary distance apart common gang cultivators and hoed three times—the last hoeing after it had been finished with the cultivators. 'I am a strong believer in deep and thorough cultivation, and long since learned that a good crop of corn and a rank growth of cockle-burs, crab grass and similar weeds cannot occurrence the same ground at the same time. have not subsoiled for previous crops but last fall invested in a Perine subsoiler and used it on fifteen acres. I intend planting 100 acres in corn this Am subsoiling my fields the narrow way first (they are from 40 to 80 rods wide and 120 rods long), as deeply as four horses can do the work, at distances of 21-2 feet. Will then throw up the ridges crosswise of this with a listing plow, following it in each furrow with the subsoiler as deep as three horses can pull it, and drill the seed immediately in the track of the sub-This will leave the land sub-

'My whole crop for 1895 averaged only 57 bushels per acre, yet would have made 75 bushels but for an unfortunate invasion just at the critical time by an army of chinch bugs from an adjacent 30-acre field of oats. With proper treatment of our soils and thorough cultivation I am of the opinion that in all favorable seasons such as last we should raise from 75 to 100 bushels of 25 to 50 bushels. I am always land is very wet, and think many farmers make a serious mistake by working corn when the soil cleaves from the shovels in chunks. The sun is likely to then bake the ground and the growth loses its bright, healthy green

soiled in both directions.

and turns a sickly yellow.

Farmers in the vicinity of McLeod, Okla., have been considerably worried over the fact that Johnson grass seeds have been brought into the country, Meetings have been held at the different school houses and committees ap-pointed to wait on a local dealer, Mr. Rudloff, and see parties who have purchased any of the seed. The commit-tee bought what seed Mr. Rudloff had on hand, took it to the street, where it was saturated with coal oil and burn-A petition will be sent to Governor Renfrow asking him to issue a proclamation to the people of the Territory asking that they refrain from sowing any seed on their farms, and to deal-

ers asking that they will not keep any of the seed for sale. They hope in this manner to keep the obnoxious grass from getting a foothold in the Perritory. This is a move in the right direction, as many fine farms have been spoiled by the sowing of only a few acres of Johnson grass seed.

FLOUR FROM THE SORGHUMS. The great increase in production of non-sweet sorghums in the trans-Mis-souri territory and their heavy yields of seed or grain are causing not a little interesting investigation as to what various uses it can be put, and this is especially true in Kansas where a probably larger acreage of these crops is grown than in all the rest of the world. Within the yast year considerable attention has quietly been given to test-ing its milling and culinary qualities, and one roller milling company at Marquette, McPherson county, reports to Secretary Coburn of the state board of agriculture having ground not less than 1,000 bushels of kafir and Jerusa-lem corn for household uses.

From their experience these millers find that the Jerusalem corn "mills" to much the best advantage, and although the flour as at present made has not the extreme whiteness of that from wheat, Secretary Coburn vouches that it makes delicious biscults, muffins and griddle cakes, while the millers claim the kafir flour is not quite so desirable for bread, but makes an excellent pan-

Important developments in adaptability of these new grains for milling and food purposes seem likely in the near future. It is said that when ground on rolls by a gradual reduction process the bran is readily separated, but the difficulty of ridding the flour of its dark specks, so formidable from the cook's standpoint, has not yet been overcome.

The product of these grains is on the market to some extent as "Kafir-meal," "Kafir-flour," "Kaferina," "Kafir Graham," etc., and challenges comparison with any of the so-called "health" flours, at one-half or one-third their

The Country Gentleman thus answers an inquiring correspondent who had some idea of using Texas steers as work stock: "I advise D. W., not rashly to attempt to work Texas longhorns. We found them most intractable on our ranch. The better the blood the better the ox. Shorthorns, Angus, Herefords or (best) Devons make tractable and good oxen. The only good Texan is the dead Texan. Why will not tough little Mexican mules serve better? It takes a hard stroke of lightning to kill them, and are not slow as are the cattle. True, the Texans are active steppers; my opinion is that their activity would

NOTES OF HORSEMANSHIP. It is related of a prominent citizen of Arizona that he once met a prominent citizen of Montana on the neutral ground, of Colorado. The subject of bucking horses coming up, the promi-

be a grief to you rather a joy.

nent citizen of Arizona said:
"We have some very skilful riders
down in my country. This of course shows out particularly when they are breaking wild broncoes to ride. When an infuriated mustang, saddled for the are still to the breeze and will not be shortened until northern seed potatoes the south suffer the same fate as eye and watches his rider calmly roll first time, and rearing and bucking with and light a cigarette, it has an excellent effect on him, and usually he cools down, realizing the hopelessness

Then spoke the prominent citizen of "That will do very well, I dare say, for the comparatively mild and inoffensive horses of your southern latitude, but it has been found to have no influence whatever on our flerce and vicious beasts. But when one of our cowboys mounts a bronco for the first helps greatly to subdue the creature when, after he has leaped and pitched for fifteen minutes, he happens to glance back and finds his rider quietly shaving, holding a small mirror in one hand and the razor in the other, with the mug, hot water, and bay rum in a little basket on his arm. Ah, it's all in knowing bow, this subjugating a

Then the meeting of prominent citiens adjourned .- From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine.

The island of Cuba is at the present time attracting universal attention of Americans by reason of its people b ing engaged in a struggle for freedom and liberty. Following a line along its center, the island is 730 miles long and its average breadth is eighty miles 43,319 square miles, which is less than that of Illinois, the latter's area being 56,000 square miles. Cuba has a population of about 2,000,000, Creoles and mulattoes and free negroes.

How completely the sense of a sent-ence is altered by the ommission of an nitial letter is shown in the following current selections from various pa

"The conflict was dreadful and the enemy was repulsed with great cidents occasioned by skating on Taunton Lake, measures are being taken to put a top to it."

'When the president's wife entered the humble sitting room of the miner, she was politely handed a hair." "At a large dinner given last night a -nothing was eaten but the "A man was yesterday arrested on the charge of having eaten a cabman for demanding nore than his fare,"-

For scours in calves, a raw egg broken into their milk is the most effectual remedy. A piece of rennet soaked in milk is also good, but we prefer the raw egg.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE. San Antonio, Tex., April 14-17.
For the above occasion, the Missouri,
Kansas and Texas will sell tickets April 13 and 14 at rate of \$5 for the round trip, limited for return to April 19. In connection with this meeting, we will run a special train leaving Fort Worth at 8:35 a. m., April 14, where it will pick up the special car previously set out for decorative purposes, and arrive at San Antonio at 6 p. m. Those who prefer can use the regular train service on selling dates.

An extension of limit can be secured by depositing tickets with the agent of the terminal line at San Antonio, for the benefit of those who desire to participate in the excursion arranged for Mexico City (\$25 00), Monterey (\$5.50) and Corpus Christi or Aransas Pass (\$2.00.) round trip. Returning the special will leave San Antonio on the morning of April 18 and stop at Austin about two rours, so that delegates and visitors may view the capitol, take a street car ride to the great dam and have a sail on Lake McDonald.

J. C. COMER.

C. P. & T. A

SWINE.

PIG RAISING FOR PROFIT. The first essential in raising pigs for profit is the breed. I have found, for all practical purposes, that a cross from a Berkshire sow and a Poland-China boar gives the best results. This cross may not produce as large a hog as the Chester White or some other breeds, but for early marketing they cannot be excelled. I have had pigs seven months old without any extra care or feeding, dress 250 pounds and

The condition of the pigs will de-

pend to a great extent upon the care

given the sow before she farrows, which for a spring litter should be about the middle of March.

The sow's feed should be a warm slop consisting of bran and oil meal or roots with a little corn; too much corn should be avoided, as it has a tendency to produce fever in the system which is one of the causes of the sow destroying her pigs. For a few days after the pigs are born the sow's feed so as to be at full feed in about two

When the pigs are about three weeks old they will commence to eat a little and a separate apartment should be provided for them to run in and a shal-low trough with a little sweet milk in it will start them right. When the pigs are six weeks old they

can be weaned and the sow should be taken from the pigs, for they will do better when they are left where they are used to sleep and eat. This is the most important time in the raising of the pigs and great care should be taken in feeding them so that they improve right along.
Sweet mijk and middlings make ideal

feed with the addition of a little corn once a day. Whole oats is very good to produce bone. This feed should be increased as the pigs grow until about the 1st of September when they will be about five months old; at this time the new corn will be ready to use and should be fed stalk and all for a time until it gets woody and then husk it.

Corn should be given sparingly at first but increased daily until on full feed, which should be all the corn they will eat morning and evening with plenty of slop or water to drink. After six weeks of good feeding they should be ready for marketing and should weigh not less than 250 pounds. By breeding the sow three days after the pigs are weaned two litters of pigs may be raised a year.

CARE OF THE PIGS.
During the first three days of the pig's life he requires close attendance. A failure to give this attention usually results in the death of one or more of the youngsters. The sow and pigs should be disturbed as little as pos-sible for the first few days, but sufficient attention should be given to see that all the pigs suck, and if the stock is to be sold for breeding purposes it will often be necessary to treat the tails, of the young pigs to keep them from falling off. It is generally thought that this falling off of the tails is due cold and dampness. This is not so, as they suffer in the dryest September just the same. It is a disease, but one easily combated. We have found washing the tails in a strong solution of boro-glyceride most effectual, but any grease, especially if it has mixed with work. The application should be made once a day for the first three or four

During the first few days the pigs should be confined to the farrowing pen, or, at most, allowed to run small dry lot. Iney will do better to be confined to the lot until they are at the pig shows a disposition to eat he should be encouraged in so doing. A small place should be cut off from the mother, to enter, and in this little feed If the pigs are getting plenty of milk from the mother, as they will provided she is a good brood sow and is well fed, there is nothing better than soaked corn. Dry. hard corn will soon make their teeth sore. An abundance soaked corn should be provided, but what is left should be removed at least twice a day and fresh corn put in. If a little sweet skim milk can be given with care, we think it will add to the growth of the pigs. This may be continued until weaning time, when a de cided change becomes necessary. This is the most critical period of the pig's time largely depends his future use. fulness. If checked in his growth he will probably not recover soon enough to give the best results, whether kept for the breeding herd or to fill the It takes a genius to manage a

It certainly requires great care and a variety of good foods at least. With ground oats and shorts, or wheat, and freely fed, good results may be obtained, but it will be found much easier to grow good pigs if plenty of milk is obtainable. It is a mistake to suppose that a pig will get too fat. We must feed well if we are to get early maturity and the most profitable results. It is not wise to feed too many pigs together, not more than ten, and then only when these are about the same size and age, and when the trough is so constructed that any may eat without much interference Whatever the sort of trough used it should be kept clean and sweet Tait Butler, Mississippi Experiment

MAKING PORK OUT OF WHEAT. I herewith give an account of an ex-periment I made in feeding wheat to pigs without mixing any other grain with it. March I had five young Poland-China sows that I had bred to a boar that was a cross between a land-China and a Chester White, March the first sow had eleven pigs, and April 1 the other sow had eight pigs. (I was with them at the critical period and saved all the pigs.) On the day that the first sow had her pigs I began charging the pigs with the wheat-fed following August I had fed to the sows and their nineteen pigs seventy-five bushels of No. 1 wheat, and I then weighed the pigs and they averaged 115 pounds each. If you divide the seventy-five bushels of wheat by 19 (the number of pigs) you will find that each pig is charged with about four bushels of wheat. Hogs were quoted at \$5 per cwt. and wheat 55 cents per bushel, so you see I made \$1.43 per bushel out of my wheat by feeding it to my pigs. I attribute a good part of my success to the care I gave them and the way I fed the wheat. I ground it at home about as fine as ordinary corn meal, and what I fed to the sows was made into slop by mixing about one gallon of skimmilk per day and enough water to make it into thin slop. (I would have used more milk M I had had it.) I got the little pigs started to eat as soon as I could. At first I wet the chop with a little milk to get them started, but as soon as I had

wheat to them dry, thereby compelling them to chew it and have it thoroughly mixed with the saliva before oughly mixed with the saliva before the entered their stomachs, thereby alding digestion so that I believe that every ounce of wheat fed dry was converted into pork. It was so thoroughly digested that a chicken would not pick at their droppings. They had free access to running water, and after the second week in April they ran on pasture composed of clover, timothy and blue grass. Neither the sows nor the pigs got one particle of any other grain

I did not make this test to see how many pounds of gain I could make in a given time, but to see how many pounds of pork I could make out of a bushel of wheat. I charged the pigs with what the sows are until the pigs were weaned.-Correspondence Nation-

On January 1, 1895, there were 45,-892,808 hogs in the country, valued \$217,857,071, or an overage value of \$4.96 each. On the same date in '96 there were 42,842,759 hogs, valued \$186,-590,745 529,745, or an average of \$4.35 each. In other words, there was a shrinkage in the number of hogs during the year 1895 of 1,049,949, and in value the decrease was \$31,327,326. Here again is a decided decrease in values along side of a decreased supply, giving the lie quantity of hogs that makes their price so low. To have kept pace with the increase of population there should have been at least a million and a quarter more hogs at the beginning of '96 than the year before so that relatively the supply is over two and a quarter millions short, yet there is a loss of value of the sum named above. situation any way we may there will yet be nothing found to justify the claim that the abnormally low prices of the past few years are due cessive production. But that theory is being abandoned very rapidly. The facts are too much for even the hard

Fred Boydea, in relating his experi-nce in the hog market last week, tells the following: "I had a load of hogs last week that were six-years old, and the most measly lot I ever handled they were mangy, carried many ulcers, and where there was any bair on their bodies, it was long, coarse and ropy. They the property of a pair of rich fermers, brothers, who in 1893 were bid \$8 per 100 for the lot; they would not take the price, but turned them out on grass, and put them up again on feed, as they had become thin on the grass rations alone; another year rolled around, and they had their pets, in the meantime feeding them corn that cost 68c per bushel, and all along on high-priced corn; but when this year came around they concluded to sell, sending the lot of overgrown, dime-museum curiosities to Boyden, which, after a day or two, he was enabled to get \$3.75 for the beasts, a loss of \$4.25 per 100 pounds on the price, and all the corn fed. I claim for this the largest loss on record for one load of hogs."-Chicago Evening Journal.

shells and opaque understanding of its

A GOOD SUGGESTION. In the tenth and eleventh annual reports of the bureau of animal industry just issued by the department of agristock hogs. J. B. Matthews of Taylor, carefully, says that most of the hogs ipped into western Iowa from Illinois Nebraska have been af fected with disease. He says: "It is my opinion that if the stock cars were properly cleaned and disinfected, and instead of unloading such hogs in the pens where other hogs have been daily unloaded, they were put into pens separate from the fat hog pens kept for the purpose of penning stock hogs alone, then they would not contract disease and the stock hog trade could conducted profitably to the shipper and the purchaser.

There may be a better food fo oung pigs than skim milk and whea middlings—three pounds of the forme to one of the latter—but it will b hard to find. It is just as good for breeding sows as for plgs. But in addition to this mixture the sows need plenty of green pasturing.

It is reported that hog cholera raging in England. For four weeks of January 486 outbreaks were reported accordance with the diseases of animal act, as against 354 in 1895 and 245 in 1894. The number of swine slaughtered as diseased or exposed to infection was 6811 this year, compared with 1979 the first four weeks of 1895, and 3662 the same time in 1894.

At the Kansas station 100 pounds o meal from corn and cob ground to gether, while it required 670 pounds pure corn meal to make 100 pounds of pork. The Maine station also finds that 100 pounds of corn and cob meal will produce just as much pork as 100 pounds pure corn meal. Stephen Faville, a leading Wisconsin agriculturist, says he has never made re than 600 pounds of pork from an acre of corn, while he has made over 800 pounds of pork from an acre of

There is something more in ou swine-breeding industry than in buy magnitude and of importance, so much so, indeed, that few will compare of importance, so with it. Cull out the horsemen you know, the cattle breeders, the corn growers or the wheat producers, and more net money than the successful

swine breeder.

The successful swine breeder, how ever, has to be a man of affairs and master of his own business; and the farmer who is this, all of this, no mat ter what department he follows, is retty sure to be a success.

This suggests the thought that suc cess is in the man, as well as in the business; and it is true. There are men in all lines of business, hundreds of them; and the many fail to make a success of it, whilst the few succeed in making both fame and for-

come to him, because he has laid the foundation and both bought and bred the best; but nobody knows it; hardly his next-door neighbors. He has never learned the value and the power of printers' ink, and breeds on and on, increasing his herd only for the stock

Another has reversed this and has learned the value of printers' ink has been careless in the breeding of his stock, is no correspondent, a noor salesman, and can neither sell by letter or in person, and then expects his advertisement to do all the work. A great stock paper that reaches the stock breeders of every state in the Union, or nearly so, necessarily exerts a large influence; but when it has carried one's advertisement to these distant farms and stock breeders. taught them all to eat I fed the ground | work is at an end. It has done what it |

could with both zeal and earnestness The remainder must be done by the man advertising. He has to write well describe thoroughly and accurately and put his case with all the intelligence possible. He has to follow this up. If one letter doesn't bring the customer than the customer and the customer than the customer th tomer, he must try again. Indeed, when his advertisement has brought a customer, he must do all that remains to be done.-Coleman's Rural World.

MEXICO.

President Simpson Talks of Her Stock Business.

This morning Mr. G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth stock yards returned from a trip to Galveston, Tex., Chihuahua, Mexico City, Tampico and other cities of Mexico. Mr. Simpson feels elated over the results of his trip through our sister republic as he has learned many things which will prove highly beneficial to him in a live stock way. reporter and When seen by a reporter and asked what he thought about the importation of Mexican cat-

ffe, Mr. Simpson said: "There are not enough cattle in Mexico to affect the cattle market of the United States by importing them here. Many of the cattle of that republic go to the City of Mexico for consumption, to Yucatan and other southern places, while many and other southern places, while many of them goes through the port of Tam pico. There are many cattle in the state of Chihuahua, many of which will be imported to this country. Cattle are all in the best of health "The people are way behind in the hog industry. What few hogs they do have are tame and are led around by a string or rope tied around their necks or the fore part of their body. Pigs are taught to lead when they are little, are taught to lead when they are little, just like a horse is. They have no such a thing as a pig pen. The habitations which many of the lower class live in are no better than hog pens themselves. It is amusing to see them on markets in the cities. Every man leads his hog to the market place, where the gardeners soil their onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables, and after he has his hog or hogs on the market he commences to cry out what he has for sale. Some of them lead as many as half a dozen hogs on the markets. That half a dozen hogs on the markets. That is a good country for Texas hogs if we could only get a low tariff. If we could only get Mexico to admit hogs and hog produce with as low tariff as

we charge to admit their cattle, it would be a fair deal.
"The intelligent Mexicans want to cultivate trade with the United States. They have very rich farming lands and wealthy mines undeveloped. er the Texas line you go the better you will find the country developed and the more advanced the people in their "What can you give the public about

this new packing house which is soon to be located here?" was the next ques-tion put to Mr. Simpson. He said: "We have always said that we would not stop until we had another large packing house at this place. We have been working on it for some time. Of course the packing industries have been crippled the last few months by low produce market. But there will be another packing house soon, When we realize that Texas now ranks third state in the number of hogs rais-Last year it was fourth. I Texas crowds Missourl as a close third. This fact shows what a certain gentieman who came to the state con-vention said about Texas hogs. He said that one county in Illinois had as many hogs as the whole state of Texas. There are more hogs in Texas This will undoubtedly great packing center of the South. It will also be a great exportation point The cattle Mr. Thompson shipped to Liverpool made him good returns and

"What Texas needs is two good shipping ports—Galveston and New Or-leans. We can get better rates from this state to Europe by having two shipping points than by shipping from Galveston alone. It is to her interests to have two.

Mr. Wilson is still shipping to foreign

was in Galveston yesterday and they told me they have twenty-two feet of water over the bar and before January, 1897, they will have twentyfour feet. They have \$1,700,000 of the appropriation yet to expend upon the

"I will tell you what we want now, is a law tariff on our hogs shipped to Mexico. I was talking with Jose Castillo, one of the largest pork packers in the City of Mexico and he told me he would be glad to buy his hogs at Fort Worth if the tariff could be reduced. It would be a great thing for this market if they did. They could save on the freight which they have to pay from Kansas City and St. Louis. Senor Castillo told me he would visit Fort Worth some time this year and look into this matter. They are just as anxious to reduce the tariff on American hogs as we are to have the tariff reduced. I will have more to tell you about this tariff on our hogs in a few weeks."

Mr. Simpson was accompanied on his trip by his family and a party of Bos-

The entire party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Simpson, Miss Carrie Simpson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hibbard, all of Biston; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Simpson of Chicago, Mr. A. F. Breed and Mrs. S. B. Breed of Lynn, Mass. They traveled in a special car—Riva. The party leaves tonight for Chicago and then to

ONE FARMER'S PLUCK. A Minnesota farmer named Hines, who owned nothing but a quarter section of mortgaged land and a spavined that the country was being robbed by railroads, and that the farmers must build a road of their own. He started out. The farmers did not have any money with which to subscribe for stock, but they pledged so many days' work on the road. Others made a gift of the right of way. Still others went into the woods and cut out the ties. Farmer Hines was much ridiculed when he started his agricultural road, ne has stuck manfully to his task, and be actually built. He has 150 miles of right of way, pledges for the earthwork, ties enough to cover the line, and now in New York, negotiating bonds for the rails and rolling stock. road will run from Duluth west through the Red river valley into North Da-kota, opening up a new section of coun-

A very odd wedding occurred a few days ago at the residence of Rev. Mary T. Whitney in Boston. The groom was Rev. Carl G. Horst, the pastor of the Second Uniterian church of Athol, Mass. The bride was Miss Emily Ait-kin of Boston and the officiating miner of the bride. Cases where a father marries his daughter are not infre-quent, but this is, perhaps, the only instance on record where a mother has married her daughter.

APRIL, 1880.

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

breed from ewes that were win-born, and of employing also were twin-produced, it er of any flock-master to get bers of twins than he would e likely to do," says the Ag-urnal. "Nor is this all, for aster must be a good keeper to favor large increases, me breeds of sheep are nat-productive than others, the Dorset Horns being prob e should be a large percentto ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself on his shepherd. The latter and good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over d, but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or e, beyond placing, with the meent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is n to old shepherds to be one omoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not ins to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a n their flocks which, as a found to be those who either arms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general stem is often the rule. Shep-owerless under such masters have no encouragement to st of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ether can the best results ood shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has the master should take care him, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on n from youth to old age, or was customary to find this in a trand middle of the present although agricultural lam about more than formerly, rvants are still to be found, shepherds take the greatest terest in the welfare of the hey have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it idered to include the pro triplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it is developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring upmerally imparts the milk-bear-neval to the other howequal to the other, howalmost invariably, but it must titted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, eswhen they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should be the constitution of the second strains of the second seco rly supplied both to ewes a ngle lambs they should have an aving a satisfactory succes-r crops, and by making pro-age to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

e a century ago, but when a ar author on veterinary prac-that the brain bladder worm d the disease known as a is due to hereditary origing lambs become affected Breeder. The curious things lingly curious things in that a tapeworm sh scharge from the intest ne grass and the multitude of ned in it should somehow get tomach of a sheep, either on or the hay made from it, and e eggs should mature from reatures that are found in ladders in the brain of the cause disease of which the otom is giddiness, due to the brain of these bladder very strange. It is by the so than many other thin n in the life of an animal, however, wholly discharge ninds the belief that any lives into existence without bether it be an animal or a that these changes of a worm than the changes which et undergoes, as from a but-g into a caterpillar, this into a own thing like a dried, curled-into them into the ect that flits among the flowon the nectar during its ner life, the purpose of which lay its eggs to reproduce its d then die and disappear. But form is a veritable pest of the thousands of sheep pine and e of them without the shepring anything of the cause ife in the sheep's brain, would de year were it not for feeding on the sheep he disease caused by this se immature worms

explanations of various dis-taffect sheep, and of which the wledge is indispensable for suc-eatment. We may excuse mis-

TRANSFERS OF The following is a transfers of Jersey as parties since re week ending Decem

R) AND

week ending December of the ported by the Americal Club. No. 8 West Samuel New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGWAY.

BULLS

Grace's Solo, 37,554—W.

Hamilton, Webberville, T.

Harry Branch, 32,436—J.

Mrs. A. Willemin, Raisin Harry Flagg, 41,566—W.

to W. T. Henson, Wills F. Ile of St. Lambert, White to W. N. Murph Tex.

Loonette's Free Silver Gray to G. W. McDona

Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezu . Haywood to J. C. 1 shall. Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L.

Sallie Fair, 62,660-3. I.W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187-to W. E. Johnson, Millie Susle Kilgore, 109,146 Bro. to J. L. Thompson. Tenny Kilgore, 109,692— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Willie Howard, 102,001— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, N. Willie Howard, 102,001— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, I Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. C

Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaster China Grove, 42,261—Mr son to J. M. Cardwell, L Colonel Harry, 42,001—A Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L: Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 27056 coro Lambert, 37055—Somery to W. V. Elsell, I. Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976—sey to S. L. Burnap, Aust Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277-to W. A. Northington, S. Tourentor, F. of Lawn

Howard, Quanah.

Tormentor F. of Lawn,

Foster to R. W. Willia

COWS AND HEI Anna Field. 93,241—Est Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892— to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616— to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108-W. E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Bonnie Signaldina, 10 Wright to J. M. Lang, N Calico Landseer, 108,740 kins to S. L. Burnan, Au Clars, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Poris, 109,178 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dempsey to S. L. Burna

Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin.

Favorite Daisy, 93,831—V to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv Ferris Signal, 109,365—J A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-chett to M. B. Hastain, A Golden May, 73,511-Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—1 P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Joel's Bessie F., 108.954

Joel's Calico, 108,613-E to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.5 precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107.094 to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogts, 109
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katle Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville. D. C. Darroch, Kerrville.
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109.2
precht to H. H. McBride.
Kitty S. H., 62.084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phail
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride.
Laura Clement, 65.361—
to H. H. McBride, O'Dani
Laurctte Rioter, 109.207
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Leslie Signal, 105.910—Te
& Hardin to Parks & Park
Lois Lowndes, 100.289— Lois Lowndes, 100,289—to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hud

Lyndall, 109.505—H. Hud Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal, 109.38

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash,
Mary Annersly, 94.110—W.

to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil,
May Amber, 109.181—J.

W. A. Northington, Span,
Melrose Marden, 79.75

Harris to Parks, & Parks,
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18

to W. A. Northington, Sp.
Mittle Gray, 110.023—B.
J. D. Gray, Terrell. J. D. Gray, Terrelt.
Monarch's May, 109,
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nasi
Orange Pearl II., 89,222 ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64,673—Parks & Gill. Nach.

& Gill. Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Galnesvil
Persian Nora, 107.826—J.
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Queen Marjoram, 109.690—
der to E. P. Bomar, Galness
Ressedene May, 60.685—J.
J. C. McClelland, Thornton
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terred
Bardin to Parks & Parks, S
Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Tris & Hardin to Parks &
nis.

Shellie, 92.024—W.
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Poets, 109.206—
Precht to H. H. McBride, O'
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W
der to E. P. Bomar, Galnesy
The Young Widow, 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'De
Tommie Montgomery, 109. Shellle, 92,024-W. J. Owen

Tommie Montgomery, 103 au
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64 700
Ponder to E. P. Romar Gai
Vic Scales Posis, 105 206—
Precht to H. H. McReide, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105 315—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nis.

Widow's Little Bahy Abhott to H. H. MaRe Ysleta Pozis H. 109, to W. A. Northineton Zingara Pogis, 84,968—W to P. P. Borner, Gainesvil Zula Landseer, 87,196—W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi CATTLE.

BLACKLEG PREVENTION.
Texas Stock and Farm Journal:—As
your paper has been full of cures for
blackleg I want to offer one, although blackleg has almost ceased. We lost eighteen head of calves. A Missouri man came along and told us to rowell all our calves. We did this and never lost another calf. I think this the simplest remedy of all. We took small rome and run knife through the dewland. rope and run knife through the dewlap and run rope through and tied the ends together with stay wire. It takes about eighteen inches of rope. The following parties tried this and never lost a calf after they rowelled their calves: Hop-kins & Conatser, Vas Stickley, A. Hance, W. H. Hopkins, Join Cooper, James Mabon, T. D. Hobart. All reside in this county and their post office address is Canadian. I don't offer this as a cure after the calf has taken black-leg, but a preventative. This is not as big a job as people imagine. Six of us rowelled 300 calves in one day. Hoping this may profit some of your readers.

J. H. HOPKINS. Canadian, Texas.

CATTLEMEN'S POLITICAL INIQUI-TY IN OPPOSING MEXICAN CAT-

At the Fort Worth cattle raisers' meeting, the small men were duly in-doctrinated that it was a political sin to say one word against Mexican dogles. That the whole measure was one of tariff, and therefore not fit to be discussed by that association. Nine out of every ten men who attended that convention were in favor of excluding Mexican cattle, but the cattle speculaters controlled the machinery and put it in motion, and before the cattle raisers comprehended the true situa-tion the battle was lost. By Secretary Morton's ruling and the present low import duty, every cattle raiser in Texas has been robbed of from \$3 on a calf to \$10 on every steer by a political combine; and yet when these men at-tempt to better their condition, they are met with the old gag: "politics. The beneficial effect of any organization is known in prospecity and peace to a majority of its members. The case was reversed at Fort Worth, for the settlement of the question meant peace to the officers and prosperity to the Mexicans and speculators, and an empty purse to nine-tenths of its members .- Amarillo Champion.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Major Burgess, the well-known shorthorn breeder of Blue Mound Farm, this county, informed the Journal a few days ago that there was considerable interest being developed lately in Polled Durhams, and that he was now handling them in connection with his other stock. The following on this subject is clipped from the Indiana Farmer:

&'A correspondent asks some questions about Polled Durham cattle. The Shorthorn high grade muly cow was taken as a basis of the breed red in color. These cows were bred to pure bred Shorthorn bulls for several crosses, keeping only the heifers that were most promising in this course of breeding. The third cross helfers were bred to a third cross Polled bull, in breeding slightly only. Then the in-bred heifers so produced were then again bred to pure Shorthorn bulls, keeping and breeding in turn only the best of the results of this cross, and so the Polled Durhams were produced. They are generally good milkers.

Three years ago two men who have been breeding for 12 years in the same line united their small herds and formed a partnership, and have had their stock on exhibition several times. In 1888, at the Centennial, held at Columbus, O., they exhibited ten head, that attracted considerable attention among in 1889 they exhibited 11 head, and also and took second prize at Franklin, O., fords. From this, it is plainly seen that these cattle are in a fair way to take an established rank among the popular breeds of the day. This herd can now show three and four crosses of Shorthorn blood and all hornless. Of course there is an occasional hornedcalf dropped, but it is discarded at once. When the Polled sire is used there is but little trouble with the horns. The head of this herd is a fine red animal four years old; weight, 2,225 pounds, and in breeding him to the horned cows of the neighborhood, he gets 75 per cent of his calves hornless,

BEEF AND BEEF. The drift these days is toward early maturity and lighter weights in beef eattle, and so marked is this tendency that it is difficult to procure the thick rib roasts and massive juicy steaks which were once the pride of the butcher and the delight of the epicure. In fact, there are a good many people who have seldom, if ever, had the opportunity of tasting what the old-timer would characterize as "beef as is beef." We have been eating beef this week, however, which is a delicious recall of earlier days. Cut from wellfinished carcasses, which dressed over 1,500 pounds, fed through a not too protracted period, it has a kind of melt- inyour-mouth quality, a toothsome ripeness, which in these latter days is un-

> Bad dreams dis tress the man whose digestion is out of order. Constipation creates more dreams than are in the infernal regions. People who are troubled with constipation sleep badly and restlessly. Sometimes they cannot sleep at all, and when they do sleep, the dreams come. It doesn't take so very long to wear a man out with that sort of thin. He gets up in the morning feeling worse than he did when he went

to bed. He is listless and without energy. The chances are he is dizzy, has "heartburn," palpitation, sees black spots before his eyes, has headache and is bilious. What nousense it is to let a condition of that sort continue. Nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world comes from constipation and neglect of it. It is a simple thing to cure if you go about it right. It's a bad thing and a serious thing if you don't take the right medicine. Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are designed for the cure of constipation. The "Pellets" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic. Everybody who has ever used them has a good word for them. They have prevented more sericus illness than any other remedy ever sold. Druggists sell them, and any homest druggist will not to be a seried to the series of the

aell you something else.
Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is the greatest family doctor book ever published. It explains human physiology and the laws of life and health in plain yet and the laws of life and health in plain yet scientific language. It has had a tremendous sale 680,000 copies at \$1.50 cach, bound in cloth. The present free edition is the same in all respects except that it is bound in strong manilla paper covers. A copy will be absolutely given away to anyone who sends 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association. No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

and an honest druggist will not try to

comfortably rare. It is to be feared that the effort for early maturity, which has been made compulsory through lack of profit, is to too great an extent at the expense of quality in the product. The feeder who makes his business pay, though, can hardly afford the deliberate processes which secure the most perfect results.—National Stockman and Farmer.

ARIZONA ITEMS. P. J. Towner of Las Vegas has been eppointed cattle inspector for Celorado, with headquarters at Raton, N. M. The Champion Cattle Company's round-up-known as the CA bar-will begin April 1 at the mouth of Bonita creek. They will gather steers and work up the Gila river, both sides,

to the York Ranch.

The Defiance Cattle Company of Rochester, N. Y., whose range is in Apache county, and known as the Spur ranch, advertises their entire plant for sale in a Montana paper. The held was located in 1886, and started with 1,800 heifers, since which time they

have branded 12,000 calves. The largest sale of range cattle reported for a long time is that of the A1 bar brand, 14,000 head, located near Flagetaff, Ariz, by Ellis Wainwright the capitalist and brewer of St. Louis, to the Kensas City Live Stock Com mission Company, the terms of which

are private. The Y brand of cattle ranging in Arizona and New Mexico, the proper-ty of Hurst, Black, Kiehve & Wiley, which for the past year or such a matter were in the hands of a receiver, were sold recently for \$10 a head. This herd numbered 20,000 head, and was one of the largest sales made in the southwest for some time, amounting to almost a quarter of a million of dollars. The price paid was a good one, considering the fact that practically no steer cattle remain, everything of a suitable age having been sold last year. The cattle will all be removed .- Southwestern Stockman.

CATTLE DAMAGE SUIT. Newlin Bros. & Dwight, cattle dealers of Childress have brought suit against the Texas and Pacifi Railway company for the total amount of \$1,995.50 for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of representations made by Page Harris, general livestock agent of the defendant company, which representations, it is alleged, induced plaintiffs to ship 642 cattle over the Texas and Pacific from El Paso to Big Springs. The cattle com-ing originally from Wilcox, Ariz., which point is north of their destination in childress county. Plaintiffs allege that they had been guaranteed safe passage across said quarantine line by Harris, but that when the cattle reached Big Springs and were unloaded such per-mission was for some time refused them; that in the meantime cattle had depreciated in value; that a portion of the shipment had to be sold in Big Springs at a reduction, and that others were afterwards sold at their destination at a reduction, that considerable xpense was incurred by reason of the delay, and the stock damaged further by reason of being left on a sidetrack without food or water for twelve

DEHORNING. A correspondent of the County Gen-

tleman says: "I do not agree with the statement hat calves dishorped with potash must be operated on by the time they are our days old. I have dishorned all my calves in this way for several years, and have usually postponed it till they were about four weeks old. I believe the best time to be when two weeks old, for by this time they have learned to drink and got a start to grow. I would not use liquid; it is more expensive, and there is danger of its spreading and making a large sore. I sent for a bott ! of the liquid dishorner which cost, if I remember right, 75 showed them at several county fairs, cents, and the only calf I used it on straggled when it began to burn, and and also at Hamilton, O., when shown in open competition with four herds of Shorthorns and two herds of Herea staring, disfigured look, and it barely escaped putting the eye out. A stick of caustic potash that costs a nickel, and can be had at any drug store, is a deal better and safer. find it necessary to cut the hair off at all, but wet it with warm water, and minute of rubbing with the potash osens the hair so that it comes off. would not have a cow with borns on my farm, as since I have dishorned seven cows drink at once from a trough that one monopolized before."

CATTLE A YEAR AGO AND NOW. Receipts of cattle at the four leading western markets from January 1 to February 29, 1896, were 843,767 against 824,892 corresponding time of 1895, showing a gain of 18,875. For the first two weeks of this month the receipts were 176.178 against 179,700 same time last

year, a falling off of 3522. Thus, while the supplies of cattle on the four leading markets for the past two-weeks of March were smaller, we find that the top prices at Kansas City, compared with corresponding week

days of 1895, were: Menday, March 2......\$4 15 \$5 25 Tuesday, March 3 4 25 5 65
Wednesday, March 4 4 35 5 60
Thursday, March 5 4 35 5 80
Friday, March 6 4 37 1-2 5 50
Saturday, March 7 4 10 5 85
Monday, March 9 4 15 5 25

decline in top prices of beef steers during the first two weeks of March amounted to \$1.25@1.27. 1-2 per cwt., while the receipts of cattle at Kansas City were 9095 less than same time in 1895, or total receipts of 45,156, against 54,251 corresponding weeks of last year, as previously stated, and receipts of cattle at the four leading markets were

3252 smaller.
There is a curious fact, and which cannot be explained on any other hypothesis than the confidence of investors, that cattle taken by stocker and feeder buyers have sold at prices much closer to beef steers than last year and in some instances they have outbid the buyers of slaughterers. Take last week as an instance, and it will be found the difference in the top prices of beef and feed steers was 25@30 cents per cwt., while a year ago it was \$1.65 @1.50, or more than four times as much. Does the difference in the price of feed a year ago and now warrant that? The corn is in the country and the argument probably is that it will be found to be more remunerative to feed it to cattle than either to crib it

or sell at present prices. On the ranges the sale of cattle there do not exhibit but little difference from what they were a year ago at this time.—Kansas City Packer.

Professor Georgeson of the Kansas State Agricultural college has had on foot at the experiment station at Manhattan, Kansas, twenty steers which were divided into four lots of five each, and each lot treated differently. The cattle were sold at Kansas City last week by Clay Robinson & Co., who furnish full particulars, as follows, which should be of interest to feeders:

There were four lots of cattle of five head each: head each:

Lot 1 contained five head, weighing here 7630 pounds, for which we obtained \$4.10 per cwt., were fed indoors of barn on a ration of 15 pounds of corn meal, 4 pounds of bran and four pounds of oil meal per day, with roughness of cut corn stalks and alhere 7639 pounds, for which we obtained \$4.10 per cwt., were fed indoors of barn on a ration of 15 pounds of corn meal, 4 pounds of bran and four pounds of oil meal per day, with roughness of cut corn stalks and alfalfa hay of about five pounds of stalk

and six pounds of alfalfa daily, and made a gain of 406 pounds each in 140 days.

Lot 2 was fed in barn on corn meal

and corn fodder, being given all they would eat each day; weighed here 6920 pounds, and brought \$4 per cwt., made an average gain of 289 pounds in 140

Lot 3 was fed in barn alongside the other lots, only on ear corn and corn fodder in whatever quantity they wished; weighed here 6830 pounds, and made an average gain of 229 pounds in 140 days.

Lot 4 was fed in open yard on exactly the same feed, that consisted of ear corn and corn fodder, as lot 3; weighed here 6810 pounds, and made an average gain of 217 pounds in 140 days.

Thus it is seen in these experiments that lot 1, which was given the ration of corn meal, bran and oil meal in the proportions given above with roughness of corn stalks and alfalfa hay, made decidedly the best gain, gaining an average per day of nearly three pounds each; lot 2 making the next best gain, and there practically being but little difference in the gain between only twelve pounds each and that in favor of lot 3, which was fed in the barn as against lot 4, which was fed in the open yard.

LESS CATTLE IN NEW MEXICO. Secretary La Rue, of the sanitary board of New Mexico, in his report to Governor Thornton, gives some interesting facts relative to the cattle and sheep industries of that territory. Mr. Da Rue says that in New Mexico there are not more than one-third the number of cattle that were there five years ago. This is due to the general pression of the live stock business, uncertain condition of the ranges etc. But a revival of the industry is etc. But a revival of the industry is expected and a return of something like old times. Mr. La Rue says that coming twos sold recently at \$16.75, and threes at \$21, which are regarded as strong prices. The grade of cattle in New Mexico is being constantly improved by the importation of blooded bulls and the general quality of the cattle in that territory is already much improved. Another thing wihoh encourages the New Mexico stock man is the fact that the sheep from that territory are in much demand and are eagerly sought after by feeders. In fact, a large number of New Mexican sheep have been taken to Texas this season and fed.

OKLAHOMA CATTLE QUARANTINE The Governor of Oblahoma has agreed to adopt the government Texas fever line in reference to this territory and will issue a proclamation to that effect. He had already appointed a territory veterinarian and a cattle regulations are enforced. The Live Stock association appointed a committee to co-operate with the territory authorities and protect the country from cattle south of the quarantine line, and it is said that the territory law will be strictly enforced.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The livestock sanitary board of New Mexico has quarantined against Mexican cattle, leaving 2,500 head of Mexican cattle on the line at Palomas, opposite Deming. The New Mexico board charges that the Mexican cattle have Texas fever, and that importers have been burning such as died with the fever to prevent the detection of the sence of the disease.

Captain Charles Davis, collector of customs for the El Paso district, denies that there is any Texas fever among the cattle of that section of Texas and state of Chihuahua. But he says that "black leg" is killing a number of the fattest cows, as it does every spring when grass begins to sprout. Hereafter all cattle shipped out of Mexico will pass through El Paso.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS. Great Britain took from this country the first two months of this year 71,133 cattle for food as compared with 41,130 in 1895. On the other hand, our exports of sheep have fallen off, the number sent in two months this year being 70,857, or 36,000 less than last year. The Argentine Republic furnished Great Britain with 11,284 cattle and 49,172 sheep during the above time, large increases over last year's consignments. Of fresh beel there were imported 431,-216 cwt., and of mutton 484,933 cwt.; bacon, 833,326 cwt.; hams, 431,216 cwt. in each case showing large increases over 1895.

One hundred and sixty cars of beef cattle passed through Ennis on March 31, and forty-five cars the following day, en route to Chicage and St. Louis

ANTI-TEXAS CATTLE FEELING. It is reported that there is an organization of settlers along the Kansas line to resist the driving of southern cattle into the Osage reservation from Davidson or Silverdale, Kan.

The movement of cattle from San Angelo to the Indian Territory com-menced Sunday, when M. B. Pulliam loaded and shipped a train load and a second train load yesterday. The railroad agent reports having received orders up to this for 1,700 cars.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta has just sold to John Gibson of the Creek Nation, 5000 three and four-year-old steers which will be shipped beginning tomorrow. Mr. Carver will ship 7000 cows and speers from East Texas at the same time to his pasture in the Nation and 7000 two-year-old steers from Central Texas to Henrietta to take the place of the threes and fours sold Mr.

A recent note from the Bureau of Animal Industry calls attention to the different conditions under which American and Australian cattle are shipped. The former are carried in specially built and equipped steamers, under the direction of qualified government in-spectors, and the bullocks shipped are not wild like those of Australasia. The case is cited of the steamer Angus, which arrived at Deptford last month after a 79-days' voyage, with the loss of nine-tenths of her cattle cargo. animals were so thrown about and bruised that they died at the rate sometimes of 30 or 40 a day

R. Watkins of Gainsville martistad cattle at St. Louis this week, including 1396-pound steers at \$3.70, and J A. Watkins, Valley View, Texas keted 1367-pound steers at \$3.70. Watkins, Valley View, Texas, mar-G. F. Purcell & Son of Reeds, Tex.. marketed 1208-pound steers at \$3.60 and 1075-pound steers at \$3.40 at St. Louis market.

The Waggoner, Texas steers, 1217-pounds average sold at \$3.20, against \$3.35 for 1271-pound steers Monday at St. Louis. Mr. G. W. Long of Ector, Tex., was

here today with seven cars of cattle and one car of hogs. He had with him Charley Miller and John Buckley. Barrett Smith, a colored man, was in charge of three cars for J. H. Parra-more of Abilene, Tex. This train came via the Merchants bridge and met with a collision near the yards. All of the men were bruised up but not seriously. They are all thankful to be alive.-St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.

Colonel W. A. Fitch. United States collector of customs, with headquarters at Eagle Pass, Tex., has been notified that the board of appraisers has sus-



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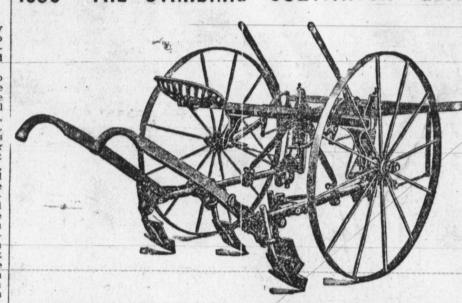
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DALLAS, TEXAS,

been taken to Mexico in a poor condition and fattened there they became subject to duty on account of their increased value. The board sustained both rulings. The importers will appeal the case to the courts. The action of the board in this case reverses many decisions.

Oscar Asburn, a well-known stock-man of the San Pedro, reports a big cattle sale at Benson, Ariz., to the Bloom Cattle company of Trinidad, Colo. One-year-olds sold for \$9.50 per head; two-year-olds for \$12.50 and three-year-olds \$15; 2,325 changed hands. They were bought for June dellvery. Fenchler Bros, of El Paso sold to Harrington & Pierce of Midland 2,500

head of stock cattle located near Mid-

land at \$12 per head.

Lee J. Good of Maverick shipped about 1,700 head of steers to the Indian Territory from Coke county last week. W. L. Gatlin shipped about 1,000 head of steers from Sweetwater to the Ter-

ritory.
D. W. Moore of Temple sold his half interest in the Moore & Childress cat-tle, about 1,000 head, for the sum of

Some 5,000 head of cattle have just been shipped into the Otoe, Ponca and Osage reservations by A. H. Pierce, E. Conler and other big cattlemen.

I. D. Jeffries of Clarendon bought 227 yearlings from W. J. Good & Sons of Quanah at \$13 each.

- Ramsey of San Saba sold to John Gamel of Mason 1,200 three and fours, which will be loaded at Lometa on 6th of April for Summit, I. T. This is a fine, well-graded herd; the price has not been made public, but it may be stated on good authority as being over \$20. The sale was effected through Messrs. Andrews & Moody, cattle commission

brokers of this city. H. D. Williams of Llano sold to John Gamel of Mason, through Andrews & Moody of this city, 1,500 head of threes and fours for delivery at Liano in April. Price not stated.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal, speaking about the present markets, says:
"We are passing through an era of low prices for livestock—some of the lowest on record for this season of the year and the low figures are beginning to attract increased orders from consumers That should be the natural effect of low prices, but until lately the consumptive demand for meats, home and abroad, has seemed to be very small, regardless of low figures. Fat cattle are more than \$2 per 100 pounds lower than a year ago, hogs are \$1.45 lower than a year ago, sheep are \$1 lower and best lambs \$1.25 lower than a year ago.

Drumm & Collyns sold this week to W. E. Washington of Marietta, I. T., 1,700 3-year-old steers at \$16, and 300 2-year-old at \$19. They will be delivered as roon as Mr. Washington's outfit arrives and will be driven from the Drumm & Collyns pastures, being north of the quarantine line. Washington has a 6,000-acre farm in the Territory, and will place these cattle on feed.—Stanton News. On Monday Fayette Tankersley re-

ceived 40 head of yearling Durham bulls from A. Nussbaumer, Dallas. cost him \$32 per head at San Ralph Harris has sold out all his Nation steers and cows to Lee Good of Ballinger, 2,200 in all, at \$20 for steers

and \$14 for cows. Word & Hamilton of Sutton county recently delivered 2,000, and O. T. Word also, 2,000 muttons to H. McKenzie at \$2.25 per head.—Stanton News. Bert Simpson of Colorado sold high grade yearling Durham bulls to W. T. Petty of the T bar ranch at

G. L. Robertson, above Colorado, sold to Charley Carpenter 125 2's at \$15. About 40 of this bunch were "cut

Charley Carpenter sold to Montana buyers 4,000 2's and 3's at \$16 and up.
A. J. Covington sold to ____ Ezell Paul Handy of the 7D Ranch says there will be 175,000 head of cattle shipped from and drove through this place this season.—Amarillo Democrat. Bert Simpson sold 32 buil yearlings, high-grade Durhams, to W. T. Petty, manager of the Tohoka Cattle Chmpany, at \$30 per head.—Colorado

A movement is on foot among prominent stockmen of South Texas looking | Granger.

The White Elephant. RESTAURANT, W. H. WARD, Prop.

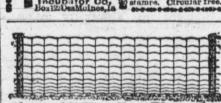
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to the erection of a large abbatoir packing house and cold storage house at Houston. The plan is to form \$100,000 company and engage extensively in the business. Thus, one by one, such establishments are being located in Texas, and it will not be long until the shipping of live stock from the state will give place to the exportation of canned meats.—Texas Sandwich.

Crowley, Bishop & Co., Midland, have sold to J. D. Shelton 2,500 head of 2-year-old steers at \$17.50. They will probably be shipped to Montana to pasture, being above the quarantine

The Dublin Cotton Oil Company has finished shipping the 1,000 head of sec-ond lot of cattle fed at the mills this season. They all reached the market before the decline.

Eight car loads of fat beef cattle left Taylor last Saturday for the St. Louis market. Four car loads belong-ing to John Kritser were fattened from the product of the Georgetown Cotton seed oil mills; four car loads belonging to John B. Pumphrey were loaded at

Black Leg

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

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

APRICOTS.

The Journal is indebted to the courtesy of Professor Wm. Steve Devol, director of the Arizona experiment sta-tion, for the following summary of bulletins on apricots recently issued by the station. It should particularly interest orchardists in Northwest Texas where this tree thrives and bears well: 1. Our cultivated apricots are derived from three species, but one (prunus armeniaca) furnishes all that are valuable for fruit in this region.

. The fruit takes a large quantity of potash and phosphoric acid from the 3. In the fruit an average of 94 per cent is flesh and 6 per cent is pit. Kaisha has the smallest proportion of

pit and Breda the largest. 4. There are 87 per cent of juice and 13 per cent of fibre in the flesh of an apricot. The juice contains 13 per cent sugar, the flesh 12 and the whole fruit, including pit, 11 per cent. Of albuminoids (crude protein) there is 1.2

per cent. 5. The mean weight of fruits of all varieties was one ounce each. The Breda bore the smallest fruit, averaging about 22 to the pound. The largest fruit was 12 to the pound, borne by Kaisha and Moorpark. 6. The soil not being a typical one for

either apricot, plum or peach stock, the growth of trees upon the different kinds of stock was practically the same.
7. This season upon soil fruit from trees of several varieties is larger, of better quality and earlier when upon apricot stock than upon Myrobolan. Other varieties show no differences due

8. Pringle was the first to ripen, but the fruit is not of as good quality as most others. 9. St. Ambroise bore the finest appearing fruit.

10. Royal was the most prolific.

A few plants of the new, "Australian Bush," (Atriplex semi-baccatum) which is now attracting so much attenwhich is now attracting so much tion, were grown last year at the experiment station at Tucson and made a remarkable growth with but a single irrigation during the season. Small packages of seed for trial will be sent those in Arizona who apply to the director experiment station, Tucson, Arizona, and agree to report the result of the trial with the seed.

California and Mexico have a new competitor in the matter of supplying oranges to the rest of the world. The oranges grown near Jerusalem light in color, of oval shape, and the fruit is packed with more care than that from other countries. The first consignment, which reached this country recently, attracted much attention. The oranges were grown between Jerusalem and Jaffa, and are worth between \$4 and \$4.50 a case.

Sour cherries flourish on a strong loam, should be eighteen feet apart, and they have few insects or fungus enemies. Sweet cherries prefer a dry warm, deep, gravelly loam, and a high altitude. Plant twenty feet apart and prune to low, spreading heads. Clean cultivation is necessary, but little fer-tilizing being required. Pick the fruit with care, leaving stems on, and never touch the fruit with the fingers. Curculio and rot seriously affect sweet cherries, necessitating a warfare with Bordeaux mixture and London purple, and jarring mallet and sheet. One and jarring mailet and sheet. One acre of sweet cherries at Cornell Station, N. M., gave a net profit of \$380, while an acre of rye along side netted but \$8. Best sour cherries for New York are Montmorency, English and Louis Philippe. Best sweet kinds, Windsor, Napoleon, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Downer's Late

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR PEACHES

It is reported from Grand Rapids, Mich, that the prospects for a heavy peach crop in Western Michigan were never more favorable than this year. The trees have come through the winter in perfect condition, the weather having been steady and cold throughout and at no time severe. Unless the frosts injure the buds, the crop will be a record breaker. Last season a heavy snow storm in May, followed by sharp frost, gave the peach-growers a bad scare, but no particular damage was done, and enough peaches were grown to allow shipments of more than 6,000,-000 bushels out of the state. The orchard acreage in bearing will be much this year than last, many new orchards planted three or four years ago just coming in.

THE APPLE AS MEDICINE.

The apple is such a common fruit, that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons uniniated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in ror at the visions of dyspepsia which. such a suggestion may summon up; but no harm can come to even a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is an excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy and thoroughly disinfects the This is not all. The apple helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it obvi ates indigestion, and is one of the best preventives known of diseases of the throat. Everybody should be familian with such knowledge.

SPRAYING MIXTURES. Spraying isn't difficult to understand Thoroughness is of first imshould be sprayed until it is ready portance. to drip, and every leaf, twig branch, and trunk is wet. Time is also of prime importance. Spray before the lisease or insect has made much headway, if possible. Be sure to use the proper remedy. If it be washed off by rain reapply it. For rots, mildews, other fungus diseases spray with Bordeaux mixture. It is made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of unslacked lime and forty galons of water. Pulverize the copper sulphate, place it in a coarse bag and hang it in one-fourth of the water to dissolve. Slowly slake the lime, adding water only as fast as it is taken up, and then add water until it is as up, and then add water thin as cream, then strain into copper sulphate solution and add remainder of the water. If three ounces London Purple be added, leaf-eating insects will also be killed by this mixture. For insects alone use one pound of London Purple, four pounds of lime and 200 gallons of water. If you have other sap-sucking insects to deal with, spray with kerosene emul-sion, made by dissolving half a pound of whale oil or soft soap in one gallon boiling water, and then add two galof kerosene and vigorously churn till thoroughly mixed. This will keep indefinitely, ready for use. Add ten

before using. letin 42 of South Dakota station creats of squashes. Two to three inplant squash seeds. Pike's Peak and Marrow gave the largest yield. r Crookneck was the best early . An original plan of fertilizing and irrigating squashes at the same time was tried with great success. Large stones were laid in a circle two to three feet in diameter, and the en-alosed space was filled with barnyard

guarts of water to one quart of emul-

manure. The squashes were planted just outside of this circle and from time to time water was poured upon the ma-

Judge Samuel Miller, Missouri's oldest and most prominent fruit grower, says Wild Goose, Hawkeye, Golden Beauty, and Blue Damson are the best plums for that state. The Rhode Island station finds Lady Rusk and No. 24 very promising varieties of strawberry.

CARING FOR HOUSE PLANTS Do not allow dust and other impurities to remain upon the foliage of house plants, to choke them. Almost all plants require to be washed at least once in two weeks. Clean foliage looks brighter, as well as being healthier. water colder than the temperature of the room.

An excellent wash for plants is to-bacco water. Take a handful of toco stems and steep them by pouring offling water over them until the water looks like strong tea. When the water has become cool wipe off the leaves and stems with a sponge or soft cloth. Reduce the strength of the infusion with more water and thoroughly wet the earth around the roots. This will keep plants healthy and remove all in-

HORSERADISH.

This is propagated by planting cut-tings of the old roots. The cuttings are made about four inches long and a quarter of an inch thick, and in planting them care is to be taken to set them top upward, or the root becomes shapeless and worthless. It is planted in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight inches apart in the drills, making about 12,000 plants to the acre. when well grown in rich soil, will yield five tons of the dressed roots, is cultivated as carrots are, merely to keep down the weeds and the soil loose and mellow. It is harvested by digging up the roots, trimming them of side shoots, which are saved for new planting, and washing them and tying them in bundles of five or six. But it is most commonly grated and bottled in vinegar, and sold in that way to the grocery stores. A small ro-tary machine, with a grater, like that for nutmegs, but much larger, is used to prepare the roots for sale. As the root is perennial, it is not injured by frost, and for home use a *ew roots may be kept in a corner of the garwhere they will stay for a life

A PARADISE OF PRUNES.

Santa Clara Valley, California.

A ride through one of the vast prune orchards when the trees are in bloom is an experience never to be forgotten. Some of these orchards, consisting of 500 acres, contain 50,000 trees, their ages varying from five to ten years, and planted in regular rows about twenty feet apart.

Nor pebble, nor clod, nor blade of

grass can be found among the friable soil of the miles long aisles which in-tervene, tessellated by the flickering shadows of the swaying snowy petals which project on either side from flower-laden branches. Bird and bee and butterfly are each alive to the situation, and puncture the perfumed air of a cloudless May morning with song, buzz and voiceless wing.

Among this embarrassment of beauty walks the alert, intelligent orchardist, watching with the trained eye of an artist the development of the tiny bud of the embryo prune upon the tree, until picked at the prime of its perfection with the deft hand of an expert. order to produce the desired unifom-ity of size and shape, each fruit-bearing bough is subjected to such thinning and pruning that there lie scattered around the base of a tree often more rejected prunes than are left hanging upon its branches.
As the Eastern plum pest, the cur-

cullo, is unknown in California, as scarcely a drop of rain falls upon the trees from May until November, and s there is no scorching sun to shrivel the delicate skin of the prune nor rough wind to mar its contour, a hough of full ripened clusters represents one In an area six to twelve miles square planted in fruit trees, 18,000 acres are

in prunes alone. They cover the billowy surface of the majestic footbills, as well as the plain, with a heautiful irregularity impossible to describe. At plucking time thousands of husy hands are at work, chiefly those of hove and girls, preparing the sclous fruit for curing under the rays of the midsummer sun. The average yield when the cron is full is about eight tons per acre. The average cost of caring for the orchards. harvesting and curing such a crop, i

\$30 per acre, leaving a net income per acre of \$210.—Harper's Weekly. Spray your trees in good time if you

desire good fruit.

common strawberry makes a good plant for a bank, throwing out runners on all sides, which root and hold the soil together ricely. Grass and clover seeds may be sown among the plants to take their place in time, which they will do by smothering them,

One reason why the average farm orchard is not so productive now as in the years past, is that the soil is no longer virgin nor so fertile as former-In the past these orchards were roductive without much attention, and there was no thought of the future Cultivation and thorough fertilizing are the only solution.

Mr. R. W. Mccre says that his or-chard has borne fruit eight years successively and has never been injured by frosts. It is planted on a hill. eighbor, whose trees are of the variety as Mr. Moore's and planted at the same time, rarely gets any fruit.-Grand View Graphic.

No other fruit seems so delicious as that which a man grows upon his own vine, and even a grass plot without a unpardonable. A few grapevine is unpardonable. A few Concords or Niagaras, planted in odd corners, which would not be otherwise occupied or productive, would give one an ample supply of delicious fruit through a long season.

Secretary Morton has written to number of congressmen who have made inquiry at the request of their constituents that the distribution of garden seed, recently authorized by congress, cannot be much before May, as it will be impossible to get the seed ready before that time. They will explain to their constituents why they cannot fill their orders for garden seed

Texas berries received were only partly sold. Today they are not movng. Peddlers are the only buyers and they are doing nothing today on account of the stormy, wintry weather.

These berries offered at \$1@1.25 for 24-Texas growers will have to find some different variety if they ed in raising straw for the northern markets, for the lightcolored berry now coming from that quarter is not desirable.—Chicago Trade

The recent warm weather in Okla-homa has brought about a reaction. Growers say that very little, if any, damage was done by the freeze of a week ago and the peach crop of the territory will be enormous, the bearing orchards already amounting to many thousands of acres. The largest wheat crop the territory has known is as-

will be marketed from Oklahoma by 4, if no late freeze comes

The preparation of peperment pecialy an American industry. peppermint is cut when in bloom, like hay, dried, placed in close wooden vats and steamed. The oil cells burst and the oil passes upward with the steam, which is condensed and conducted into a receiver, where the oil rises and is dipped off. It takes about 350 pounds of dry peppermint to produce one pound of oil. An acre of land yields from six to ten pounds of oil, often more—even as high as 50 pounds. New York and Michigan produce the most.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on pre-scriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufac-tured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken in-ternally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c per bot-

VETERINARY.

Dr. J. Allen, V. S., will answer in quiries in this department. When asking advice describe all symptoms acaccurately and concisely, and address Texas Stock and Farm Journal. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay Dr. Allen (Fort Worth) should be addressed directly with fee of one dollar enclosed.

DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE.

Preparations That Are "Just as Good" Will Seldom Stand the Test. A recent article in the New York Times says that "we are confronted with the serious problem of how to prevent keepers of drug stores from palming off some preparation of their own in place of goods that are guaranteed to be pure and wholesome, and which are put up in original packages, with the name and trade mark of the all cacturer on them. No arge and profitable sale can be

No large and profitable sale can be obtained for any article which has not merit behind it. The advertiser merely makes known the quality of the arti cle he has to sell, and his profits come from the steady demand of retail cus-tomers, who find by experience that the article is what it is represented to be. He makes his goods on a large scale, saves all possible econimies, and, naturally, can make the best article. But the keen competition of business brings a constant pressure upon the retailer to substitute an inferior article for one on which there is a living

There is one aspect of the sale of substituted goods which the public certainly should know about. There are many non-secret manufacturers of drugs in this country who will put up an imitation of a medicine, with the name and label of the local druggist who buys these goods has no guarantee that they are pure, and, as a matter of fact, they are frequently adulterated with comparatively harmless drugs, which cost, however, much less than the real drug. The manufacturer manufacturer would not care to sell them under his own name as pure because it would injure his reputation. If the druggist put them up himself, he probably would not have the skill, nor the deliberate dishonesty, to substitute cheap goods for dear ones; but by shifting the responsibility, the fraud on the public is lost sight of. It is not the manufacturer's business; it is not the druggist's business, although they are sold under his name; a profit is made all around, and only the public is the

particular article that you want, and are put off with the answer that the druggist has another, made by himself, which is not only better but cheaper, take care! You can always afford to which has a record of years of results

GRAND LODGE K. OF P.

Waco, Texas, April 20-22d. For this occasion the "Katy" will sell round trip tickets April 19th, 20th and 21st, limited for return to April 24th, at rate of \$3.00 for the round trip.

J. E. COMER, C. P. and T. A.

IT DON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE

Whether you are for a Gold Stand-

Or for Free Silver Or a Bimetallist, Or even a Greenbacker. You would like a gold mine.

There are lots of them at Cripple Creek just waiting and anxious to be discovered by Texans, Perahps you will get one If you join the Rock Island excur-

leaving Fort Worth for Cripple Creek, Tuesday, April 7: The price is only one fare for the round trip. Tickets are good thirty days for re-

turn. Pullman sleepers on the train, likewise free Reclining Chair Cars. further particulars call on W. T. Orton, C. T. A., corner 5th and Main, or address J. C. McCabe, G. P. A., Fort Worth.

SANGERFEST. San Antonio April 27th to 29th.

For the above occasion the M., K. & T. will sell round trip tickets at rate of one fare (\$8.35) for the round trip. Selling dates April 26th, limited to May 1st for return.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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The international and preat North-ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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

and in the quickest possible time.
Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market. Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Popiar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on nearest agent or address

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

crop the territory has known is as-sured. In many places corn and oats are up as well as watermelons, which Rubber Stamp Co. 350 Main st., Dallas.

SHEEP AND WOOL

MUTTON AND WOOL. A recent writer said that the statement that size is the one thing desired a mistake. Those who believe that are in numbers as a hundred to one of who know the error, says a writer from New York state in Country Gentleman. The Spanish Merino sheep are naturally of smaller size, and are more thickly, finely and heavily wooled than those of any other breed. This feature of them is universally acknowledged. edged. For many years some breeders have made efforts to increase the size of the carcass and still retain the proportion of wool by admixture of the blood of some large breed; but these efforts have always proved signal failures; as witness the various "Delaine,"
"Mutton," "Blacktop," "Dickinson" "Mutton," "Blacktop," "Dickinson" and other Merinoes. Size is agumented, but the ratio of wool to carcass is not there. It is an established fact that the Spanish Merino cannot be increased in size by outside blood and still retain the proportion of wool; yet thousands are working upon this line today. Size can only be increased and wool re-tained by selection of the largest of the same blood and breeding from them; but improvements on this line are very tedious, owing to the comparatively short lives of sheep and the tendency to revert to the original size. One can-not grow a 1,000-pound horse from Shetland pony blood; nor can he grow mammoth sheep from Spanish Merino blood. Ewes weighing around 100 pounds and rams around 140 pounds, is about the extent to which this blood can be carried and retain compactness and weight of fleece.

FAVORABLE SHEEP NEWS. A Sydney, Australia, authority says, regarding sheep: "The losses of the past year have been very heavy. We must be short at least half of the usual lambing; that alone gives a shrinkage of 6,000,000, and to this may be added 3,000,000 grown sheep, making quite 9,000,000 short in 1895 as compared with the number we would have had if the season had been normal. Quite as many sheep were killed and got rid of in 1895 as in 1894, so that probably at the beginning of 1896 there are not more than 49,000,000 sheep in the colony. This will leave us short of ex-portation sheep for the next three years, unless we can import from Queensland; but Queensland is in a position somewhat similar to our own having had a dry time, with consider able losses." Under a later date, Feb ruary 13, another authority, in alluding to a reduction of 9,544,000 sheep shown in the returns of the chief inspector of stock, compared with the beginning of 1895 says: "This decrease is due almost entirely to the ravages of drought. With so much lee-way make up, the welcome rains that have failen lately will make grazers very unwilling to sell, and higher prices will rule, especially for store stock."

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP SUCCESSFUL At the inauguration of a fat stock show recently held in Dublin, Ireland, Mr. J. L. Naper's three splendld Shropshire shearling wethers, which were placed first in their class, secured the champion prize given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the best pen of sheep of any breed in the show. These sheep were running out during the whole of the summer, and had in no way been eserved for exhibition purposes. owing so closely upon Mr. Bowen-Jones' silimar success at the Birming-ham show, it should help to even further extend the popularity of this breed of sheep. In competiton with Mr. Naper's sheep at Dublin were no less than forty-one pens of Longwools and five of Cheviots.

A BIG DICKER IN SHEEP. Solomon Luna of Las Lunas, N. M., ranch of the Illinois Cattle in the San Mateo mountains of Valen cla county. He will soon stock the range with 30,000 Mexican Merinos. Mr. Luna is one or the largest flock owners in the Southwest

Shall We Keep Sheep?-George Douglass discusses the question in the Stockman, "Shall We Keep Sheep?" and reaches these conclusions: First. considering the amount that the sheep would bring if sold now as the investment and cost of keeping they are pav-ing a better per cent than four or five years ago. Second, considering the length of time sheep have been low, it will not be long until the shepherd's bright and prosperous day will dawn, and everybody will want sheep, and we will have them for sale."

Mr F. Godair of Godair, Harding & Co, the big commission men, in a reent conversation informed a reporter that there will be a very liberal movement of sheep from the San Antonio country and points along the Southern

Pacific during April and May. At present the mutton market is as suming a more healthy undertone and should the present market be maintained Mr. Godair says that there will be 100,000 sheep shipped from San Antonio this spring. From Points along the Southern Pacific it is reported that 60.-000 or 70,000 muttons will be shipped. Already fifty double decks of sheep have been ordered from San Angelo the northern markets during April, 30 days eraller than a year ago. Sheep will be in a much better condition this spring than in any preceding year. Mutton breeders around San Angelo are holding muttons at from \$2 to \$2.50 per head.

SHEEP AND WOOL NOTES. In Grant county, Oregon, 176 ranch-men own 271,681 head of sheep. Up to date the winter losses on sheep on the Wyoming and Colorado ranges Thirty ranchmen in Carbon county, Wyo., own 410,000 sheep, the smallest owning 500 and the largest representing

Sheep in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho are in capital condition and have never wintered better than the present winter. So far no losses worthy of mention. There 215,510 Canadian sheep and lambs sold in the Buffalo market dur-

ing 1895, on which a duty of \$114,187.60 was paid. We are eating four times the mutton we did fifteen years ago, and mainly because the mutton is about fifteen times as good

New Zealand, Iceland and Norway are now the only countries whose live have the freedom of the English markets. Live sheep from all countries must be slaughtered at the port of landing.

When little, "light weight," Mexican yearlings sell for lambs on a quick market, at top prices, both in this country and England, and great big.

fat, 130 and 150-pound wethers have to take a back seat, it begins to look as if we should have to market only lambs or modify the avoirdupole GREER COUNTY IN OKLAHOMA.

Last Saturday the clerk of the Oklahoma supreme court at Guthrie ceived a telegram from Attorney-Gen-eral Harmon at Washington to call a special session of that court for the purpose of including what has been known as Greer county, Texas, within the Indicial district of Oklahoma. This is pursuant of the decision of the United States supreme court some days ago, and means the addition of 20,000 people to Oklahoma and 1,500,000 acres

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

YON'S S.& C. OINTMENT TRADE WRE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBOD

Kaffir corn, African millet, Jerusalem artichoke, Triumph potatoes, Early Mastodon corn, McGinnis corn matures in ninety days. Full line of garden and field seed, also greenhouse plants; send for handsome new illustrated catalogue. Grows Money. DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

Cane and Millet Seeds, Kaffir, Jerusalem and Milo Malze 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.

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Made entirely of steel and possesses points of particular merit. Easiest trip device ever conceived. Automatic positive lock. Weight of driver helps dump. 58 inch wheels, double spokes. Frame forged from a solid steel angle. Combination pole and shafts. Crueble steel teeth tempered in oil and warranted. Handsome in appearance, effective in operation, simple in construction. simple in construction.

Our "EL!" hand dump is a reproduction of the Mand Muller, without the reli dumping device, and at a cheaper price. Our "Special Wood" is still cheaper, and for the price has no equal.

Sweeps clean like a new broom. It will handle more hay with greater ease and less waste than any rake on earth. It is the only sweep rake made that will positively carry the teeth off the ground when loaded, throwing the entire weight on the carrying wheels. It will fold up like a jack knife, for transport or storage. The Acme Sweep Rake is all that we claim for the Monarch, in material, workmanship and operation, but having no folding attachment it costs less.

Acme Stackers are simple and reliable. Have been in use for 16 years—always in the lead. Our patented steel brake and drum gives the operator perfect control at all times. We have a Complete Line of Solid Steel Track, Swivel Hay Carriers, Harpoon Forks, Floor Hooks, Etc., Etc.

SWEEP RAKE.

ACME HARVESTER CO., PEKIN, ILLINOIS. ALLECTIC CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PART



A MAN TOTALLY CRIPPLED CURED BY VENO'S MEDICINES.

M. Shack Fagan, of 627 South Sixth Street, Waco, Had Been Afflicted for Three Years-Physicians Failed o Help Him-Suffered Terrible Pain Day and Night-Paid Hundreds of Dollars to Doctors for Nothing-He is Now Well and Able to Work, Thanks to Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric

Mr. Shack Fagan of 627 South Sixth street, Waco, is a happy man today. He has thrown away his cane and will go to work today in the National Oil Mills. He has been a terrible sufferer for three years Doctors did nothing for him, until he had used Veno's Curative Syrup Veno's Electric These famous Fluid. medicines have cured him thoroughly. They have cured hany others in Waco, including Mrs. L. B. Clay, 721 Austin avenue, who had been afflicted with catarrh for over ten years, but

is now well. VENO'S CURATIVE Syrup is the best and only scientific cure. It promptly cures malaria (chills and fever), and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipation and trouble. It strengthens nerves, clears the brain, invigorates th stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its body the famous Llandrindod water

the great germ destroyer and blood purifier, and when used with VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neural-gia and all aches and pains. No home should be without these medicines. They are sold at 50 cents each, twelve for \$5. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid, SIR M. MACKENZIE'S CATARRH CURE relieves in 5 minutes, 10c. At drug stores.

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 THOMAS SLATER, Box 1050, mazoo, Mich. Shipper Famous Celery.

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Effective November 2d, 1895.
Daily Except Sunday.
Arrive Minerat Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p.
m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Sunday Only.
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100-DAY CORN

Does not grow so much to stalk, shoots winds or early drouth kill it: 26 best kinds; catalogue and I sample free. J. C. Suffern, seed grower, Voorhies, Ill.

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Lice, flea and bedbug exterminator kills by fumigation.
White Leghorns, first prize winners. yards. MRS. CORA K. HAWKINS. East Tenth street, Fort Worth

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, Sherman, Texas Successor to A. W. and J. S. Kerr.

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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.

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.
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APRIL, 1880.

others do, and, of co can be educated. By

breed from ewes that were win-born, and of employing also were twin-produced, it er of any flock-master to get bers of twins than he would e likely to do," says the Ag-arral. "Nor is this all, for aster must be a good keeper to favon large increases. to favor large increases. ne breeds of sheep are nat-productive than others, the Dorset Horns being pro nost productive of any, re should be a large percent to ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter nd good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the ent, the ewes when coupled ams into a forcing piece of s clover or rape, which is to old shepherds to be one noting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not s to induce the twin-bearing their flocks which, as found to be those who either ms on which flocks are ocubjected to great scarcity or agement in the general em is often the rule. Shep-werless under such masters have no encouragement to st of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ether can the best results ood shepherd is invaluable, o only large sheep owners the right sort of man has the master should take care him, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on m from youth to old age, or was customary to find this in t and middle of the present d although agricultural lan about more than formerly, vants are still to be found, shepherds take the greatest erest in the welfare of the have to tend. Although d the term twin-bearing it sidered to include the proriplets and even quartettes ducating the propensity it developes into a prodigious ad the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up-nerally imparts the milk-bearn equal to the other, howdmost invariably, but it must re on the constitution of the ave to rear three lambkins, esthen they begin to grow big. a little trough of food should supplied both to ewes are such circumstances, when ewes have to rear me le lambs they should have d. A great deal may of in the provision of abundaving a satisfactory successorops, and by making proge to serve when there scarcity owing to a bad root ttributable to drought in sum-

atment. We may excuse mise a century ago, but when a
lar author on veterinary pracs that the brain bladder worm
d the disease known as gid or
is due to hereditary origin by
ang lambs become affected and surprised, to say the wonder that shepherds curious things edingly curious things in had that a tapeworm should, ischarge from the intestine of which it has lived for months, the grass and the multitude of sined in it should somehow get tomach of a sheep, either on or the hay made from it, and a eggs should mature from reasures that are found in reatures that are found in adders in the brain of the cause disease of which the stom is giddiness, due to the the brain of these bla very strange. It is by not be so than many other things in in the life of an animal, however, wholly discharge ninds the belief that any livether it be an animal or a that these changes of a worm life are any more strange and than the changes undergoes, as from a but-into a caterpillar, this into a wn thing like a dried, curledand then into the beautiful sect that flits among the flowon the nectar during its er life, the purpose of which lay its eggs to reproduce its d then die and disappear. But form is a veritable pest of the thousands of sheep pine and se of them without the shepring anything of the cause, pecies, which has its home for life in the sheep's brain, would ngle year were it not for h, feeding on the sheet the disease caused by this immature worms in where they mature into npleasant things, made of each of which are more than eggs, one only of which es-be the parent of thousands

what amusing to read in old

explanations of various dis-ffect sheep, and of which the edge is indispensable for suc-

nent. We may excuse mis

TRANSFERS OF J The following is a c transfers of Jersey as parties since reg ported by the American club. No. 8 West Sevent. New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY. BULLS. Grace's Solo, 37,554 W. Hamilton, Wabbertille, in

R AND

Hamilton, Webberville, T.
Harry Branch, 32,436—J.
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W.
to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver.
Gray to G. W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murphy
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7
liams to T. J. Brown, Sa
COWS AND HEI
Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T,
C. R. Wright, Mexia.

Bleycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden Marshal
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Glenny Kilgore, 109,145
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange,

Leonette's Orange, Gray to W. E. Johnson, M. Mamie Heneger, 57,789-& Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall Prime II., 79,142—Parks M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies E. Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezur

Haywood to J. C. P. Haywood to J. C. Mahall.
Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L.
W. Persohn, McKinney.
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187—
to W. E. Johnson, Millica
Susie Kilgore, 109,146—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mo
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mo
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mo
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mo Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Willie Howard, 102,001—Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Transfers for the week cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. O

Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaster, China Grove, 42,261—Mr son to J. M. Cardwell, L. Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 37056-Golden Rob, 35,276-S. E. C. Snow. Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976-

Howard, Quanah.

ey to S. L. Burnap, Aust Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277 to W. A. Northington, S Toimentor F. of Lawn. E Foster to R. W. Willis COWS AND HEI Anna Field. 93,241-Est Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892— to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Birnap, Austin.
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W.
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Bonnie Signaldina, 10 Wright to J. M. Lang, N Calico Landseer, 108,740 kins to S. L. Burnan, Aus Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Waus Cream Pat Pogis, 109,178 to W. A. Northington, Sp Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dorjava's Conan, 10 Dempsey to S. L. Burnar Dora H., 105,283-Parks Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464 Parks &

to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Dalsy, 93,831—Vo E. P. Bomar, Gainesv Ferris Signal, 109,365—J A. W. Lander, New Hope.
Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199chett to M. B. Hastain, A
Golden May. 73,511—Park
Gill & Gill, Nash.
Indian Square, 81,730—B
P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.
Worth

Eva Landseer, 81,831-V

& Gill, Nash.

Worth. Joel's Bessie F., 108,954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Aus Joel's Calico, 108,613—E to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.3 precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107.094 S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogts, 109. Kate Scales Pogis, 109 precht to H. H. McBride, Katie Perry, 110,325—G. D. C. Darroch, Kerrville. Kitty Scales Pogis, 1092

precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62.084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phai
Lady Pogis Lowndes, 6

Abbott to H. H. McBride to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette Rioter, 109,207 Laurette Rioter, 109,200
bott to H. H. McBride, Q
Leslie Signal, 105,910—T
& Hardin to Parks & Park
Lois Lowndes, 100,239—
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Lycelle, 9294—W A Lucilla, 93,224-W Bomar, Gainesville. Lyndall, 109.595-H. Hu

Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal, 109.3
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas
Mary Annersly, 94.110—V
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
May Amber, 109.181—J
W. A. Northington, Snan
Melrose Marden, 79.75
Farris to Parks 5 Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18

to W. A. Northington, S. Mittle Gray, 110,023-B. J. D. Gray, Terrelt. Monarch's May, 109,5 Orange Pearl II., 89,222-

Orange Pearl II.. 89,222—
ris & Hardin to Parks & Pa
Osa T., 64,673—Parks & Pa
Sa T., 64,673—Parks & Pa
& Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93,840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Galnesvil
Persian Nora, 107,826—J
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Queen Marjoram, 109,690—
der to E. P. Bomar, Caineau
Resedene May, 60,685—J
J. C. McClelland, Thornton
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, E. Hardin to Parks & Parks, J Sadie Glenn III., 105.921-T ris & Hardin to Parks &

Shellie 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Slbyi Scales Pogis, 109.206Dracht to H. H. McBride, O'
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainest
The Young Widow, 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Do.
Tommie Montgomery, 109.84
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Wonth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.736
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gai
Vic Scales Pogis, 109.208—
Pracht to H. H. McBride, O'Y
Welcome, Lass, 105.916—Teyris & Hardin to Parks & P
nis. Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Widow's Little Baby, 10
Abbett to H. H. McRride,
Yeleta Peris II., 109 177—
to W. A. Northipeton, Sn.
Zingara Pogis, 84,963—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Zula Landseer, 87,196—W.
50 E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

to E. P. Bomar, G.

Texas Stock and farm Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY —BY—

The Stock Journal Fublishing Co. GEO. B. LOVING Editor and M'g'r. Offices: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets.

FORT WORTH, . . TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

minds us that the fruit crop has not yet passed the danger line. If the season continues as favorable

and the grass keeps on growing as of

late, the spring round-ups will probably

Another cold snap Tuesday night re-

commence earlier than usual. In an article published last week the writer advocated subsoilnig as a drouth defler and yield increase. The correctness of his theory is endorsed by another writer in this issue, who raised

520 bushels of corn on five acres last

A good time to enter into any business is when every one is disgusted and getting out of it. The man who lays the foundation now for a little stock of good horses will not regret it. Note-not horses-but good horses-and mark the prediction.

If no late freeze injures it, there will be an immense crop of peaches and. plums raised in Fort Worth and Tarrant county. The trees are a mass of blooms, looking, in the distance, like solid sheets of pink, red and white, and present a most beautiful appearance.

The indications are that there may soon be some inquiry in this section for export cattle again. If so, it is to be can cattle questions was because the hoped sellers will give the would-be cattle speculators controlled the mabuyers some little show, and not repeat chinery of the convention. recent actions-refuse a fair price at home, and take less at the foreign market.

Several recent inquiries relative to flour made from Kaffir corn are ans- have been fully and freely discussed wered in our Farm Department column at that meeting, yet it is hardly pretoday under the head of "Flour From pared to endorse its Panhandle contemthe Sorghums," an interesting article, for which we are indebted to Secretary Coburn of the Kansas State Board of ity of the members opposed Mexican Agriculture.

for blooded hogs. Breeders, govern advertise.

made. It is expected that the stock the matter, exhibits will be very large, no entry fees being charged. The Journal will be represented at the meeting, and we hope to give a full report of the proceedings next week.

Reports from the wheat belt in Texas pects so far were never better. If no predict a good crop this year. The acreage, however, is much reduced and probably is not more than one-third of what was in cultivation in '90 and '91, the banner wheat years in Northwest Texas.

As somebody recently remarked, every cowman in the country constituted himself a committee of one to see to the enforcement of the quarantine law. Stay with it boys, and don't relax your vigilance. Popular sentiment is omnipotent; it beats an army of rangers when it comes to carrying a point, whether in guarding a quarantine line or hanging bank robbers and murlerers.

Speaking of the present condition of the hog market, the Chicago Drovers' Journal thus diagnoses the situation and probably with considerable accuracv:

"The break in hog products lately has certainly been very unusual and it has certainly been a manipulation, as the natural conditions do not call for such an unprecedented low range of prices at this time. However, there are plenty of people who talk "\$8 pork" glibly as they talked \$15 pork last winter. The ways of the speculator are past finding out and he keeps himself and everybody else guessing."

Do not suppose that Fort Worth only is interested in the new enterprises for which she is agitating. An oil mill means an additional market for cotton seed, additional gins and probably a home market for feeder cattle. Another packing house insures an active competitive hog market and therefore an additional inducement to farmers to raise hogs. Thus the country will be benefited. The city will reap the benefit caused by additional employment and consequent increased circulation of the ever potent dollars. Everybody therefore should encourage the projected enterprise.

From what has recently transpired, it is likely that Fort Worth may number amongst the projected new enterprises the erection of an oil mill. The committee recently appointed by the Fort Worth Commercial Club to solicit subscriptions have secured over half the \$65,000 necessary, and there are good hopes of the balance being raised. The Journal has been agitating this the transition occurred. Men generally question for some time, and is much

pects. An oil mill is needed here badly, and like the packing house, will benefit city and county anke. We look forward confidently to the two new concerns being ready for the next cotton and hog crops.

THE GREER COUNTY CASE. As mentioned in last week's Journal Judge G. A. Brown of Vernon, who was holding district court at Mangum, Greer county, when the news of the supreme court's decision was received there, went to Washington shortly after to see president on behalf of the settlers. Judge Brown had an audience with the president on the 26th inst., being introduced by Congressmen Culberson and Cockrell. The president follow. expressed his gratification at meeting Judge Brown,, not only personally, but because he desired to talk with some one acquainted with the conditions in Greer county. President Cleveland asked several questions relative to the character of the country, population, extent of their holdings, character of have it inferred he would be bound by it, it was his opinion from an off-hand view, similar to that expressed by Colof the courts would be held valid on account of the provisions of an old treaty between Texas and the United States, in which provision was made for such until the boundary line question was settled. The interview lasted the president, who stated that he inof the Greer county people and the nec- which will pay best. essity for early action, and, as faras he could, he intended to see justice

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Armarillo Champion, in a rather peppery article reproduced in the cattle department of this issue claims that the action of the recent convention in extending the discussion of the Mexi-The Journal is fully in accord with

the Champion on this subject, and be-

lieves still as it did before the convention, that a question so vital to the cattle interests of the state should porary's views as expressed in the article referred to. That a large majorimportations is undoubted. It is equally certain that many of this majority Raising fine stock is making good and many who have never handled any headway in Texas, and yet it is almost Mexican cattle and therefore could not in infancy. The already established belong to the "speclators" list, opposed and soon-to-be-enlarged market and the introduction of the subject because packing house in Fort Worth has given touching on politics, which they bea great stimulus to hog raising, and lieve endangered the association's prosthe result will be an additional demand perity. The convention nevertheless seemed to be considerably under the yourselves accordingly-don't forget to control of a select few, who no doubt had considerable influence in shaping certain actions of the meeting, but it The Brownwood live stock show will was not cattle speculators alone that be held to-day and to-morrow, for settled the Mexican question, although which extensive preparations have been they of course took a "full hand" in

ANOTHER PACKING HOUSE. The announcement in our market columns today of the probabilities of another packing house being established here in the near future cannot fail to be very gratifying to everyone who are unanimous in stating that pros- has the interests not only of the city of Fort Worth but those of the entire unforeseen casualty occurs it is safe to state at heart. We say the state because the farmers of the state are interested in having as large and competitive a home market as possible. The present packing house management have to the letter complied with all the assurances and undertakings made by them at the start. They have always taken all offerings fit for their business, and paid full market prices for them and are still waiting and ready for all they can get and more too. But that "competition is the life of trade," is true in this as in every other business, and whether any grounds existed or not, so long as but one concern of the kind was here there would always be found those who were ready with the assertion that the packing house had a "good thing" of itcould pay their own prices and so on. The establishment of a second packery will put an effectual quietus on such assertions, and the Journal is firmly convinced that so far from being injurious to the present concern it will benefit them, an additional incentive will be offered the farmers to increase their hog productions, and a greater inducement to patronize Fort Worth market, resulting in probably more than a doubling of the present weekly receipts. The same remarks apply to beef cattle which it is hoped may be handled in large numbers. The citizens and business men of Fort Worth will be largely benefited also by the additional employment, resulting in increased circulation of money, and should therefore give the proposed enterprise active encouragement, and if necessary, co-operation. For the sake of all concerned the Journal earnestly

hopes that the project will materalize. MORE ABOUT SPECIALTIES Last week the Journal published a short editorial on "Specialties." In the Ohio Valley Farmer," also published last week, appears one on the same subject, entitled "Drifting Into Specialties ... The ideas in each are so similar as to suggest the thought that one paper had appropriated from the other which was impossible, both being published almost simultaneously. It was simply a coincidence. The following is our contemporary's article above alluded to: "If all the specialists in the country were asked when they passed from the ordinary occupation of their lives to

their special fields it is doubtful wheth-

er nine out of ten could tell just when

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mules, sheep or hogs can find out where they can be had by addressing, inclos-

ing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto,

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For sale. Very high grade. Raised

in Coleman county. Apply to W. G. BUSK,

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FOR SALE-I have for sale two car-

loads of high-grade shorthorn bulls, ready for use. Write for prices. J. W.

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La Plata, Mo.

Paris, Mo., on M., K. & T. R. R.

shank bull

Texas.

F. A. BRANCH,

Medina, Ohio.

are more interested than anything else, and in doing so they take up their special lines of work because it affords them greater pleasure than anything else rather than for the results which

Many farmers have become specialists without mapping out their line of work. Deeper interest in horticulture and its various lines, such as small fruit culture, grape culture, potato growing, etc., etc.; or in giving direct attention to developing various grains to the highest degree, leads them from the the courts, their jurisdiction, etc., and ordinary operations of the farm to besaid that whilst he did not desire to come leaders in the development of some one or two things from which they derive a greater benefit than they possibly could have derived from genonel Culberson, that all the former acts eral farming. The man who will follow the incilnations of his mind and embrace opportunities which present themselves, if he has any originality whatever in his make-up, will, in all probability, make a specialty of something. His surroundings also may have a long time, and Judge Brown was quite a bearing on his work, or his soil greatly pleased with the expressions of and climatic influences may be better adapted to the development of different tended to have the cabinet consider crops, and when this is the case it is the whole question at its first meeting, not only policy but a business transac-. as he keenly appreciated the position - tion to drift into the production of that

"To follow such leads as bring best results, although an entire change in methods may occur, is what is properly meant by getting out of ruts."

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

WHAT IS NIEDED TO START THE MOVEMENT.

An Interesting Talk With the President of the Fort Worth Packing Company -- Another Packing House.

Galveston Tribune. "All that Texas needs to start this export business is to tie up some of the enus we already have," said Mr. G. W. Simpson of Boston, Mass., president of the Fort Worth Packing company and the Fort Worth stock yards, porter for the Tribune entered the office of Mr. Denison, commissioner of the freight bureau, this morning, Simpson had two interested listeners, Mr. Denison and Tom Richardson, and he was telling them why and Texas cattle should be exported through Galveston and why and how a big cattle market should be established at He was accompanied by Mr. S. B. Hibbard and Mr. C. M. Simpon, also interested in the same pany, and after the reporter had been introduced Mr. Simpson continued his talk.

"I don't care for newspaper notoriety," said he, "but I am interested in Texas having a cattle market and in cattle being exported through this port. Everything can now be arranged it in short order. A year ago you didn't ships, but you have the promise of thing is to get the ships, them and then the cattle will come. I am not asking the whole people of Texas for one cent, for I am anxious to have ships provided and to start the thing right. It can be done here on onesixteenth of the expense that was necessary in starting the export of cattle from the Atlantic ports, because some of the smaller vessels not available for the Atlantic ports are just the thing down here.

Mr. Denison wanted to know how ong the export season lasted, and Mr. Simpson replied: "We can start the shipment of cattle to England on January 1 and quit on the evening of Dec Some years ago you will remember the English proposed to restrict the import of American cattle on account of disease, and it was suggested that the restrictions apply only to Texas cattle. This suited them very well, as they didn't care so much for the long horn of that day, and the quarantine applied to Texas except during seventy-five days of the year. Although conditions have vastly changed since then, that regulation has been continued recently. I don't wish to take any particular credit to myself, but the fact is that the quarantine was raised very port every day in the year.

easily when I went to Washington and took the matter up. Now we can ex-"But it is no use to tell our English friends about the cattle we have to offer them in Texas unless we have a market. They now ask us where these cattle are to be seen, and when we tell them that they are in the hands of farmers, that ends it. They are not in the 'round up' business. What we want is a market where these cattle can be seen, weighed and sold, and then sent on to Galveston to export, or to our own packing points without the intervention of other markets. There is no reason why Galveston and Fort Worth should not pull together on this. Galveston can't be Fort Worth, neither can Fort Worth be Galveston, but they can both be a part of the great state of Texas, and join in building up a trade that will benefit both places and the state as well.

"As for the Fort Worth packery, there are \$1,200,000 employed in the busi-We need another packery and it will come. Maybe we won't get it right away, but it is sure to come. And then Mr. Simpson said good bye until this evening at 4 o'clock, when he will discuss the matter fully before a meeting of business men at the cotto exchange. Mr. Simpson is a gentleman small in stature, but full of energyhis rapid speech betokens that. He is likewise methodical and determined, a man who starts out with the view of accomplishing a thing and never rests until he succeeds. He is behind the cat-tle export business to make it a go; he is thoroughly posted in its every detail, knows that it can and should be done through Galveston, and is now reaching out after those "ends" and asking the people of Galveston and Fort

Worth to help him tie the knot. Secretary T. D. Coburn of the Kansas state board of agriculture has favored the Journal with a copy of the latest report of that board which is thing out of the ordinary run of such publications. It is divided into three parts containing respectively exhaustive treatises on corn and all pertaining thereto; the sorghums with similar ing thereto; the sorghums with sulfillar information, and lastly copies of addresses, papers and discussions at the last annual meeting of the board. It is interesting, instructive and a valuation of the sorghum of t

ble addition to agricultural literature. LIVING TOPICS MAGAZINE. A really unique publication of rare interest and value to all intelligent readers, as a free sample copy which the publisher offers will quickly conbecome specialists from following some gratified at the present bright pros- inclination of their minds in which they I vince you. It deals only

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J. H. BEAN, lows Park, Texas, preeder of the best strains of Abe These cattle now stand at the Angus. head of flock), Light Brahamas, Plymouth Rocks, Crown Ring No. 111,418 head of all beef preeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at t'e 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 teachers 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, \$100 a year. The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.

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J. E. RANDALL, Fort Worth, Texas, care Mm. Henry & Co. Mention of this paper secures an BULLS. BULLS. I will show two car loads of the best extra egg. two-year-old short horn bulls in the state for the price, \$60. A large lot of coming yearlings with some Herefords

facts in current events and the world's progress in all departments of knowledge as one would expect to find recorded in a first-class cyclopedia were it up-to-date—which no cyclopedia is or possibly can be, because of its magnitude and cost; and yet the average reader inquires more concerning things of the past three years than concerning the preceding centuries. Topics treated in alphabetical order, and as often as the alphabet is covered a new series will begin and the same course be resumed. The first series will be completed within the present yearapproximately 1000 pages, all for the surprisingly low price of \$1.00. John B.

Alden, publisher, New York. GLAD SURPRISE FOR BOOK

LOVERS. The "Literary Revolution" which accomplished such astonishing results in reducing the cost of high-class literature a few years ago seems to be coming to the front again. Alden, the leader, like most pioneers, met with some reverses, but is up and at it again, recently sending out a flood of announcements that must exceedingly please book lovers. One of his glad surprises is an excellent and hand-some edition of Holmes' "Autocrat of Breakfast Table," reduced in price from \$2.00 to 35 cents, though hardly all inferior to the high-priced edition in quality. The "Autocrat" is famous one of the wittiest and wisest of books written by an American author, and every intelligent American wants to read it. You can get particulars free by addressing John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

MILAM COUNTY FAIR. The following is the official program of Milam county Farmers' Institute meeting and fair, which will be held at Cameron on October 1st. 2d and 3d, 1896: Opens Thursday, at 10 a. m. Address of welcome by the mayor of Response to welcome by President

W. G. Fields. The credit system and farm accounts

-By Maj. A. J. Rose, state commissioner of agriculaure. Some insects which trouble the farmer and horticulturist, by Prof. F. Alternoon, 2 p. m .- The hog on the

farm, by "Uncle Snort."

Making butter, by J. E. Cooper.

Opening the Question Box. Thursday night the recitation for prizes will take place. There will be two premiums, one for girls from 10 to 16, and another for girls under 10 years. Trere will be music by home talent.
Friday, 10 a. m.—How to manage
poultry profitably—By T. A. Evans. Prof. R. H. Price of the A. and M. Col-

Afternoon, 2 p. m.—How to make and store ensilage, by Prof. Joseph Clayton of the A. and M. College. Handling the sorghum crop, by Parrott.

Four breeds, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry and eggs; 21 buils for sale. Come and in-Opening the Question Box. Saturday, 10 a. m.—Review of ex-hibits and stock parade. Awarding of premiums

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JOHNSON & BASS, RUSSELLVILLE, KY, BREEDERS AND DEAL-

ERS IN KENTUCKY Mammo n. U. C. 3 Ock, Have been breeding Jack Stock fif-teen years, and are the largest breeders in Kentucky. Jennets and jacks of all ages for sale at all times.



TOPEKA, KAN., breeder of thorough-Poland-China and English Berkshire swine.

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

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N. E. Mosher & Son Salisbury, Mo., have twenty-two choice pure bred HEREFORD Bulls for sale; twenty choice cows and heifers all registered. Also ten choice Poland China male pigs ready for service, stred 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 sweep-stakes 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.



Tex., breeder of thor ough bred Poland China cheice. swine, bred stock, sligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$_0 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pure Bred Poultry .- Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for i'lustrated 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 accord 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. and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of Ideal Black U. S. Jr.

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Essex Hogs.

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Very best stock. Catalogue on application. Address Shreveport, La.

PURE BRED BULLS. Jerseys and Holsteins.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sired by Taylor's Black U. S., Guy Wilkes, Jr., and Claud Sanders, B. P. Rocks and M. B. Turkeys. We ship on the C. & A., M., K. & T. and Wabash roads.
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Fine Blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, sporting dogs. Send stamp for catalogue, 150 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa

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100 Higs Given Away Worth \$1000.

To introduce my Improved Chester Whites into new neibhborhoods I have concluded to absolutely give away one boar pig, value \$10.00, to the first eligible approant from each neighborhood. Not to exceed ten will be given into each to exceed ten win be given into each state and only one in each county. These pigs are from the World's Champion ferd, winners of \$9300.00 in prizes at the World's Columbian and best state and independent fairs. To in-troduce Whinery's Swine Advocate, a 20 page monthly. Price 25c per year. We will, while they last give all the back numbers of this year free to any one who will send his own address and

that of ten neighbors who are interest-ed in hogs. The Advocate is the most concise, practical, up-to-date swine pa-per published, devoted to all breeds. not appear again, Willis Whinery. Salem. Ohio,

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

A COQUETTE. I am never in doubt of her goodness, I am always atraid of her mood, I am never quite sure of her temper, For wilfulness runs in her blood. She is sweet with the sweetness

springtime— A tear and a smile in an hour— Yet I ask not release from her slightest

My love with the face of a flower. My love with the grace of the lily
That always on its slender fair stem.
My love with the bloom of the rose bud, White pearl in my life's diadem! You may call her coquette if it please

Enchanting, if shy or if bold, Is my darling my winsome wee lassle, Whose birthdays are three, when all

OUR LETTERS. There is a very interesting long let-ter this week from Cattle Ranch, Cal., which I am obliged to hold over, being unaccompanied by real name and address. It is an invariable rule to require these, although not for publica-tion unless desired. My comments on the letters must neccessarily be briefer than ever this week owing to the many interesting letters received. One I see is from a new and welcome member, Island Anna. Another letter is from a ranch girl, E. N. M., another new member. I have come to the conclusion that ranch girls are as delightful as cowboys. Indeel you are welcome. Our next is also from a new member, Fluridy Mustard, and a flery one at that, I should judge. Let us hear your ideas of the fair sex, Mr. Mustard. Our next is from two dear little girls, Lit-tle Sunshine and Mountain Girl—such are always welcome. Our next is also from a new member, Regie. She and the dark-eyed boy are welcome. So far all are new members this week. Here comes a new Old Bachelor. I like old bachelors myself. Wish he had called upon the Household when he was at the convention. We are delighted to have another man added to the House-hold. Another new member this week s Florence Lyles. We are always glad to hear of a visitor being pleased with our great Lone Star state. Why can't you write to us when you return to Louisiana, Now comes our critic Read what she says of us. Our critics are sometimes our best friends. The ntx is another new member, Minnie. We will be glad to hear about her home and where Minnie lives. The next is from another Minnie. I suppose we will have to call her Mrs. Texas Minnie, if she does not object. Our last is from A Reader No. 2. Her letters are always welcome. Am glad the Household has proven of service to her. Hope it may to all its readers.

FROM A PANHANDLE RANCH. Washita, Tex.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: A I have been a silent reader of the Household for some time and the Journal is always a welcome visitor in our home. I love to read the ladies' column, I admire all of the sis-es 's, sur, jetters' especially Pansy's, ranch girl's life is a happy life even if she has to work so hard. I live on a small ranch in the Panhandle, thirty miles from a town, or railroad. I sometimes think I live in a wilderness, but still there is nothing so beautiful as to see the cattle grazing in the month of June on our lovely green prairies; but some other time. I am glad we are to have a letter from Isabella soon, as known all the Household will enjoy it so much. I must say I rather admire the "Brand New Girl's" letter. I also think Circle Dot's letter of flowers splendid. As this is my first attempt and lest I say too much, I wish the Household success and prosperity.

ISLAND ANNA.

FROM THE CEDAR BRAKES. Texas, March 22, 1896.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Will you admit another new member? I have intended writing so often, but something would always prevent. I am another ranch girl. This ranch is in a very lonely place, at least all who ever come here say that it is. Our nearest town is twenty miles away, and you may know how I appreciate letters and papers when we do get them. I think this is a lovely place here, although our neighbors are scarce (our nearest one being five miles). I on this ranch. I am glad to see so seldom get lonesome. I pass the time many members of the Household live away very pleasantly, and now that spring is here, bringing with it birds and flowers, any time will be spent even more pleasantly than it has been before, as we have just been living here since in the fall. I ride horseback a prose some of you have heard of the pose some of West Texas? Well, "in of the Nineteenth century; we cannot brakes of West Texas? Well, "in of the Nineteenth century; we cannot people would call it clear out of civilization. I don't think we ought to consider ourselves out of civilization until we are deprived of books and papers. Reading is my favorite occupation-if reading should be termed our occupation. I have just finished reading "Lady of the Lake," by Scott. I like it very much. If this is welcome in the Household I will write again. E. N. M.

FROM AN OLD-TIME COWBOY. FROM AN OLD-TIME COWBOY.
Claude. Tex.
Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am one of the
"wild and wooly" cowboys of the
plains, and Fluredy Mustard is my name. I think Uncle Guss's letters is the charm of all, for I know some-thing about cedar log houses and durouts. I have been a cowboy for about 20 years, have spent most of my life on the borders of New Mexico. and I will tell you, dear readers, that I have seen the lightning flash over the long horned cows at night, and have heard the thunder roar and have hand the mountful prayer of poor cowboys that fell. to rise no more, far from mother, drifted astray, and on the lonely prairie now they lay, no mother

Scott's Emulsion

stands for wasting, decreased vitality, impoverished blood. The combination of Codliver Oil with the Hypophosphites of lime and soda as prepared in it, is exactly what is needed for the above conditions.

or sister to visit their grave or deck it with flowers of love, but a poor soul laid to rest on the plains, broad and y; no funeral song was sung but in a grave just 6 by 3 they dreary; no funeral bury him there on the lone prairie. Well, I will not say any more about the dead, for the thoughts of friends brings tears in my eyes. Spring is here and I have to go on the round-ups out in New Mexico. I dread to ride old Buckskin and Happy Jack, for when they eat green grass about a week they like to hear my new saddle squeak, and as the cowboys say, feed him on steel and see him buck and squeal. I won't say anything about old Leather Tip, only one good consola-tion he has to take the whip. dear readers, I will close now as I would rather see my letter in print than in the waste basket. If I so in print, I will come again and give you some of my ideas of the fair sex

From (4-square) Ranch.
FLUREDY MUSTARD. A LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER.
Palo Pinto, Tex.
Dear Mrs. Buchannan and Household: Farmers here are very busy planting their crops. Most of them are planting corn and preparing their cot-ton ground. There is lots of sickness here this spring; there is pneumonia, mumps, whooping cough and measels; there is lots of them dies; more dies than gets well. Father has got lots of stock, he's got about 100 head of hogs, and he's got cattle and sheep and goats. I have got three brothers and two sisters. I am a small girl 12 years old; I have a pony. I wish some of you would give mea pretty name for it. Oh, I enjoy Circle Dot's, and Little Nell's, and all the rest of the mem-bers very much. Ethel J. Turman write again, I love to read your letters. The folks here don't raise much cotton. they raise stock and ship them to Fort Worth, we shipped about 60 head of hogs last fall. I am as ever, LITTLE SUNSHINE.

A MOUNTAIN MAID. Gordon, Tex.—Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I have been reading the Household letters for some time. I enjoy reading them very much. I enjoyed Mary E. Thomas' last letter very nuch; she gave much good advice, but enjoy reading all the members also live on a farm ten miles from town. Pana has a farm and ranch, and a great deal of stock. There is a beautiful clear creek about 200 yards from our house. W have small valleys and large mountains all around them. If this don't find its way to the waste basket I may write again.

MOUNTAIN GIRL.

FROM INDIAN TERRITORY. Fox, I, T.—Good morning, Mrs. B. and friends. No, I shall not tell you who I am at present. I have decided to make a short call and chat with you all awhile. I brought my boy with me. He cries when I have him, and though, perhaps, you would like to know him. His name is Orien Ford. Yes, his eyes are black like his papa's. You say I have come some distance. Yes, all the way from Indian Territory. I was compelled to put in a few words. Now, Vernoa True, Dew Drop, Eulalia and several of the other girls think they are going to hear some thrilling Indian story. No, girls, I am sorry to disappoint you, but I have not seen an Indian since I have been here, and that is more than a year. Well, I find I am not alone. Eulalia writes she is from the Nation. Have you ever lived in Texas, Euliala? I lived there all my life until a little more than a year ago, and I love my native state yet. I have lived in east and west Texas both. Out west is where I met the one who is now my husband. I have seen the cowboys and their great herds of cattle. boys, they have much hard riding to do. There was one whose horse threw him close to our house and broke his arm. June on our lovely green prairies; but Wasn't that a pretty poem from the pen I will tell you more about my ranch life of Busy Bee? Who of us do not build castles in the air? The next time I come I will tell you all about my baby. No, thanks, Mrs. B. and friends, already too long have I tarried, but the Household is so cozy and enticing.

ANOTHER OLD BACHELOR. On Concho, Texas, Dear Mrs. B: Tap, tap, tap. Who is that tapping at the Household door. It is only an old bachelor from off the Will he find a welcome? Will a cheerful voice say come in? Is there a peg on the wall for his hat? I hope so, for I have been a silent admirer of the Household for a long time and would like very much to be admitted into the presence of so much loveliness; think it must be much more cheerful than this lonely ranch. They say man is like a piece of machinery, minus the balance wheel, and woman is the bal-ance wheel. There is no balance wheel on ranches and enjoy ranch life; admire the beauties of nature, like horses, etc., even at times it is a little lonely (especially when there is no bal-The Household has many ceedingly clever letter writers, and I want to thank them for the many very pretty word pictures which they paint for our benefit. I am also pleased to see that so many like good books, for l believe they are among our best friends and I don't believe I could stand it here on the ranch these long evenings without their company, (and also being without a balance wheel) but with them I travel afar, see many strange things. lands and beautiful guess I had better bring this letter to a close, for I don't know that Mrs. B., who is keeper of the Household keys, will permit Old Bachelor to enter your charmed circle at all, although I notice several who call themselves "old maids" are among the most honored members Say, Mrs. B., I think old maids are real nice. Please let me in. I promise to be real good, carry in wood and water and get up before breakfast and make the fire. Then you know a "machine" is no good without a "balance wheel," and you know this is leap year, and they really do say we won't have another for eight long years, and this "machine" would be close about forty then and not much show of ever being found by a "balance wheel." I agree with the boy, who said speak-

ing of his aunt, who was an old maid, "There is my aunt, Mary. She is so modest that when she gets to the kingdom of heaven she will wonder how in the world she ever got there, and she is so good that the angels will wonder why she has not been there from all why she has not been there from an eternity." I will attend the cattlemens' convention at Fort Worth next week. With best wishes,

OLD BACHELOR, NO. 1.

FROM A LA VISITOR.

Hutto, Texas. Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Please allow another friend to enter into your happy cir le. I have just finished reading the nice letters of the Household, and enjoyed them so much and was so very interesting. I do admire the cowboys' interesting. I do admire the cowboys' letters so much as I have a brother a cowboy and I do think they are all jolly and kind hearted young men. Well, Mrs. B., I am only a visitor in Texas, though I like the country splendid and also the good people of Texas. I am visiting my sister, Mrs. Sullivan. Her husband takes the Journal and likes it splendid. My home is in Louisiana, and it won't be long until I will have to bid my dear friends adieu and go back to my native home and see my dear mother and father. Oh! how I wish I could meet some of the dear friends of the Household before I go

home, although I will not forget them and will not forget to write again if my letter does not find its way to the waste basket. Oh, it will not be long until spring will be here and the leaves put forth and the beautiful flowers adorn the earth with perfect beauty. I love to go in the woods and on the beautiful green banks of branches and gather the wild flowers and hear the songs of the spring birds—it fills my heart with pleasure and happiness. Woodland Mary, I would like to hear from you. Well as this is my first attempt to write to the Household, I will bid you all adieu. I am as ever,
FLORENCE LYLES.

PARTHIAN SHOTS. Drantha, Foarl County.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Having been a subscriber only; a short time is it too soon to beg admittance to the circle of interesting (?) contributions to the Household? If not, first let me condole with you on the extreme patience which you are called upon to exercise in the perusal of the letters consigned to your tender nercy. Your remarks at the head of the column encourage one to read If it were not for your kind words I assure you they would remain in utter obscurity, and yet this is the advanced age for women! seems to have a dim realization of the fact, but for the one who suggests tying her old hen by a string-my John says he can 'mprove on it by usng the old method adopted by another bright (?) woman who buried her turkey hen's eggs in the ground so the young turks could run under when she raised her wings in an effort to extricate herself, thereby causing her to hover them whether or no. Let us rest. As for those who go off in raptures over the poor down-trodden cowboy, all I have to say is may they succeed in catching one, or I might say lassoing one, whichever suits their gushing fancy. I have lived among the germs nine years and am not dead yet. No, I will not extol their virtues or bemean their vices, which they have in common with other men. I find men are honored or dishonored by their daily walk in life and a noble heart will grace any position. As this is my first and will probably be my last effort, I here beg some of

ing shaft of the CRITIC. FROM UNCLE SAM'S NEW DOMAIN. Delhi, Greer County, Okla.-Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I would like ever so much to join your happy circle. I have been reading the Household for some time and enjoy it very much, and I see Stella is my age, so I thought you might let another 12-year-old girl join you. Papa is a stock man and I love the cowboy, as I have a brother that is one. I dearly love to ride horseback. I am going to start to school next Monday. I love to go to school. We don't have any Sunday-school out here. But hope to some day in the future. We have prea hing twice a month. It is six miles to the school house. If I see this in the dear old Household I will write next time about my home and where I live So fear of Mrs. B. not putting this in print. I will close with many good wishes for the Household and Mrs. Yours truly. MINNIE.

you who can write sensibly to do so or

quit as I am going to do. Do have done with the silly flattery and sense-less buncomb which characterizes the

majority of the letters in Women's Columns. Hoping that this will have a

salutary effect on some one is the part-

FROM A FLORIST.

Bransford, Tex. Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I suppose I am a member of the Household, as I have written once. It seems that the letters get more interesting every week. I enjoy new letters, but I am anxious to read the letters from the old members.

It rained here last Sunday and I did not get to church, I don't often miss going and it seems like a long time till Sunday again. It seems that spring will never come, so I can plant flowers. I enjoy working with flowers, I

What has become of Rix, I haven't seen a letter from him in a long time. to read letters from the boys, when they are written so nice, like our Household boys write. I have been trying to get some of the girls to write, but I don't know whether they will write or not. Good-bye to the MINNIE.

A CRITIC CRITICIZED.

Buckeye, Ariz. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I was very much surprised to find our circle numbered seventy members. Indeed we are a very large family. (We are nearly 100 now.—Ed.)

I wish to thank La Rue for the re-I wish to thank La Rue for the to keep sausage and also Busy No. 2 for telling me how to put the jars away. I shall try it next win-

Scolder, I think you were a little too severe in your criticism of the old members of the Household. I agree with you that all should not confine sives to praising others, but we do not. Do you not think this would be a dreary world to live in if we would all confine ourselves to doing work of different kinds and never take time to bestow a word of praise on any one? I think we should all try, through the columns of the Household, to help each other. But if the column contained nothing but recipts it would soon lose all charms for many readers. have often thought what would we do were it not for the art of reading and writing, especially we who live on ranches. It seems almost as if I have been conversing with friends af-ter I have read the different letters

through.

Belle Smith, if you look through the k entitled "Battles of the Repub-I think you will find it is what you wish for. It can be bought at almost any book store, I believe. A READER No. 2.

OLD FRIENDS RECALLED.

Childress, Texas.

Dear Household—Owing to the fact of our usual press for time we had decided to drop our correspondence to the Household and give our space to more ready and abler pens. But our recent trip to the convention, where we met with our old time friend, the editor, and a host of old friends, many of whom are doubtless readers of the Journal, we feel inspired to write again. We have some peculiar attachments for the city of Fort Worth. First, we would mention that broad gauge, open-handed old Texas style of hospitality that always make one feel at home; and then we remember that more than forty years ago, the Daggetts, the Fergusons, the Johnsons, the Brinsons and others, all old time friends of my father's, and whose children were playmates of this scribe when a child, sold out their possessions in the eastern part of this state and took up the line of march westward and settled in and around Fort Worth. Oh, how our young heart bounded at the thought that we too, when a man was going west, we did not have to come alone, for a few years later father also followed suit

and settled in Johnson county.
We say it has always been a pleasure to visit Fort Worth. Here are those with whom we have associated in with whom we have associated in youth. Here our father traveled in the early sixties as a minister, preached to the people, buried the dead, visited the sick and ministered to the wants of the suffering. The name of Uncle Milton, as he was familiarly called, was a household word in almost every home.

Here are those who amid the most trying financial struggles have ever stood ready with their means and tendered their assistance, and extended their sympathies, thereby proving the

that it should be a pleasure to visit the Fort and mingle with her people? While taking in the convention we met with many friends. Those with met with many friends. Those with whom we have played, the nimble cow-boy in the early seventies; also those with whom we have been intimately associated as neighbor and friend in other years. And, oh, how our heart bounded with joy as we met and grasped the hand of one of our soldier comrades; he with whom we had stood side by side for nearly four years in de fense of our homes, our mothers, sisters and sweethearts; he with whom had siept and ate out of the same tin pan; a noble good boy, and though we had only met him once since the close of the war, we feel sure he has made good man, for there we tried men's

We would love to speak of many truest of friends. Any wonder then dents, but time and space forbids. the way, we will say we fully intended to visit Mrs. Buchanan but press of business and those many old associations kept us away.
Our old friends have a warm place

in our heart and we love to speak of them, but we must close. Good-by. UNCLE NED.

HORSES AND MULES.

SENSIBLE TALK TO HORSE-RAISERS

(F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State One of the best of the many excellent addresses made before the recent annual meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture was that by Captain W. S. Tough on "The Horse Situation and Its Future Outlook."

Captain Tough is not only a natural and life-long horseman, but for ten years past has been manager of the Kansas City horse and mule market, and as such has been the medium of disposing of for cash from 25,000 to 50,-000 head annually of the horse product, good and poor, of the western farms. His of portunities for observation in this direction must qualify him well for giving counsel, and among the other good advice and encouraging suggestions which he gave on this oc-easion were the following:

"Show me a great man and I will now you a man that had a great mother, a good mother. Show me a great horse, and I don't care where he is, and I will show you he had a like, or likeness of the ancestor "There never was such a time on the face of the earth for breeding horses as today, and the proof of my I have had my boys put 173 brood mares on the farm in Jefferson county Kansas, for the purpose of raising

'What has the farmer done toward getting his horse-product properly ready? I am speaking now of the cause of this depression. The moment it came, to a very great extent, he lost his interest, and today, with corn at 18 and 20 cents within thirty-five miles of Kansas City (one of the greatest centers in the west), 87 per cent of the horses come there in no fit condition to work, with hair on them away beyond their normal condition, because nature has rallied to their support in their neglected condition on the fatn and given them a coat of hair twice as long as she would under ordinary circumstances and the former sever. cumstances, and the farmer says: 'O, I won't breed another horse.' "Every paper you pick up from

France, Germany and Great Britain makes evident the fact that they appreciate and want more of our stock not only of draft horses but others The only question with the farmer is to adopt the strains he can best handle, and get to work and breed intelligently the same judgment he uses wit his other live stock and the results will beyond any controversy, be satisfac-tory. I favor the farmer who wishes to raise a trotting-bred horse, having first a good mare-not under fifteen think they are so nice, and make a three; then she is a producer of speed home so pleasant. ish; mate her, and if she is a producer after her own likeness take the best care of her. If she does not prove so and is a poor mother, get rid of her. In other words, keep books and you will know at the end of the year wheth-

er she is or not. A farmer can raise a horse to three years old and make good money on him at \$75; that is, in comparison with other farm products. I don't believe we ought to ask a horse to make a farm pay for itself each year; but in comparison with other products the horse will do remarkably well at \$75. If you can \$150 there is a pretty profit. I wish I could go to every individual farmer as a friend and demonstrate clearly to him this problem. Horses will be higher-draft horses, fancy harnes horses, utility horses, all classes of horses and good individuals—than they have been in fifteen years. There will be no more profitable live stock raised on the farm for the next few years if the farmers of Kansas and of other states will take hold of the work intelligently."

FEET OF YOUNG JACKS. As early as convenient, certainly at cre or two years of age, the jacks should be broken to allow their legs and feet to be handled. Many jacks are ruined by allowing their feet to grow long. They should be rasped and paired down and kept in good slape all the time.

The jack has a curious hoof. It cuts somewhat like india rubber, and when you first commence cutting it may look as though it was going to bleed but if the hoof is long, don't be afraid to cut and rasp until you get it in nice proportion. The foot will be deformed and the ankle ruined unless it is kept worn and pared off in good shape. All experienced jack growers are aware of this, and take great pains to keep the feet of young lacks from growing too long. If the breeders of horses would pay more attention to the feet of colts they would find it greatly to

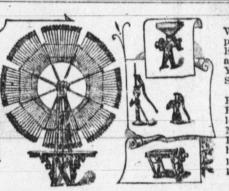
Leaving out the single element of speed, it is doubtful if the general horse stock of the country, especially that in the farmers' hands, is superior to-day to that of 30 years ago, says the Western Horseman.

In a recent discussion before the institute of the question, "Would it pay Vermont farmers to raise horses?" F. C. Williams of Coventry, Vt., spoke with rare, good practical common sense. In the course of his talk he said: "I do not recommend that the farmer give up his dairy for horses, but the breeding of horses be longs to the small farmer, and should be carled on in connection with other farm work, raising one or two each year, and those of the right kind. Continuing, be said: "A man who desired to breed must select a mare as well as a sire of the right qualities, for the idea that the mare has little to do with the qualities of the offspring has long teen exploded. Much careful attention must be paid to the selection of both sides of the family. Many grave mistakes have been made by trying to get great speed in a roadster. This re suits in disappointment in nearly every case. Two things must be kept in mind when raising horses—breeding and individuality. They go hand in hand. Do not get one and lose sight of the other, It is not an easy matter raise a good roadster, and in order to false a good roadster, and in order to do it one must give time and study to the subject. There never will be a time again when it will pay to raise a poor herse. They are now, and always will be, a drag upon the market."

FORT WORTH,

"No wonder poor Dinnie's so tired, carrying all day that great big piece of

No matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." For 10 cents you get almost twice as much as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.



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MR. F. W. AXTELL, FORT WORTH, as good as any I ever saw crushed, and

Dear Sir: The Monitor 16-foot windmill I bought of your agent, I. W. McConnell in Decamber, 1895, gives perfect satisfaction. in shuck and also shucked or shelled recommend to any one wishing to buy a No. 1 power wind mill. Wishing you success, I am yours, etc., T. M. STEWART. Center Mills, Hood County, Tex.

F. W. AXTELL.



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BLAIR BROS.

APRIL, 1880.

han others do, and, of course, y can be educated. By takbreed from ewes that were win-born, and of employing also were twin-produced, it er of any flock-master to getters of twins than he would likely to do "says the Ag e likely to do," says the Ag-urnal. "Nor is this all, for must be a good keeper ster must be a good keeper s to favor large increases. me breeds of sheep are nat-productive than others, the d Dorset Horns being prob-most productive of any. are should be a large percentto ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself n his shepherd. The latter and good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the usent, the ewes when coupled ams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is n to old shepherds to be one moting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not us to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a e found to be those who either farms on which flocks are occupiented to great any interest of the great transfer of the control o subjected to great scarcity or management in the general tem is often the rule. Shepem is often the rule. Shep-werless under such masters have no encouragement to est of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ther can the best results ood shepherd is invaluable, so only large sheep owners en the right sort of man has d the master should take care of the master should take care of him, as large numbers do. Ind shepherds remaining on m from youth to old age, or was customary to find this in t and middle of the present d although agricultural land about more than formerly, wants are still to be found, shepherds take the greatest erest in the welfare of the land have to tend. Although sed the term twin-bearing it the term twin-bearing it ensidered to include the pro-triplets and even quartettes ducating the propensity it developes into a prodigious nd the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up-nerally imparts the milk-bear-ion equal to the other, howone naturally accompanies ed that the strain would e on the constitution of the ve to rear three lambkins, eshen they begin to grow big. a little trough of food should by supplied both to ewes and other such circumstances, and d. A great deal may of the in the provision of abundaving a satisfactory successor crops, and by making proge to serve when there are scarcity owing to a bad root tributable to drought in sum-

omwhat amusing to read in old explanations of various disaffect sheep, and of which the riedge is indispensable for successions. We may excuse misle a century ago, but when a lar author on veterinary praces that the brain bladder wormed the disease known as gid or is due to hereditary origin by ang lambs become affected and arly breeding or natural dether parent will cause the disage surprised, to say the least, made a study of this matter misled at times," says the Sheep Breeder. There are dingly curious things in nad that a tapeworm should, ischarge from the intestine of hich it has lived for months, the grass and the multitude of ined in it should somehow get comed in it should somehow getomach of a sheep, either or or the hay made from it, and eggs should mature from reatures that are found in ladders in the brain of the cause disease of which the otom is giddiness, due to the hather than the brain of these bladders, very strange. It is by no re so than many other things in in the life of an animal, however, wholly discharge minds the belief that any liveomes into existence without omes into existence without hether it be an animal or a hether it be an animal of a that these changes of a worm life are any more strange and I than the changes which et undergoes, as from a butginto a caterpillar, this into a rown thing like a dried, curled-and then into the beautiful sect that flits among the flownsect that flits among the flowing on the nectar during its amer life, the purpose of which lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But worm is a veritable pest of the disappear that worm is a veritable pest of the disappear and the second in the sheep wing anything of the cause species, which has its home for life in the sheep's brain, would a single year were it not for s, which has its in the sheep's brain, would agle year were it not for ch, feeding on the sheep in the disease caused by this a these immature worms into the where they mature into unpleasant things, made of in each of which are more the indeges, one only of which is the parent of thousand the parent of the parent of the parent of thousand the parent of the par DAIRY.

ABOUT CHEESE MAKING.

Archer Co., Tex. Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

Would you kindly tell me through the columns of this helpful paper, what

was the trouble with our cheese last summer? We wish to try again this

year, and would like to succeed better. We made it according to a receipt,

said to be good, and used a ther-mometer to have the temperature right. Used the whole milk and it was

quite rich, but the cheese was dry and hard when cut, and would crumble to pieces. After pressing it was tightly wrapped in cheese cloth and

with butter for some time—until used in fact. We tried using less rennet,

but it would not curdle. If you have a

receipt that makes a nice soft cheese,

to be plenty of fruit on the trees,

Kaffer corn is being largely planted

(Will some readers please reply to

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

BULLS.
Gomez 43486-W. W. Penn to T. P.
Gilpiro and J. L. Atchley, Sulphur

Greer's Grinder 39483—M. O. Mason & Sons to G. W. Gribble, Waco, Tex.

Harry Santa Claus 40109—I. Fuller to J. F. Malone, Springtown, Tex.

Navarro's Stoke Pogis 23695-W. R. Bright to W. C. Hardison, Corsicana,

Rebel Kilgore 43714-Henderson &

Record Breaker 38447—Mrs. V. G. Kidd and T. C. Foster, Sealy, Tex. Signal Landseer of Lawn 39881—Plat-

ter & Foster to S. P. King, Sherman,

Signal Landseer of Lawn 39881-S. P.

Chester 40956-G. W. Logan to

King to Mrs. G. H. Little, Columbus,

Wilson, Buda, Tex. COWS AND HEIFERS

Adele of Temple 110651—S. N. Strange to R. E. Willis, Temple, Tex. Allie Raven of C. M. 104008—M. Lo-throp to T. H. Frost, San Antonio,

Dairyman's Pet 107034-Estate of W.

R. Bright to W. C. Hardison, Corsi-

Dairyman's Pet 107034—W. C. Hardison to D. G. Hamilton, Corsicana, Tex.

Dairyman's Pet 107034—D. G. Hamilton to C. L. Call, Corsicana, Tex.

Daisy Maddux 56447-W. R. Bright to W C. Hardison, Corsicana, Tex.

Imoda 94177—Gray & Bivins to Parks & Parks, Morgan, Tex.

Maidlin of Temple 110652—S. N. Strange to R. E. Willis, Temple, Tex. Miss Marguerita 107001—Mrs. M. B.

Matthews to T. J. Graves, Rockett,

Navarro's Queen 107035-Estate of W.

Navarrols Queen 107035-W. C. Hardi-

Romping Princess 40347—W. R.

Ruth D. St. Helier 63551-W. R.

Bright to W. C. Hardison, Corsicana,

BETTER BUTTER WANTED.

At the close of the last season the outlook for the future did not appear

low and there was an unusually large

amount of butter on hand, considerably more than at the same time the pre-

vious year, when there was so much difficulty in disposing of it, along with

the current make, seriously affecting the prices of both. But somehow there

came a change for the better. The re-

strictions placed upon the sales of

oleomargarine was an important factor

in the case, and an increased exporta-

tion, especially of the lower grades, difficult to dispose of in our home mar-

kets, another. And still another sig-

nificant one, as it appeared, was the

largely increasing consumption among

ducers and the trade as it indicated

ability to purchase on the part of con-

sumers. From week to week it was in-

teresting to note the constantly increas-

ing inroads being made upon the re-

serve supplies held in cold storage.

along with the disposition of the cur-

rent makes. Prices continue moderate

but better than the year before. Thus it has continued through the winter, the

surplus growing smaller and smaller,

until it has ceased to be a matter of

much concern as to its final disposi-

One thing has become more and more

apparent, and that is the increasing

demand for the finer grades of butter.

All along through the winter this has

been noticeable—no surplus of fine but-ter but plenty of the inferior grades,

yet found out the "better way,

would seem from the contrast a change for the better must soon be a covent.

increased and prices will decline

provement for the better, especially

Either this or a change to some other

made during the winter season

gress and improvement.

our own people, most gratifying to pro-

very encouraging. Prices had

Polena of Texas 34630-I W

to J. M. Hous, San Marcos, Tex.

R. Bright to W. C. Hardison, Corsi-

The following is a complete list of

A READER.

would be glad to try it.

cern was not up, Onte not

ally well.

above.-Ed.)

Springs, Tex.

cana, Tex.

cana, Tex.

here this year. Wheat looke

TRANSFERS OF The following is a transfers of Jersey as parties since re-week ending Decem ported by the Americ
club. No. 8 West So
New York, N. Y.
J. J. HEMINGW
BULL
Grace's Solo, 37,554
Hamilton, Wahland

以下公司自

Hamilton, Webberville, T Harry Branch, 32,436—J Mrs. A. Willmin, Raisin Harry Flagg, 41,566—W to W. T. Henson, Wills I Ile of St. Lambert, White to W. N. Murph Tex

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G. W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murph
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg,
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7
liams to T. J. Brown, Scows AND HEI
Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.

Bicycle Girl, 103,658—I.
C. R. Wright, Mexia,
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula, Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden, Marshal
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Clevy Kilgare, 100,145 C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro Glenny Kilgore, 109,145— Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Leonette's Orange, 1 Gray to W. E. Johnson, M. Mamie Heneger, 57,789— & Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall Prime II., 79,142—Parks M. L. Hagard, Midlothian Ouen of the Prairies

Queen of the Prairies E. Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezu P. Haywood to J. C.

Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L.
W. Persohn, McKinney.
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187—
to W. E. Johnson, Millies
Susie Kilgore, 109,146—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Y
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mc
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—
Tro. to W. C. Hooker, Mc
Tro. to W. C. Hooker, Mc
Tro. to W. C. Hooker, Mc Bro. to W. C. Hooker, 1 Willie Howard, 102,001-Bro. to W. C. Hooker, 1 Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895:

Canvasser, 31,110—R. O
Howard, Quanah.
Captain Herne, U. S.,
Willis to T. E. Lancaster
China Grove, 42,261—Mr. son to J. M. Cardwell, I. Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L: Burnap, Austin.
Coro Lambert, 37056—
somery to W. V. Elsell,
Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976— sey to S. L. Burnap, Aust Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277 to W. A. Northington, S. Tomentor F. of Lawn, & Foster to R. W. Willia COWS AND HEI

Anna Field, 93,241-Est Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,832— to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Birnap, Austin.
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W.
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville.
Bonnie Signaldina, 108 Wright to J. M. Lang, 1 Calico Landseer, 108,74 kins to S. L. Burnap, Au Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Pogis, 109,17 to W. A. Northington,

Dempsey to S. L. Burnap Dora H., 105,293—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash.
Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831—7 E. P. Bomar, Gainesy Ferris Signal, 109,365—1 A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199— chett to M. B. Hastain, A Golden May, 73,511—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730— Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth.

Joel's Bessle F., 108.954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Aus Joel's Calico, 108,613—B. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.8 precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107.094 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogts, 109 precht to H. H. McBride, Katie Perry, 110,325-G. D. C. Darroch, Kerrville. Kitty Scales Pogis, precht to H. H. McBride, Kitty S. H., 62.084-H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha Lady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride Laura Clement, 65.361— to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette Rioter, 109,207 bott to H. H. McBride, C Leslie Signal, 105,910—T & Hardin to Parks & Park Lois Lowndes, 100,289— to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla. 93.224-W. A.

Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hu Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal, 109.5 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas Mary Annersly, 94.110 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181—J W. A. Northington, Spar Melrose Marden, 79,75 Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18 to W. A. Northington, S J. D. Gray, Terrell. Monarch's May, 109.5
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II. 89.222ris & Hardin to Parks &
Osa T., 64.673—Parks &
Gill, Nash.

Bomar, Gainesville.

& Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy
Persian Nora, 107.826—J
W. A. Northington, Span
Queen Marjoram, 109.690
der to E. P. Bomar, Gain J. C. McClelland, Thornton lover's Baby, 5911-Te Hardin to Parks & Parks. Sadie Glenn III., 105.921ris & Hardin to Parks &

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Poets, 109,206
Precht to H. H. McBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101,032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy
The Young Widow, 11,505 The Young Widow, 11,505 bott to H. H. McBride, O'T

Tommie Montgomery, 108 to
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth,
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Romar Gal
Vic Scales Posis, 109.202,
pracht to H. H. Martin O'l
Welcome Lass, 105.915—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nia. Widow's Little Baby
Abhott to H. H. McRedae
Ysleta Ports H., 109,171to W. A. Northinston, S.
Zingara Pogis, 84,968—W
to F. P. Bomer, Gainesvil
Zula Landseer, 87,196—W

R. N. Graham, the genial and rus

F. M. Weaver has returned from Sul-

PERSONAL.

M. Davis of Seymur, is in the city. W. L. Johnson of Palestine was in the city last week.

Don Bell of Abilene, the well known eattleman, is in the city. M. French of the Kansas City Stock

Sam Cuthbirth of Baird, a prominent cattleman, is in Fort Worth.

Yards has returned to the city.

Jot J. Smythe of Grandview, was amongst-the visitors here last week. J. L. Harris, agent of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is in the city.

H. B. Hood of Roanoke was in the ofty this week with hogs at the yards. W. B. Houston, of San Antonio, a well-known cattle operator is in the city.

Z. T. Elliston of Christian, a well known cattleman, was in the city Tues-

among the visiting cattlemen here this M. R. Birdwell of Mineral Wells, the

well known cattleman, was in the Fort E. B. Carver of Henrietta, the well-known cattleman, visited in Fort Worth

Frank Kell of Clifton, a well-known farmer and cattle man, was in the city

M. O. Lynn of Mineral Wells, a well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth last week.

Thomas P. Bishop of Greenville, a well known cattle operator, was here this week. W. Maud of Childress, who has been

the city for several days, left Friday for El Paso. C. C. French, traveling agent of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, spent Sun-

day in the city. G. W. Connell of Dublin, an extensive stockman and feeder, visited in the

city this week. George Reynolds of Albany, an extensive stockman, passed through the city Wednesday.

G. D. Oakes of Mineral Wells, an extensive cattle operator, was amongst this week's visitors.

M. Arnold of Greenville, a prominent stockman, was amongst the visitors to Fort Worth this week.

Mr. W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., re turned home last week after several days' sojourn in the city. W. J. Good of Quanah, an extensive

cattle operator in that section and in the Territory, is in the city. J. H. Barwise, jr., an extensive farmer and stock raiser of Wichita county, was in the city this week.

M. Sansom of Alvarado, the well known cattle feeder and operator, visited Fort Worth this week.

of the Katy, is back from a business trip to San Antonio and Houston Sidney Webb of Bellvue, the well known cattleman, was amongst the visiting stockmen here this week.

Cattle Raisers' Association, made a business trip to Dallas Monday. W. T. Wagoner and wife of Decatur, passed through Fort Worth last Fri-

day on their way to Georgetown. T. Kenan, general live stock agent of the C., B. & Q., passed through the city Saturday en route to the south.

S. J. Wilin of Mineral Wells, a prom-Pinto cattleman, amongst the cattlemen in the city this

A. S. Reed of Fort Worth, who has considerable cattle interests, returned ast week from a trip through Western Texas.

W. R. Curtis, of Henrietta, a prominert cattleman, who has large interests in Holland and Collingsworth counties

A. W. Hudson of Kansas City, a well known cattleman who has extensive interests in Texas and the Territory, was here Mcnday. J. J. Watson, a prosperous stock

farmer of Arlington neighborhood, this county, was a visitor at the Journal office Monday Frank Kell of Clifton, an energetic

farmer and stockman, also a member of the Lone Star Commission company, was here Monday. Uncle Henry Martin of Comanche

passed through Fort Worth yesterday on his way to Kansas City with a train load of fed cattle for that market. W. D. Driskill, an extensive stock-

man resident in South Dakota, was in the city last week on his return from a visit to friends in Tom Green county. C. P. Johnson of Russellville, Ky.

who has been in the city for several weeks disposing of some fine and jack stock, returned home last Sat-

Major Sam Hunt, formerly general live stock agent of the M., K. and T. Ry., now of Chicago, was circulating among his Fort Worth friends this L. K. Krake, the live representative of the National Stock Yards, St. Louis

was in the city Monday, after a trip to the south, leaving next day for trip to the northward. W. D. Lovell, bookkeeper for the

Standard Commission Co., who has been down with typhoid fever for several weeks, is now, we are glad to report, much better. Uncle Henry Stephens of Kansas City, the well-known representative of the George R. Barse Commission com-

pany, was a fami streets last week, T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, a prominent cattleman, was in Fort Worth last week and left for Southwest Texas for the purpose of shipping some cattle he has there to the Creek Nation, I. T.

a familiar figure on the

Harry Trower of Kansas City, connected with the old and well known commission firm of Thomas Trowers' Sons, was in Fort Worth this week on his return from a trip through the Panhandle country.

tling live stock commission broker of this city, has some changes in his ad this week and some new and attractive offerings both above and below the line, to which attention is directed.

phur Springs, where he received 1,800 head of one and two-year-old cattle that he recently bought. They will go to the Kiowa and Comanche nations. and the first train load was shipped

J. H. Hopkins of Canadian, district and county clerk of Hemphill county, in writing to renew his subscription, sends particulars of a preventative for blackleg, which he states has been very effective in his section. The letter will be found in the cattle department.

Dr. Wm. Folsetter, veterinary surgeon of Dallas, passed through the city Monday on his way to Wichita Falls, where he had been called professionally. Having a little time to spare between trains, the doctor made the Journal office a pleasant and appreclated call.

O. A. Jabren of Kansas City, a prom inent cattle operator who has just re-turned from a trip through the Panhandle country, accompanied by Mr. H. Tromer, passed through the city Tuesday on his return to Kansas City. He reports cattle generally in good shape in the western country.

F. J. Godair, of the well-known commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., was in from Dublin Saturday. He is feeding the second herd of 9,000 sheep at that place. He reports that they are Jot J. Smyth of Grandview was doing well and getting fat. The work of shearing them has begun, and the clip will amount to 5 or 6 pounds per

Thomas F. Farmer of Waco, candidate for railway commissioner, is in the city. Mr. Farmer is an old-time practical railroad man, and numbers many friends amongst the cattlemen, whom, with all other classes, engaged in Texas industries may depend upon getting a square deal if Mr. Farmer should receive one of the nominations.

Messrs. Spencer & Birdsong of the Little Fossil Jersey and Poland China ranch received a fine registered Poland China sow Thursday morning from R Cook, Wichlita, Kan., proprietor of the famous Champion Poland China herd, It was this herd which won so many prizes at the World's fair in 1893.

Sterling Clark, Richard Boaz, John Lee, J. D. Thompson Frank Hoven-kamp, L. Hedge, J. B. Winn, P. Frey, H. L. Rose, J. T. Rogers, C. M. Groves, J. H. Holman and C. B. Morgan, are the names of prosperous farmers and stockmen who had hogs in from Tarrant county during the

Jos. L. Loving returned Sunday night from a trip to Matador and the plains Mr. Loving says that cattle on the plains are looking thin on account of the grass being so much damaged by exessive rains. In the breaks, however, east of the plains, he says cattle are looking well, and some of them fat enough for beef now.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto was a visitor in the city this week, and dropped in to see the Journal folk. Mr. Bell reports everything lovely in his section, grass growing fast and cattle looking well. He is pleased to hear of the favorable prospects for a new packing house and oil mill, and says there is room in abundance for both to do business and make money.

Chas. T. McConn and H. R. Stoneberger of Kansas City, representatives of the well-known George R. Barse Commission Company of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, were in the city last week and made the Journal office all. The George R. Barse Company are amongst the best and most substantial of the many solid imission houses doing business at their markets.

W. F. Crabtres of Muscogee, I. T., was in the city last week, and called at the Journal office. Mr. Crabtree has W. V. Newlin, traffic manager of the considerable stock and farming interests in his section. He reports considerable demand for pasturage, and anticipates heavy shipments of stock into that country this spring, which have already commenced. Mr. Crabtree has some grass land to lease within about 15 miles of Muscogee.

G. W. Morriss of Prairie Hill, a substantial farmer and stockman, and an old friend of the Journal, who also has cattle interests in Wheeler county. passed through the city Saturday on his return from Mobeetle, and accompanied by his little son Charlie, dropped into the Journal office a few minutes. Mr. Morriss says grass is growing nicely and cattle looking well for this time of year.

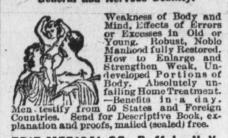
George H. McFadden. of the firm of George H. McFadden, of the firm of McFadden Brothers, cotton exporters of Philadelphia, was here yesterday, accompained by their tariff manager, Richard Lord, of Waco. Mr. McFadden is here for his annual tour of Texas and inspection of the firm's interests throughout the state. Mr. Lord was formerly general freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway, and is well and favorably known in railroad as well as stock shipping circles. J. B. Gray, who has been making

headquarters at the Moon ranch, Cottle county, has just returned from a few months' visit to Europe, and was a pleasant caller at the Journal office ek. Mr. Gray, while across the visited the British Islands, ast week. France and Germany, and reports the winter over there as having been unusually mild. Mr. Gray will probably now locate permanently in this country and engage in the cattle business.

John Howard of Wichita Falls, the old original "Man with the Hoe," in a letter to Farm and Ranch, replying to correspondent who inquired about a correspondent who inquired about Ed. East's method of putting up green sorghum, says: "Mr. East being a very fussy man, I will answer for him."
When the Journal knew Ed. East he used to be an extremely quiet, peaceable man, and not a bit "fussy." Grieved to hear he has disimproved so much. Probably, however, what Mr. Howard said was a "busy man." and the "intelligent compositor" got in his work, with the usual results.

C. C. French of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company was in Burnet last week, and the Burnet Bulletin states did some talking on the advantages of hog raising and farmers' shipping foirtly so as to make up car loads. The Bulletin thinks that if the statements of Mr. French are correct, it would be very advantageous for the farmers to follow his advice. very readily enderses Mr. French's statements, and its readers can learn from the Fort Worth weekly market report that the yards have for many months been taking all offerings

and wanting more. G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Packing Company, favored the Journal with a flying visit whilst in Journal with a flying visit whilst in the city on his return from Mevico this week. Col. Simoson is as full of energy and activity as of business, but has the stock interests of this section at heart, and evinces proof thereof on every possible occasion. Talking of hors, Col. Simpson says there are now enough boxs in Texas to furnish two packing houses and mentioned with packing houses, and mentioned with pride the fact that Texas now ranks third amongst hog-producing states.
The colonel naid a very flattering compliment to the Journal's recent editorial on the export question, stating he determined on his first call here to say to the Journal that "it was dandy."



among the lower grades that are now The recent frosts seem to have done little or no damage here. There seems so unprofitable to the producers and unsatisfactory to the trade. E. R. TOWLE.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

MAKE GOOD BUTTER. We know that some will raise an objection to making butter at our stock-farms and say that there would be no market for it over a limited amount. There is always a market at high prices for good butter and there is no the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration to Texas parties for the week ending March 24, 1896, as re-ported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, J. J. Hemingway, secrecountry in the world that will produce sweeter, firmer, more grainy, or nat-ural colored golden butter than the plains. We frankly admit that much of the stuff offered on the market as butter is at times not suitable to grease the wheels of a wagon, but this is because of the carelessness, or laziness or ignorzice of the person who made it. We go for bottom facts and write thus plainly because in the past three weeks we have smelled butter the perfume of which ascended to heaven, and tasted some that was—well, we don't want to taste any like it again. But in all seriousness, we need better buttermakers and more care in making With our natural advantages mesquite grass, cool atmosphere and equitable temperature all through late spring, summer and fall, and we might add, winter with plenty of feed, there is no reason why the Panhandle should not be as famous for butter as is Joshen county in the state of New York. We need better milch cows, it is true, but that is a need easily supplied in a few years. But the great need at present is a reliable thermometer at every farm where butter is made. One of the causes of failure in making good butter is the cream is too hot or too cold. Experience has taught us one lesson, and that is: the cream must be at least three or four degrees higher in temperature on the plains than in central, south or east Texas. The best butter we have ever made was when the cream was ripe and the temperature at 64 or 65 and then after thoroughly breaking up the cream by a slow motion for a few minutes to increase rapidly the agitation in the churn so that the rapid motion would cause the temperature to rise to 69 or 70 degrees in fifteen or twenty minutes We could advocate many theories and successful methods in butter making but we are fully convinced, that at least three out of every four of our stock-farmers, that the first principles of good butter making has to be learned, and when once the A B C system has been mastered it will be an easy task to go to higher methods in making good butter, and there is more science required in making good gilt-edged butter than son to D. G. Hamilton, Corsicana, Tex. Navarro's Queen 107035—D. G. Hamilton to C. L. Call, Corsicana, Tex. Ola Park of Fair Play 2d 56512—W. W. Penn to T. Barrett, Mt. Vernon, many persons suppose, but with knowledge and care the Panhandle will produce the finest gilt-edged butter in the

world .- Amarillo Champion. Right you are Brother Champion Still the Panhandle does produce some good butter, and it isn't the only part of the country where "ransom" butter is offered. We have had some hard Princess Colt 59390-W. R. Bright to tussles here of late with the homemade article. It was a sickly white Bright to W. C. Hardison, Corsicana, lard-like product and it was a choice of that or creamery butter at outside prices. Finally we sent up to our old stomping ground in the Panhandle country and got a supply of butter that was butter, of beautiful yellow color and finely flavored, which was a genu-ine treat, being strictly first-class in

DAIRYING IN MEXICO. The Kansas City Journal says that mik cows in Mexico ten years ago were not bred, and no milk, butter or cheese was produced. Fifteen years ago there was not a drop of cow's milk or a pound of butter in Monterey, Mexico. The natives depended entirely on goat's milk. The opinion abroad i that region was that milk cows would not thrive in Mexico, and the natives made no attempt to try breeding. Con-densed milk was first imported from the United States in 1883, and many have lived to see dairies established Edmond Levan, from Texas, advised a Frenchman named La Grange to procure a few Jersey cows from the states and make a start. He did so, and in five years he had a herd of cows, as well as horses and pigs, with fruit and vegetables, and made

One of the regulations of the Illinois State Board of Health is that dairy cows shall be cleaned every day. The best farm institutes are held in dairy sections. That speaks well for the intelligence of the dairymen. Twenty-two states in the IIn have laws prohibiting the sale of oleo-

money. This was the first dairy in

mads about \$100,000 out of his busi-

ness since 1887. He has a ready sale ness ince 1887. He has a ready sale

for his products and next to no compe

hard to dispose of at reduced rates. Here is a lesson for dairymen that in margarine when colored in imitation of butter. some way should be mastered. A part have succeeded and are now reaping the advantages of improved methods New York city consumes over threefourths of a million quarts of milk rer lay. Last year the daily average was production of a quality of butter that is in quick demand at satisfactory 768,560 quarts. Good feeding should not be governed by the price of dairy product. Neither prices, but many it seems have not as

should the enthusiasm of the dairy-men fluctuate with the market. Concontinue far behind in the race of prostancy is needed in bothc ases. How plainly the market quotations The makers of oleomargarine claim indicate this-the graduations in prices that they have as much right to color their product as have butter-makers. from the lowest to the highest-and what a contrast, object lesson it may be said, is presented. If the average This is a fallacy, for butter is not colored in imitation of any other product prices may be assumed to pay the cost Considerable excitement has been caused in Ohio by the enforcement of the anti-oleomargarine law. The men of production, and that would seem to be about a fair estimate, then what of the lower grades, made at a loss to the engaged in the sale of that product have been arrested and fined, but still producers, that must be it, and not this alone, but it goes farther and to a continue to transgress the law.

An unfailing test of an easy milke greater or less extent is an injury to the is flat ends in the teats. Cows having What dealer would not prefer to have flet-ended teats milk easy, the out first-class goods for his customers, such as will commend themselves and being large; those having pointed ends to their teats milk hard, because the are always in demand? Comparatively few, I think. The distinctions beoutlet is small, and much squeezing is required to force out the milk. tween good and inferior products are becoming so sharply defined that it

Milking cows should be practiced ac cording to the following prescriptions:
1. Work rapidly; slowness causes

kinds of farming more profitable—if that may be—should be preferable. The large amount of butter now loss of cream.

2. Milk thoroughly, to the last drop, because the last milk is the best.

3. Milk at the same time every day.

4. Milk crosswise—that is to say one to keep up the supply resulting in lowfore teat on the right and a hind teat on the left, and vice versa; the milk er and more uniform prices than would otherwise be the case. This is better on the left, and vice versa; the min for all than a fluctuating and uncertain market. With the advent of warm parallel milking.

5. Milk with five fingers, and not good he with index and thumb, a fault too passed. weather and the commencement of spring dairying of course the make will with milkers but it is to be hoped that the conditions previously mentioned as favorable to 6. Do not employ any kind of milk-To milk young restive cows, raise the trade will continue as this will have an important bearing all around. of the fore feet. Never strike The aim among producers should be to do the best in their power in order 8. Always keep the hands clean, and to more successfully meet the demarkat that will be made upon them for the finest products, and that this may be so general that at the close of the se-son there will have been a marked imso the cow's udder and dairy uten-During milking avoid distracting

or disturbing the cow.

Those who neglect any of these prescriptions infallibly lose milk.

Below Quarantine.

2000 good steer yearlings at \$11. 500 Lampasas county yearlings at

1000 Williamson county yearlings at

2000 choice 2s at \$14. 3500 choice 2s at \$13.50

1500 choice 3s at \$16.50

1000 good 4s at \$18.50. 2000 good 4s at \$20.

1000 choice cows at \$12.50. 5000 good cows at \$12.00.

ABOVE QUARANTINE. 10,000 graded stock cattle at \$12, easy

5000 choice 2s, f. o. b. Quanah at

2000 well-graded 2s, f. o. b. Clayton,

2000 good 2-year-old steers. f. c. b. Quanah, at \$16.

5000 steers, all in one brand, of which 2500 are 1s, 2000 2s and 500 3s, at \$12.50, \$16.50 and \$20, \$0. b. Amarillo. These

7000 well-bred Western Texas stock cattle at \$12, not counting calves. Terms, one-third cash, balance one, two and three years, at 8 per cent interest.

6000 good Western Texas stock cattle (big percentage of steers) at \$12, counting caives. Terms, one-half cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent interest.

25,000 choice Panhandle stock cattle, including steers, at \$12, counting calves. One-fourth cash, balance one, two and three years; low rate of interest.

3500 high-grade Panhandle steers, all 'n one mark and brand, 800 2s at \$17; 2000 3s at \$21; 700 4s at \$25. f. a. b. Clarendon or Panhandle City.

For further particulars call on ou address

Cattle Commission Dealers, FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

Rates, \$2,00 Per Day.

BASCOM H. DUNN, Prop

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

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

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE LINWOOD HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE ON LINWOOD FARM LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896. Since the dispersion of the parent herd in Scotland by Mr. Crickshank Since the dispersion of the parent herd in Scotland by Mr. Crcickshank, no such opportunity has been made for the purchase of this famous class of cattle. The offering will consist of sixty-five head, mainly of young cows and heifers, with a few extra fine bulls, the immediate descendants of such sires as Baron Victor 42,824, Crave n Knight 96,923, Spartan Hero 77,932,, Baron Lavender, 2d, 72,610, and other great sires. Constitution and feeding have been for twenty years the prime requisites sought for at Lin-

wood Farm. Three menths' time on ap proved notes, bearing 8 per cent interest. Write for a copy of free catalogue. Linwood Station is on the Union Pacific Railroad, 27 miles west of Kansas City.

F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.

sweet), it did not run through (Clov-

daughter's heart he wrung With words both fierce and bitter—he

had an (Adder's Tongue)! The lover's hair was like the (Flax) of

pure Germanic type; He wore a (Dutchman's Breeches), he

smoked a (Dutchman's Pipe), He sent (Marshmallows) by the pound

and choicest (Wintergreen); She painted him (Forget-me-nots), the

bluest ever seen! He couldn't serenade her within the

For every (Thyme) he tried it her

And so he set a certain day to meet at

Her face was pale as (Snowdrops) e'en

The lover vowed he'd (Pine) and die if

And then he up and kissed her beneath

"My love will (Live-for-ever), my sweet

Give me a little (Heartsease), say only 'I love (Yew)!'

She faltered that for him alone she'd

Then swayed like supple (Willow), and

Who swore he'd (Cane) the fellow until

Oh, quickly up (Rosemary)! She cried, "You'll (Rue) the day,

Most cruel father! Haste, my dear,

But that inhuman parent so plied his

He settled all flirtation between that

The youth a monastery sought, and donned a black (Monkshood)!

The maid ate (Poison Ivy) and died

within a wood.

Catherine Young Glen in Ladies'

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquart-

ers. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for soll comfort and

DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC

OF TEXAS.

Galveston, Texas, April 20th, 21st, 22d.

For this occasion the Missouri, Kan-sas and Texas railway will sell round

trip tickets April 19th and 20th, limited for record to April 227, of rate of one

J. E. COMER, C. P. and T. A.

fare (\$9.75) for the round trip.

good home cooking it cannot be

The stock men of Texas when in

hornet before

(Nightshade) dark,

(Four-o'clock)-

the (Mistletoe).

will you be true?

father's (Dogwood) bark!

whiter than her frock.

she should say him no.

(Orange Blossoms) wear-

tore her (Maidenhair)!

For (Madder) than a them stood her (Pop),

he made him (Hop) !

(Birch) rod there

hapless (Pear),

Home Journal.

and (Lettuce) flee away!"

W. A. HARRIS.

CATTLE FOR SALE A FLORAL LOVE-SONG. Fair (Marigold) a maiden was, (Sweet William) was her lover; Their path was twined with (Bitter-

at \$16.50.

Childress, \$16.00. 2500 Dawson county twos, delivered at The (Ladies' Tresses) raven were, her Amarillo, \$16.75. cheeks a lovely (Rose), She wore fine (Lady's Slippers) to warm 100) Big Springs county yearlings and 600 Big Springs county twos at \$12.00 her small (Pink) toes.
Her (Poppy) was an (Elder) who had
a (Mint) of gold, 1000 threes and fours, Hall county, de-An awful old (Snapdragon), to make livered at Panhandle, \$21.00. one's blood run cold! His temper was like (Sour Grass), his

1400 King county twos, delivered at

STOCK CATLE. 4500 all well bred Shorthorn and Herefords, calves not counted, \$13.50. 6500, same breeding, including one and two-year-old steers and 300 three at \$14.00

BELOW QUARANTINE LINE. 1000 head good western yearlings, 600 head good western twos, \$15.00. 550 twos and 1500 three and fours, three-fourth na-Coleman and adjoining counties,

\$15.00. R. N. GRAHAM, Land and Cattle Broker.

2500 high grade Galloways, including one, two and three-year-old steers, at

506 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas. Bulls for Sale.

100 pure-bred Hereford yearlings, raised above the quarantine line, at 6 pure-bred and 7 high-grade Shorthorns, 1 to 3 years old. raised above the quarantine line, at \$50 for the pure-bred and \$30 for the grades. 36 pure-bred and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus, located and raised in Colo-rado, at \$30 for calves and \$50 for yearlings and twos.
50 high-grade Durhams and Herefords, raised above the quarantine line at \$25.

125 grade Shorthorn yearlings, raised below quarantine line, at \$27.50.
75 high-grade Durhams, located at Fort Worth, at \$27.50. 30 high-grade Hereford-Durham yearlings, raised below quarantine, at GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Cattle Commission Dealers, Fort-Worth, Tex. JOSEPH L. LOVING.

Commission dealer in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas. 403 Main Street, Santa Fe Ticket Office. Has all kinds and classes of cattle

for sale. Correspondence with buyers and sellers solicited. GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS

TEMPLAR. San Antonio, Tex., April 21st to 24th For this occasion the M., K. & T. will sell round trip tickets at rate of five dollars (\$5.00) for the round trip. on April 20th and 21st limited for return to April 25th.

J. E. COMER, C. P. and T. A.

logue.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKETS. Considerable interest has been exoften in market circles by the recent announcement that a movement is on foot for the erection of another large packing house to be located near the stock yards. It is stated that Eastern capitansis, in conjunction with some lo-cal men of considerable capital, have the matter under advisement, and the former are said to be willing to put their money in the investment provided certain circumstances can be demonstrated to exist as reported. This, it is stated, there will be no difficulty in doing. A meeting will take place in New York in a few days between a local representative and the Eastern capitalists above alluded to, when the matter will be thoroughly gone into. professing to know claim that there is very little doubt but that the project

tory by affording them a more competi-tive and extended market for their Amongst the transit cattle fed at the yards during the week were two cars owned by Ed Wood and T. Buffington, from Alvarado to Kansas City, a car of fine yearlings by Ed Smith of Minco, I. T., from Omaha to the territory, a car of cattle by J. B. Wright, from Omaha, Tex., to the Territory, and four cars cattle by E. W. Ware from Bryan

will be "a go." If so, it will prove in-

valuable to Fort Worth by employing

a large number of men, and to the hog raisers of Texas and the Indian Terri-

to Bridgeport. Contrary to expectation last week, hog receipts were heavy, especially on Monday, which was pronounced the heaviest Monday in the history of the yards, nearly 1000 head of hogs being received, of which 116 head were driven in from the country. Friday was also a good day in a dual sense, 875 hogs being received and an advance of 10 cents being reported, which, however, was not maintained later on. Last evening's Mail-Telegram furnished some interesting data, which we reproduce here:

The month of March has been a rec-The month of March has been a record breaker in the number of hogs received at the Fort Worth stock yards. There has been no month in the history of the yards when the hog receipts have reached those of the month closed yesterday. The exact number received as given out by Mr. William Bradrick, bookkeeper of the yards, is 17,716. The second week of the month was the bookkeeper of the yards, is 17,716. The second week of the month was the greatest week on record when the number rolled up to 4663 hogs. The precedweek was but a short distance behind with 3987 head, while the third week has a showing of 3562. Over 2100 were received Monday and Tuesday of this week. The largest daily receipts on record was the 10th and 11th of the month when forty-four carsnearly 3500 hogs were brought in inside of torty-eight hours. Of these only a very few were not bought by the packing house. These facts and figures go to show what Texas is and what she is doing in the way of swine raising which means successful farming. There have been other months the last winter when the hog receipts were not far behind those of this past month. These are figures showing only what have already

een marketed. Messrs. D. O. Lively, C. C. French and S. P. Stone, traveling solicitors for the stock yards, say that the country is yet full of hogs. There are thousands of good packers yet in the country, many of which belong to farmers who had never heard of a packing house being located in Texas until informed by these gentlemen. The cattle business has not been lag-

ging during the month of March. Although it is not the greatest month for cattle receipts yet they were received to the number of 3391 head. The second week in March were the heaviest receipts which amounted to 1324. Besides all the above business the

to rank Texas the third state in the Union in the hog raising industry, but it also shows what a market Fort Worth has and what they are doing at the market. It shows also the splendid opening for another large packing house.

It is safe to assert that there are not four states in the South combined can show up as good a record as the above. By another season this market will be handling at least 25,000 hogs a month at the least.

ngst the many contributing points for hogs the past week were Paradise, Weatherford, Comanche, Honey Grove, Ryan, Clifton, Lampasas, Kellum, De Soto, Iowa Park, Page, Decatur, Alvord, Itaska, Bastrop, Greenville, Paul's Valley, Wynnewood, Temple, Alvord, Roanoke, Grandview, Itasca, Marietta, Davis, I. T., Hutto, Alvarado and Groesbeck. Unusually large receipts came in from the country tributary to Fort Worth.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTIES.
By the Standard Live Stock Commis-
sion Co., During the Past Week.
72 hogsAverage 240Price \$3.42 1-2
82 hogsAverage 256Price \$3.40
55 hogs Average 244 Price \$3.32 1-2
83 hogsAverage 235Price 3.37 1-2
80 hogsAverage 180Price 3.30
82 hogs Average 221 Price 3.42 1-2
75 hogs Average 233 Price 3.32 1-2
77 hogsAverage 150Price 3.35
12 hogs Average 155Price 3.35
59 hogsAverage 250. Price 3.50
85 hogsAverage 185Price 3.37 1-2
97 hogsAverage 183Price 3.27 1-2
75 hogsAverage 213Price 3.25
73 hogsAverage 231Price 3.32 1-2
85 hogsAverage 223Price 3.27 1-2
66 hogsAverage 280Price 3.25
85 hogsAverage 250Price 3.22 1-2
78 hogsAverage 240Price 3.17 1-2
63 hogsAverage 206Price 3.20
30 steersAverage 825Price \$2.90
12 cowsAverage 575Price \$2.15
By wagon:
6 home Assessment 10" Total and

logs...Average 185.. Price \$3.20 hog...Average 210...Price 3.00 hogs...Average 170...Price 3.35 hog...Average 220...Price 3.20 hogs...Average 205...Price 3.00 hogs...Average 186...Price 3.15 hogs...Average 275...Price 3.12 1-2 hogs...Average 212...Price 3.05 hogs...Average 300...Price 3.00 hog...Average 220...Price 2.80 hogs...Average 151...Price 3.05 hogs...Average 151...Price 3.05 hogs...Average 220...Price 3.10 Top hogs, \$3.30 to \$3.35; fat cows, \$2.30 to \$2.40; fat steers, \$2.80 to \$3.50.

DALLAS MARKET.
Report from A. C. Thomas' yard:
Extra fat steers 2 5000 3 00
Fair to good steers 2 25@ 2 25
Common to fair steers 1 6000 2 00
Extra choice fat cows 2 25@ 2 60
Fair to good cows 1 9000 2 10
Common to fair cows 1 35@ 1 75
Choice yeal 2 50
Common to fair veal 2 2500 3 00
Extra choice fat yearlings., 2 0000 2 30
Fair to good yearlings 1 75@ 1 90
Common to fair yearlings 1 5000 1 70
Choice Milch cows, per head 25 00@40 00
Choice springers, per head 15 00@20 00
Bulls and stags 1 00@ 1 75
Choice cornfed hogs, weigh-
ing from 200 to 300 pounds 3 25
Choice cornfed hogs, weign-
ing from 150 to 200 pounds 3 10 Stock hogs
Choice fat 95 to 100 pound
mutten
mutton 2 50@ 3 00 Choice 70 to 80 pound mut-
ton 2 25
Common to fair mutton 1 75@ 2 00
2 1 1500 Z 00

Demand food for all classes of cattle. Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, April 1.—There was a reaction in cattle today, prices advancing 10c more and the supply was easily disposed of, there being too few fat cattle

to go around. Steers were on a basis of \$3.25@4.35, with transactions largely at \$3.50@4.10. Calves were very slow, owing to the increasing receipts, feeders bearing relatively higher prices.

The March receipts of hogs are ahead of the preceding results. of the preceding months, but they ran about 119,000 behind March, 1895, and the receipts of the first months of the year fell about 19,000 short of a year

ago. Today's prices were steady. Common to choice droves sold at \$3.50@3.85, largely at \$3.70@3.75, and light weights \$3.75@4.10, few going above \$4.

The sheep market was steady today, with a moderate demand, common to choice sheep are selling at \$2.75@3.90 generally \$3.85. Lambs, \$4.10@4.60, and a few common sell at \$3.65@3.90.

Receipts—Cattle, 6,500; hogs, 23,000;

CHICAGO MARKET NOTES. Chicago, III., March 30., 1836.-The official total receipts of cattle last week,

46,143, which was 9420 less than for the previous week and 410s more than for the same week in March of last year. There were 17,290 bought on shipping account, which included 6405 for export. Receipts of Texas cattle, 5003. The demand was poor, and there was no marked improvement from the sluggish condition of last week, and trade movement very unsatisfactory. Prices were quotably lower on fat steers. yet buyers were indifferent and the trade ruled weak. We quote: Extra beeves, \$4.00@4.30; good to choice, 1350 to 1600 pound steers, \$3.80@4.10; fair to good same weights, \$3.65@3.90; good to choice, 1050 to 1200 pound steers, \$3.80 to \$4.10; ordinary to good, same weights, \$3.65@3.80; fair to good feeders, \$3.00@3.75; thin to fair stockers, \$2.50@3.00; good to fancy cows and heifers, \$3.40@3.75; fair to good cows, \$2.40@3.25; canners, \$1.50@2.25; hes and export bulls, \$2.50@2.90; fair good bologna and stock bulls, \$2.25@ \$2.75; thin to fair calves, \$2.75@4.75 extra veal calves, 100 to 160 pounds, \$4.75 to \$5.50; good to choice Texas steers, \$3.50@3.90; common to good Texas steers, \$3.00@3.50; Texas cows, \$2.25@3.00; common to good Texas bulls. \$2.25@3.00.

Total receipts of hogs last week, 132. 776 against 157,604 the previous week and 126.123 the same week last year There were 43,470 bought for shirment. The average weight of hops for the week, 246 pounds, against 220 pounds for the corresponding week in March last year. The market opened very slow and values ruled weak. Choice light and light medium of choice quality sold at Saturday's closing prices. but where offerings ran to heavy weights prices were weak to 5c lower. Pulk of good medium weights sold \$2.80 @3.85; a few on light weight order. \$3.90; good mixed running to light and mediums, \$3.80@3.85; common to good heavy and heavy mived, \$3.75@3.80; choice heavy around \$3.80; choice light and light mived, \$3.90@3.95; fancy light sorts, \$3.95@4.00; and extra choice up to

Official total receipts of sheep last week, 64.043, against 65,841 the previous week and 65.673 same week last year: were bought for shinment. Market ruled slow in tone and prices were about 10c lower on both sheep and lambs; a few handy weights at steady. Bulk of Westerns, \$3,40@3 75: rood to choice native wethers, \$3.600 3.85: good to choice mixed ewes and wethers, \$2.00@3.60; medium to good sheep, \$2.50@3.00; oulls, \$2.00@2.50; choice lambs, \$4,40@4,75; medium to good, \$4,00@4,35; common, \$3,25@4.00. Receints of cattle today, 3000, Market ruled shout steady with the light sunyards have handled several cars of plv. Bulk of receipts running to Towns. eints of hogs 19 000 Market fully

These figures not only prove the fact 10c lower. Bulk of good hogs selling. there are enough hogs in the country \$3.70@3.75. Receipts sheep, 16,000. Market steady.

> Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City. April 1.-Cattle-Recelpts, 3,300; shipments, 1.700. Market steady, and 10c higher; Texas steers, \$2,65@3.25; Texas cows, \$2@2.65; beef steers, \$3.64; native cows, \$1.50@3.30; half miles west of Taylor. Here I and feeders, \$2.50@3.80; bulls,

\$1.90@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,400; shipments, 1.300. Market week, 5c lower. Pulk of
sales, \$3.45@2.65; heavies, \$3.25@2.60;
packers, \$3.45@3.70; mixed, \$3.40@3.65; lights. \$3.60@3.70; Yorkers, \$3.65@3.70; pies. \$3.10@3.75. Sheen-Receipts, 6.500; shipments, 1,-600. Market steady: spring lambs, \$3.50@8; muttons, \$2.25@2.80.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2490; shipments, 2200. Market is a shade better, export steers quotable at \$4.10@4.25; fair to good spring, \$3.50@ 4.00; dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.25@J.90; steers under 1000 pounds. \$2.75@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@ 3.80; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.50; bulls, mostly \$2.20@2.75; calves, \$4.00@6.00; mostly \$5.00@5.50; Texas steers, \$2.25@ 3.55; bulk of sales, \$3.00@3.60; cows and

heifers, \$2.00@3.25.
Hogs—Receipts, 9200; shipments, 4300.
Market 5 and 10c lower. Heavy, \$3.50@
3.75; mixed, \$3.40@3.70; light, \$3.55@3.75; Sheep-Receipts, 4100; shipments, none. Market strong. Native muttons, \$3.25@4.00; western, \$3.50@3.80; southern, \$2.85@3.65; lambs, \$3.75@4.50; spring lambs, \$6.50@8.00.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, April 1.—Although the wheat market was very dull today the price was remarkably firm and it closed 5-8c higher for May than it did yesterday. Anxiety regarding the crops of Kan-sas and California owing to, at many points, unfavorable reports of weather. Were an element in the day's strength Corn and oats were firmer, gaining for May 1-4c and the latter 3-8c on yesterday's closing rates. Provisions recovered from their depression and made substantial gains. depression and made substantial gains. Opening sales of wheat were at 3-8@ 1-2c advance, and afterwards prices re-ceded 3-8c, rallied a half, eased off some and closed firm. A blizzard was reported in the Dakotas and this, it was feared, would retard spring work and then Liverpool cables, which in the face of the decline on this side yesterday was considered a strong point, helped the market. Another factor which induced considerable buying was the report in general circulation that the market would do much better today. The out inspection was the largest in some days and also imparted a firm tone to the market. Cold weather was reported on the Pacific coast, with frosts in parts of California. The prediction by the signal service of fair and warmer conditions caused a moderate dealing. Great buying by the commission houses caused the market

The corn market started in a shade over the prices at close of yester-day's market. The firmness of wheat and provisions was at-tributed to the slight modicum of improvement and only 150 cars estimated as the receipts for tomorrow also heiping holding the price up. The session in oats was quiet. A

firm feeling prevailed.

The heaviness which has for two days characterized the provision market was lifted today and buyers were in the majority. What is called the "En-glish crowd" among the packers pur-chased ribs to a moderate extent. They were also said to have resold on the later advance.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow-Wheat, 12; corn, 450; oats, 100; hogs, 20,-

NEWSAND NOTES.

question of a cotton seed mill for Fort Worth is being agitated. It is estimated that \$65,000 will be needed for the project, of which one-half has been already subscribed, and good has been already subscribed, and hopes of raising the balance.

A beet sugar factory in the Pecos valley near Hagerman is said to be a projected enterprise that will materialize in time for the next crop.

The offerings will consist of sixty-five head, both sexes and all ages and either imported animals or their immediate descendants from the celebrated herd founded in 1837 by Mr. Amos Cruickshank, of Scotland. Our ments of the courts of Greer county,

Myriads of buffalo gnats have appeared in Angelina county and are causing havoc amongst stock. Several horses have already been killed by them, and the farmers have to protect themselves with mosquito bars or by

Glanders has broken out amongst the horses in Nacogdoches county, and several mules and horses at the Lanana saw-mills have died of it. The disease, is stated, first started amongst some horses that were imported from Mis-

There are persons who spend more time in mourning over lost opportunities than they employ in trying to accept their present chances.

If when one undertook a certain thing he resolved firmly to accomplish his purpose, failure would be impossible.

A gold weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that a post-age stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of

A contract has been entered into by

the Gulf. Coast and Navigation com-pany of Galveston and some northern parties by which the latter agree to construct a canal between Galveston and Corpus Christi seventy-five feet wide and eight feet deep at low water. Consideration, \$1.100,000.

At, a mass meeting of the citizens of

Greer county at Morgan on March 24 resolutions urging upon congress the adoption of the Cooper bill providing for the ceding of Greer county to Texas and defining certain conditions of occupancy, etc., which they ask adopted in behalf of the citizens should the bill fail to pass. They also ask for a land office in Greer county. Two thousand two hundred and five dollars have been received so far by

Messrs, George Sealy of Galveston for the battleship Texas fund. Adjutant General Mabry received a dispatch from J. N. Hughes, captain of the El Paso company of Rangers, saying he had captured and returned to their owner 2500 sheep, stolen two weeks ago from J. H. Pipkins at Van Horn by the Mexicans.
Mr. A. B. Frank of San Antonio

bought the Stone ranch this week, the consideration being \$33,000. It comprises 44,000 acres of land and is considered very valuable property. He also bought some of the stock. The ranch will be stocked and put in first-class condition.—Runnels County Ledger.
Orders for stock cars at Alice, Texas, for shipments to the Territory from there already aggregate 800 for and about April 1, and prospects are that there will be a great many more. Dust and wind storms prevail and wind is needed in that section.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Texas.-One week of plowing weather, the first for a long time and farmers have improved it. planting about over and the cotton ground mostly broke. The corn has at last forced itself through the cold, wet ground and as a rule the stand will be good. Oats missed death by the freeze, but the peaches in most orchards were killed. Some orchards on low cold land had not blossomed out and are safe. So far it would be much better for some of us had we known the im-portance of putting our peach trees on the coldest lands we had. It would half miles west of Taylor. Here I found Kentucky blue grass growing around his fruit trees. Said he got it by accident in trash from a box Said he had it for five or six years. It was about 16 to 18 inches high, and with its heavy coat of grass and beautiful blue seed stems was an ornament of which any man might be proud. He says it dies down early in summer, but comes out early in the fall and would make fine winter pasture for hogs as well as other stock In passing the depot I saw a crate with a fine Poland China sow in it She had just landed from Illinois and was owned by W.T. Duncan of Travis county. He says he has as fine stock as can be found and will be heard from later on through our advertising columns as soon as the Journal man can get around to his ranch.

There is another man here who will send money out of Texas shortly to get stock. I would like to know if there is not as good hogs in Texas as n any other state, and at the present time of scarce money would it not be well to keep this money at home. If Texas hogs are good as any other hogs, but if not as good it is right to send after the best and keep building our herds until we ship out of instead of into the state for breeding stock. We had another wedding in our town, the editor of the Hutto Enterpirse led to the altar Miss Mary McCutchen. It was a first-class affair all around, with eight waiters, including a supper and dinner on the next day and all went merry as a marriage bell. Thus a new couple starts a new enterprise and may the success they deserve follow them through life, for they are worthy and well qualified and should fill each sphere in life with credit to themselves. We found a few men who wanted the Journal, and it is surely growing in favor with each new num-ber, and is destined to be an educator of the farmers second to none. I ofter hear such high praises of its work that it makes me proud to know that week by week, one way and another, it is anding its way into new homes to edu. cate in the ways of right and truth and only eternity can tell the good done by the agricultural press in the home at the head of the list. I must praise the Journal with her household column, her strong staff of agricultural

100 piga given away, and write for particulars at once.

writers her stockmen and market re-ports is here to stay.

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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.

the world or to lay a foundation for a herd. Consult the announcement and

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. New Orleans Absticis Co., Limited, Corner North Paters and Alabe Sta., New Orleans, La. APRIL, 1880.

breed from ewes that were win-born, and of employing also were twin-produced, it er of any flock-master to get eers of twins than he would e likely to do," says the Ag-urnal. "Nor is this all, for must be a good keeper to favor large increases. ne breeds of sheep are nat-productive than others, the Dorset Horns being probnost productive of any. to ewes depends, of course the flock-master himse his shepherd. The latter nd good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the meent, the ewes when coupled ams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is n to old shepherds to be one comoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not is to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a found to be those who either arms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general m is often the rule. Shep-verless under such masters have no encouragement to st of things. Only when and shepherds work hand er can the best results d shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has the master should take care him, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on n from youth to old age, or as customary to find this in and middle of the present although agricultural la-about more than formerly, cants are still to be found, epherds take the greatest est in the welfare of the have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it sidered to include the pro-riplets and even quartettes ucating the propensity it evelopes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up-nerally imparts the milk-bear-ion equal to the other, howone naturally accompanies imost invariably, but it must d that the strain would be that the strain would be on the constitution of the to rear three lambkins, then they begin to grow be a little trough of food should be supplied both to ewes ander such circumstances, a en ewes have to rear p lambs they should have an a passistance and be adequately ured. A great deal may of done in the provision of abundance of a passistance of a

mwhat amusing to read in old explanations of various diseffect sheep, and of which the ledge is indispensable for suctment. We may excuse misse a century ago, but when a
ar author on veterinary practhat the brain bladder worm the disease known as go due to hereditary origing lambs become affected wonder that shepherds who made a study of this matter misled at times," says the Sheep Breeder. There are lingly curious things in ma-that a tapeworm should, scharge from the intestine of hich it has lived for months, he grass and the multitude of ned in it should somehow get ained in it should somehow get tomach of a sheep, either on or the hay made from it, and eggs should mature from reatures that are found in adders in the brain of the cause disease of which the otom is giddiness, due to the in the brain of these bladders, very strange. It is by no re so than many other things in in the life of an animal, however, wholly discharge minds the belief that any liv-comes into existence without es into existence without ether it be an animal or a that these changes of a worm that these changes of a worm life are any more strange and than the changes which t undergoes, as from a but-t into a caterpillar, this into a own thing like a dried, curled-ind then into the beautiful sect that flits among the flowon the nectar during its er life, the purpose of which ner life, the purpose of which ay its eggs to reproduce its I then die and disappear. But orm is a veritable pest of the thousands of sheep pine and e of them without the shep-ing anything of the cause. pecies, which has its home for ife in the sheep's brain, would e year were it not for feeding on the sheep ne disease caused by this se immature worms where they mature easant things, made the of which are more to, one only of which

TRANSFERS OF J The following is a c transfers of Jersey of as parties since res week ending Decemb

R PANE

meek ending December of the ported by the American Joule No. 8 West Bounts New York, N. Y.
J. J. HEMINGWAY.
BULLS
Grace's Solo, 37,554—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, T.
Harry Branch, 32,436—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.

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver.
Gray to G. W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor.
White to W. N. Murph
Moro St. Lambert, 29.
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,70
liams to T. J. Brown, Se
COWS AND HEI
Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.

Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden Marshal
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange, Leonette's Orange, I Gray to W. E. Johnson, M. Mamie Heneger, 57.789-& Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall Prime II., 79,142—Parks M. L. Hagard, Midlothia. Andrews to H. L.

st. Lambert's Montezur Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L.
W. Persohn, McKinney,
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187
to W. E. Johnson, Million
Susie Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mc
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440

Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Wille Howard, 102,001—Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Transfers for the weel cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. O Howard, Quanah.

Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaster China Grove, 42,261-Mr son to J. M. Cardwell, L. Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L: Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 37056-Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976— sey to S. L. Burnap, Aus Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277 to W. A. Northington, S. Tormentor F. of Lawn, S. Foster to R. W. Willia COWS AND HEII Anna Field. 93,241—Est.

Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,832— to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W.
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Bonnie Signaldina, 10 Wright to J. M. Lang, 1 Calico Landseer, 108,74 kins to S. L. Burnap, Aus Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Waus Cream Pat Popis, 109,17 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dempsey to S. L. Burna Dora H. 105,283-Parks Dora H., 105.233—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, S Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & I & Gill, Nash.

Eva Landseer, 81.831-Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy Ferris Signal, 109,365—1 Ferris Signal, 109,365—J.
A. W. Lander, New Hope,
Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—
chett to M. B. Hastain, A.
Golden May. 73,511—Park
Gill & Gill, Nash.
Indian Squaw, 81,730—D.
P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.
Worth,
Lool's Beesle F. 108,056

Joel's Bessle F., 108,954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Au Joel's Calico, 108,613—B to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101, precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107.094 S. L. Burnap, Austin. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 109, precht to H. H. McBride, Katle Perry, 110,325-G. D. C. Darroch, Kerrville. Kitty Scales Pogis, 10 precht to H. H. McBride, precht to H. H. McBride, Kitty S. H., 62.084—H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha Lady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride, Laura Clement, 65.361—to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette Rioter, 109,207 bott to H. H. McBride, C Leslie Signal, 105,910-1 & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,289— to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hud Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal,

Madame Signal, 109.36
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Mary Annersly, 94.110—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
May Amber, 109.181—J
W. A. Northington, Snam
Melrose Marden, 79.756
Harris to Parks & Parks Melrose Marden, 79.76
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18
to W. A. Northington, S Mittle Gray, 110,023-B. J. D. Gray, Terrelt. Monarch's May, 109,5 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nast Orange Pearl II., 89,222 ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64.673—Parks & & Gill, Nash.

Oxford Teny, 93.840—W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Persian Nora, 107.826—J. W. A. Northington, Spani Queen Marjoram, 109.690— der to E. P. Bomar, Gaines Resedence Moy 60.675. der to E. P. Bomar, 109,690 der to E. P. Bomar, Gaines Resedene May, 60,685—J. J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Tenrel Hardin to Parks & Parks, E. Sadle Glenn III., 105,921—T. Ts. & Hardin, 10,5921—T. ris & Hardin to Parks & Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shellie, 92,024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Posts, 109,206-procht to H. H. McBride, Of Texas Modesty, 101,032—W. der to E. P. Bomar, Galnesy. The Young Widow, 11,505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Da. Tommie Montgomery, 109 Bd.

Tommie Montgomery, 108 ad G. Buris to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth. Tormentor's Pride, 64.700 Ponder to E. P. Romar Gai Vic Scales Posis, 109.208— Precht to H. H. McRetda O'l Welcome Lass, 105.916—Ter ris & Hardin to Parks & P nis.

Midow's Little Baby,
Abbatt to H. H. McRrio,
Ysleta Poeis II., 109 171
to W. A. Northinston,
Zingara Pogis, 84,968—7
to F. P. Bomer, Gainesy,
Zula Landseer, 87,198—1

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 302 Doloroses street, Jerome Harris, Manager.

T. Y. Pettus, from Goliad, was in the city this week and reports the rains and grass in his section as much better than for many years.

large ranch interests in Karnes counis visiting the city this week, and stopping at the Mankche hotel. A. Wilson, live stock agent for

the Chicago and Alton railroad, is

W. G. Butler of Kentucky, who has

with us this week, and is looking up shipments of cattle for the Chicago W. T. Waggoner, accompanied by his wife, from Decatur, spent several days in the Alamo City, and left for Corpus Christi to look at the coast

James Misom, from Goliad county, spent several days in the city and re-ports both stock and farm interests in his section as being in the best possible

R. A. Coughran, from Floresville, and who is the present manager of the Thornton ranch in Wilson county, paid us a visit this week, and reports stock

doing nicely. James F. Scott from Alice, is a guest at the Southern hotel, and is making his stay in the city pleasant, where he is meeting many of his old friends and acquaintances.

L. W. Krake, the wide-awake representative of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, was in the the city the and was a guest at the

J. W. McInnes of Twohig, who is interested in both cattle and sheep in LaSalle county, paid the city a visit the past week, and was a guest at the

J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island railway, is in the city this week looking after the interest of his road in shipments of cattle de signed for the Territory.

James McLymott of Del Rio, who is extensively engaged in raising and shipping both cattle and sheep, soent several days in San Antonio, and stopped at the Menger hotel. Brown of Waggoner arrived in

mediately for Kerrville, from which place he is preparing to ship out the cattle recently purchased of Charles J. W. Burke of Eagle Pass and who owns a ranch in Maverick county was

on a visit to the city this week. He reports the cattle condition in his secas being in many respects encouraging) Geo. B. Loving, general manager of the Fort Worth Stock and Farm Journ-

al, and also of the Geo. B. Loving Co., was in San Antonio and met many of his old time friends and acquaintances of Southern Texas. J. W. Barbee, the rustling and energetic live stock agent of the Cotton

Belt railroad, was in the city, and as usual, had an eye to business. Mr. Barbee makes his headquarters in Fort Ike T. Pryor of Columbus came up

this week from Encinal, where he has

heen looking after his cattle interest. Says he has commenced, and will ship from Encinal this season about 5000 S. G. Speed, from Derby, and who has a ranch in Frie schity, is in the city. Mr. Speed reports having fed

a lot of cattle this season on his farm,

which did not result very profitably

W. B. Barr, assistant general manager of the Street Stable Car comand who is located in Fort Worth, spent several days in the this week, and was the guest of H. O. Skinner, the agent of the company at

W. B. Woodley of Austin, and who has a large lot of cattle west of here, was with us this week. He will prob-bly let all of his cattle remain in Pexas this season, rather than put them in the Territory.

E. C. Sugg, from the Indian Terrilory, came to San Antonio during the week, and is looking out for some bargains in cattle. Mr. Sugg is well known here, having been a buyer on the market for years.

J. D. Sugg, from Sugden, in the Indian Territory, dropped in upon us this week, and is making a quiet study of the cattle situation in southern Texas, and is ready to accept any bargains that may be offered him.

S. J. Williams and John K. Rosson, live stock agents of the M. K. & C. railroad, are both in the city in the interest of their road, and to seture shipments of cattle to the mar-ket and also to the Territory.

D. R. Fant returned to San Antonio this week from a visit to his Santa Rosa ranch in Cameron county, and reports that section of the state good condition, and his own cattle as

Green Davidson of Victoria, representing the Drumm Flato Commission company of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, spent the past week San Antonio, leaving for Alice, where he goes to ship out cattle to the Indian

John Todd, who is the present manager of the Laurelles ranch in Uueces county, arrived in San Antonio a few days since on his return from a visit to Scotland, his old home, and reports having had a pleasant visit. Mr. Todd has one of the best equipped ranches, and one of the best bred herds of cat-He under his management in South-

C. W. Merchant, who resides in Abiene, returned to the city after a short absence to his nome, and with J. M. Chittum, left for the coast country o commence shipping a large number ot cattle owned jointly to the Indian Perritory. Mr. Merchant says it will require several weeks for them to get all of these cattle delivered in the

The officials of the M. K. & T. railway have been visiting the city this week with a view of extending their road to this place from San Marcos, the present terminus, and if they regeive from the citizens of San Antonio any aid and encouragement, will no doubt during the year complete the road to this point. This is a very important connection for San Antonio, and ought to receive all the encour-

D. H. Ainsworth of San Antonio, who is largely interested in cattle in Dimmitt county. has just returned from a trip to Paris, and reports hav-Ing had a pleasant trip across the briny deep, and was much pleased with his recention in the great city of of fashion. Mr. Ainsworth's trip was one of business as well as pleasure.

and looks to have enjoyed the best of health. H. L. Delamer of San Diego, and who has a ranch in Duval county, accompanied Mr. Ainsworth on his trip to Paris. It is something unusual for cattlemen from Texas to visit this great city, and it is hoped that the trip will in some measure compensate him, to say nothing of the pleasure

to be derived from so long a journey. The shipments of cattle from southern Texas to the Indian Territory commenced in earnest this week and for the next thirty days all the railroads with connections to the Territory will be taxed to their utmost capacity, and will require all the stock cars and mo-tive power that can be employed to move the large number of cattle without serious delays. Orders for stock cars have been made for the last ten days. which indicates that the run of cattle for the Territory will be larger than was anticipated some time ago. class of cattle that are being shipped are largely steers, and are from the coast country, and other portions of south and west Texas, where chances for their getting fat was extremely doubtful, and the owners in most cases rather than take any chances have concluded to let them

go forward to the Territory as early as possible, in order to get them on summer and fall markets. cattle from this section this season almost without exception are in much better condition for shipping than for several years past, and it is thought by many will commence to move to market from the Territory at least thirty days earlier than usual; all other conditions being equal of course. judging from the present market for fat cattle there is not much encouragefor any advance in prices later on in the season.

Your correspondent made a hurried trip south on the I. & G. N. Ry. this week as far as Dilly, and found every-thing in the way of stock and farm interests in the very best possible conditions. Farmers are more advanced in the preparation for and cultivation of the crops than formerly. Corn in many places has been ploughed out, and the planting of cotton about over with. And almost without an exception the farms seem to be entirely clear of weeds and grass, and the land well cultivated. If nothing should happen now, and the seasons will hold out for a month or two longer, Southwest Texas will be safe so far as a corn crop is concerned. The acreage planted in cotton this season by all those with whom I talked is about the same as last year, and none believe it will exceed that of previous years. The stock through all the portion I passed were looking remarkably well, and have come through the winter in much better shape than for many years. And while there is some little complaint for fear of dry weather, yet there is at this time plenty of green grass and other feed for cattle. But unless there is a rain in a short time the grass will not continue to grow. of course, stock cannot get good and fat and in good shipping condition. There is at present, however, every in-dication for rain, and we hope it may come, and once more make glad the hearts of the stockmen. So far as the stock interest of western Texas is concerned it is quite a hard matter for them to have too much rain, as both the character of the soil and the conditions of the climate render it well nigh impossible to have a surplus of rains, especially during the spring and summer months. It is very evident that all, or at least the greater portion of the stockmen of Southwest Texas have at last realized the necessity of breeding up their stock, and have made onsiderable progress in this direction. It has been demonstrated satisfactorily them that it pays to raise-fine stock and that it requires as much territory to graze, and as much expense to raise a poor animal as a good one. Buyers also neglect the poorer class of stock and are always willing to pay good prices for good stock. It is no longer a ques-tion with man, dockmen of how many cattle they have, but how good are they; and the spirit of improvement seems to be almost unanimous. More money is being spent for good, well bred bulls now than ever before, and more care is being exercised in selecting the females for breeding purposes than ever before; all because of the fact that pays to raise good cattle in preference to poor ones, under any and all

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, removes Gravel, cures Dia-betes, Seminal Emissions, Weak and Lame Backs, and all irregularities of the Kidneys and Bladder, in both men and women. Regulates Bladder Trou-bles in Children. If not sold by your druggist will be sent by mail on re-celpt of \$1. One small bottle in two months' treatment will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, postoffice box 218, Wa-Texas. Also sold by J. P. Nicks & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

TESTIMONIAL. Gonzales, Tex., July 4.
This is to certify that I have used
Hall's Great Discovery for Kidney and Bladder Troubles and I am satisfied that I have been very greatly bene-fited by it. I can fully recommend it to others similarly afflicted.

JAMES F. MILLER, Banker and Ex-Congressman. ALMOST LIKE THE STANDARD." When a dealer finds himself reduced to but one item of merit in the culti-vator he is trying to sell, and that one item is, a slight general resemblance to the Standard Cultivator, it becomes

both laughable and pitiable.
"Almost like the Standard," is their one reason why a purchaser is expected to buy their goods. Such men would say to one who wanted to buy a new milch cow, "Don't you do it, I can sell you an ox for less money, and my ox looks almost like a cow, any way." There can be no very good reason for buying imitation goods. They are for abvious reasons, never so

SPRING EXCURSIONS TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

good as the original.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway will sell round trip tickets to Cripple Creek, Colorado, at the rate f one fare from Fort Worth.
Date of sale, April 7, 1896. Good for

thirty days.
YOU MAY SAVE HOURS MILES OF UNNECESSARY TRAVEL when your ticket reads via this line A daylight ride through "The Switzerland of America."

information upon application D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent. S. BEARD. City Ticket Agent. F. S. BEARD. City Ticket Agent. E. A. HIRSCHFIELD. Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY MASS MEET ING WACO, TEX., APRIL 7TH,
For this occasion the M., K. and T.
will sell tickets at rate of \$3.55 for the round trip on April 6th and 7th, limited to April 10th for return.

J. E. COMER, C. P. and T. A.

EPWORTH LEAGUE, SAN ANTONIO Low excursion rates (five dollar maximum) will be made to San Antonio and return April 13th and 14th, account D. worth League state convention, by the International and Great Northern railroad. Call on agent for full narticulars.

D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.

POULTRY.

AN EGGS-TRAORDINARY ITEM. During the past year E. M. and Tom Turner, brothers, have had a good-natured contest as to which could lay the most eggs during 1895—or rather, which one's hens could lay the greatest number. E. M. had sixty more hens than Tom had, and as a consequence he came out several laps ahead. They gathered from six hundred hens 57,609 eggs, weighing 7,200 pounds, equal to 160 cases, or nearly one car load. Tom's 270 hens laid 24,827 eggs, and E. M.'s

a Michigan paper. The above named E. M. Turner, replying to a denial of the fact that the S. C. B. Leghorns were the best layers,

320 hens laid 32,728 eggs.—Clipped from

"I would like to ask the writer whence comes the chick that can shuck more eggs in a given time than the S. C. B. Leghorn when handled in a practical way. He will kindly confer a favor by answering, as I am particularly interested in the poultry busi-

'I was No. 224 in the egg contest of 1894, carrying the largest flock entered. And some of the same hens think they are in it yet. Here is their record for the past two months: Number of hens number of eggs in January, 1,650; February, 2,257; total, 3,907. "In reply to G. H. W., of Ridge, Ohio,

I consider ground oyster shells of great the shell and increase the yield. hatch better, and when plenty shells are used we have no trouble with egg eating hens. It is often the case that it is the shell they crave as well as the contents. Yes, I would not be without them if they cost \$1 per cwt. as I believe when an egg will buy a pound of food there is a fair profit in the business. E. M. TURNER."

ROUP CURES.

Roup is the most common disease of young fowls of all kinds, and as the time is near when remedies will be needed for the disease we copy the treatment recommended in that excellent poultry manual, The Practical

Poultry Book; "The symptoms of this disease are somewhat similar to those of catarrh. The bird has a frothy substance in the inner corner of the eye; the lids swell, and in severe cases the eye-ball is en-tirely concealed, and the fowl, unable to see or feed, suffers from great de-pression, and sinks rapidly; the foetid smell being unbearable. In aggravated cases the following will be found beneficial: Powdered sulphate of iron half a drachm; capsicum powder, one drachm; extract of licorice, half an ounce; make into thirty pills; give one at a time three times a day for three days; then take half an ounce of sulphate of iron, and one ounce of cayenne pepper in fine powder. Mix carefully a teaspoonful of these powders with but-ter and divide into ten parts; give one part twice a day. Wash the head eyes, and inside of the mouth and nostrils with vinegar; it is very cleansing and beneficial. Another remedy for this disease, one which rarely fails to cure, is to take nitric acid, strip a feather to within half or three-fourths of the end, dip the feather into the acid, and thrust it into the nostril of the sick bird, giv-ing it a twist while in. Repeat this twice or three times a day, removing the burnt scab before applying the acid. It is rarely necessary to make a fourth application, and very frequently one is sufficient. Mrs. Arbuthnot's remedy is confinement alone in a warm, dry place; a tablespoonful of castor oil every morning for a week; feed with soft food only, mixed with ale and chopped vegetables. In all cases where the bird is attacked with this disease it should be separated at once from the coop, and placed in a good dry, warm location, and not allowed to mix with other fowls on any consideration."

Yes, every farmer must now admit that there is as much money in hens as in any other department of farm iness; and often a good deal more, too. Do not despise poultry, for by so doing much financial light is extinguished. It is now an absolute certainty that a good flock of well-bred and well-cared-for fowls will give the farmer and his family many an excellent meal and provide quite a little cash besides, and these two items are never to be overlooked. There are a few points to be especially regarded to the end that poultry culture may prove satisfactory. Breed only from strong, healthy parent stock, that posgreatest perfection, those features and characteristics which it is desired should be perpetuated. Then hatch the chickens in good season in March and April, so they may have time to develop and come to laying in early fall and so be ready to produce the maximum number of eggs when prices are high. Gurd against laying prices are high. Guard against laying birds becoming fat, as fat hens do not lay well. Require them to scratch and work for their food, and thus keep fat down. A good deal of animal food is needed by laying hens to suppy nitro-gen for egg formation. I feed fresh, juicy lean meat and green-cut bone, which latter is formed by running through the Mann bone bill. If hens are confined do not forget clover, cabbage and roots as necessities,—Correspondent Courier-Journal.

(From Coleman's Rural World.) Very soon will mistress hen have to be diligent in business, fervent spirit, serving her own owner; but sooner yet will the owner have to be like-minded and be up and at it. Let us start with clean houses, nests, roosts, and everything; all thoroughly white-washed; free from last year's lice and their eggs; free from all impurities, and as clean as a fresh egg in

If any bird should exhibit signs of disease, take it out, separate it from the others, find out what is the matter and nurse it to health or kill it. gery is heroic at times, but it is busi-ness; and better one head off than a

whole yard of sick birds. We realize that as we sow, so also shall we reap. If we commence a jour-ney by taking the wrong road, the probabilities are that we'll not reach the destination desired.

We are in business for business purposes, and must conduct it on business principles or fail; and there is no time ore fitting to fully realize this than at the beginning of a new season. Let us take a fresh start and be guided by the experience of the past, be it our own experience or that of others. Experience is a good school, but sometimes a

rery expensive one.

It is natural for our birds to enjoy good health and to multiply; and should any disease be found in the flock it is not their fault, but the owners. Disease is not a monster that roams the earth seeking what it may devour any more than is fire, but is an devour any more than is are, but is an incident of our own courting and breeding; and neglect, fiith, damp, want of ventilation, improper food, lack of gravel, injudicious feeding and

the like are conducive thereto.

Presently those having large flocks will find the egg market glutted and prices correspondingly low. Then is the time to adopt some means to so pack them as to be able to hold for service when the supply is less abun-dant the demand as geat and the price higher. The eggs are no longer all in the eating. Manufacturers need and must have them, and want them all the year round. There is as much good business judgment in preserving eggs as there is in raising chickens by

neans of the incubator. Every man (or woman) owning a flock of fowls and engaged in the busi-ness of raising them for profit, is under the necessity of raising the proper

can be produced, just as much as for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. There is no more legitimate business than the raising of pouitry, and no better money in any business. Why not then prepare now to raise the grain, roots, vegetables and other foods necessary

for them all the year round, just as we raise oats and hay for horses? Our farmer readers will do well to bear in mind the fact that there are some things salable all the year round; that it is the dollars that run the home and farm oftener than the hundreds of dollars; and that they can afford to pay attention to poultry as a business to the dairy as a business, as well as to corn, wheat or hogs.

Health is a desideratum. It is the normal condition of all animated nation of some one or more of nature's laws. Just what this infraction is, where it begins or what is the cause, is often difficult to determine; and until this is done, all efforts at a remedy is the merest guesswork. One has to be measurably conversant with nature's laws to be able safely to conduct any breeding business, and the more fragile the animal the more likely is an infraction of these laws to manifest itself and to call for attention. This is shown in the powers of resistance possessed by one and its consequent freedom from disease; and the weaker constitu-tion of the other with its natural inability to endure or resist inclement weather or neglect, uncleanness, want of nourishment by too much or too lit-tle food, damp, cold, draft or other unhygenic surroundings. Nor may these conditions continue and a resort to drugs allay or remedy them. We must know the cause and remove it before a remedy is found.

SUGGESTIONS.

Let 'em scratch. Give a variety of food. Supply fresh, pure water. Clover hay is a good egg food. Wheat, gravel, ground bones, corn,

Prerare the houses and nests if you have not already done so for the setting hens. Whitewash, kerosene, kerosene emulsion, sulphur and carbolic acid are all good for inside washes; especially if

table scraps, milk, etc., etc., are all

mixed. Straw, chopped short, with clover hay, makes a good foundation for scratching, especially when wheat is scattered in it. Warm houses, closed windows and

close nests nicely bedded are apt to tempt the hers to lay, especially if fed on egg-making food. Eggs and poultry pay more store bills than wheat to the average farmer, and long ago left wool and wool sheep out in the unprofitable cold Overfat hens are in danger of apo-

Wheat is among the best foods for laying hens. Keep the hens scratching if you would keep them laying.
Generally it is not a good plan to feed stimulating food to poultry.

Except for feeding soft food troughs should not be used. Always scatter

While sour milk is relished by the hens, it should not be made to take the place of water.

The goose will lay about as many

eggs as the turkey and can be raised to maturity at about one-half the cost. Ducklings are much more easily fed than chickens. Nothing seems to disagree with them as long as it is sweet.

A goose is not fully matured at one year old, but sometimes breeders will couple old males with young females. Avoid getting them too fat, and give them plenty of opportunity for exer-

CHARCOAL IS GOOD FOR POULTRY Charcoal is one of the most essential articles of food to successful poultry farming. The best way to secure this is to place an ear of corn in the fire until it is entirely charred and then shell off to your fowls. You see an eagerness developed and a healthy condition brought about. All pale combs will become bright red, and the busy precedes laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs greatly increased.

A Denver poultry raiser has found by actual test, that at four weeks old, ducks average one pound, ten ounces; chickens, ten ounces. At six weeks, ducks, two pounds, eleven ounces; chicks, one pound two ounces. At eight weeks, ducks, four pounds; chicks one pound, twelve ounces. The price per pound runs about the same. duck eats nearly twice as much as the

A breeder would have to have considerable confidence in his stock to give away \$1000 worth as an advertis ment and expect future sales to make it up. Willis Whinery, of Salem, O., has faith it will work. See his advertisement on page 4.

LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO MEXICO.

On April 17th and 24th, the International and Great Northern railroad will sell tickets to Monterey and City of Mexico and return at exceedingly low rates account Epworth League and Knights Templar excursions. Call on nearest ticket agent for full particulars. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK



The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails To Kansas City

and St. Louis.

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other.

We can also bill to Kansas

City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L.S. Agt., M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rosson, L. S. Agt., M., K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G. L. S. Agt., M., K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

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

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

IN YOUR HOGS

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market

Write for Market Information.

President.

G. W. SIMPSON.

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General Manager.

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.

	Catale and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895		2,457,697 2,170,827		Control of the second of the s	103,368
Sold to Feeders	392,262 218,805 1 533 234	273,999	111,445 69,784 748,244	5.4	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED F. MCRSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas.

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THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO. The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

t more than ever to the shipper's ing sest to bill his cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shippers in the set to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to the fallroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river wints, but bill the fact to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other harkets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET

IN AMERICA THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tuni eled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a sea a g 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 TERITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chi-THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted ampi-RITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chi-

N. THAYER,

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

JAS. H. ASHBY.

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.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent

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& G. ENOX, Vice President

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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 Francisco and New Orleans in seventy-five hours ONLY LINE RUNNING 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. ones, G. F. A.;
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