

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

APRICOTS
The Journal is indebted to the courtesy of Professor Wm. Steve Devol, director of the Arizona experiment station, 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 from three species, but one (Prunus americana) furnishes all that are valuable for fruit in this region.

CARING FOR HOUSE PLANTS.
Do not allow dust and other impurities to remain upon the foliage of house plants. Wash them with soap and water. Almost all plants require to be washed at least once in two weeks. Clean foliage looks brighter and well being healthier. Never use water colder than the temperature of the room.

HOESERADISH.
This is prepared by planting cuttings 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 prepare the roots for removal. It is planted in drills eighteen inches apart, making about 12,000 plants to the acre, which, when well grown in rich soil, will yield five tons of the dressed roots.

FRUIT.
The soil now being a typical one for either apricot, plum or peach stock, of stock was practically the same. This season upon soil fruit from several varieties is larger, of better quality and earlier when upon apricot stocks show no differences due to stock.

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

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

FRUIT.
California and Mexico have a new competitor in the export of oranges to the rest of the world. The oranges grown near Jerusalem are 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.

FRUIT.
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. Planting should be done in a row to low spreading heads. Clean cultivation is necessary, but little fertilizing being required. Pick the fruit with care, leaving the stem on, and never touch the fruit with the fingers. Curculio and rot seriously affect sweet cherries, necessitating a warfare with Bordeaux mixture, London purple, and fanning mallet and sheet. One acre of sweet cherries at Cornell station, N. Y., gave a net income of \$280, while an acre of sour loam side netted but \$8. Best sour cherries for New York are Montmorency, English Morello, and Lowell Phillips. Best sweet kinds, Windsor, Napoleon, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Downer's Late Red.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR PEACHES.
It is reported from Grand Rapids, Mich., that the peach crop in that vicinity is 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, a heavy snow storm in May, followed by sharp frost, gave the peach-growers a bad scare, but no serious 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 Michigan will be larger 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 know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons afflicted with the miasm of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which, such a suggestion would bring to mind, 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 fruit for children because it has more phosphoric acid in its easily digested shape than other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple helps the kidneys, and obviates indigestion, and is one of the best preventives known of diseases of the throat. Everybody should be familiar with such knowledge.

SPRAYING MIXTURES.
Spraying is difficult to understand or do. The beginner is of little importance. Every tree or shrub should be sprayed until it is ready to drip, and every leaf, twig, branch, and trunk is wet. This is also of prime importance. Spray before the disease or insect has made much headway. If possible, be sure to use the proper remedy. If for rots, mildews, blights and other fungus diseases spray with Bordeaux mixture. It is made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of unslacked lime and forty gallons 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 thin as cream, then strain into the copper sulphate solution and add remainder of the water. If the London Purple be added, leaf-eating insects will also be killed by this mixture. For insects, slake one ounce of London Purple, four pounds of lime and 200 gallons of water. If you have lice or other sap-sucking insects to deal with, spray with kerosene emulsion, made by dissolving half a pound of whale oil or soft soap in one gallon of boiling water, and then add two gallons of kerosene and vigorously churn till thoroughly mixed. This will keep indefinitely, ready for use. Add ten quarts of water to one quart of emulsion before using.

FRUIT.
Bulletin 42 of South Dakota station treats of squashes. Two to three inches proved to be the best depth to plant squash seeds. Pike's Peak and Boston Marrow gave the largest yield. Summer Crookneck is the best early variety. 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 enclosed space was filled with barnyard manure. The squashes were planted just outside the circle and from water to time water was poured upon the manure.

FRUIT.
Judge Samuel Miller, Missouri's oldest and best horticulturist, 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.

FRUIT.
The preparation of pepperment is especially an American industry. The 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 of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on the prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. The Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting upon the blood, the mucous surfaces of the system, and 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 bottle.

VETERINARY.
Dr. J. Allen, V. S., will answer inquiries in this department and is merely giving advice and describing ailments accurately and concisely, and address Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and veterinary advice by mail, and without delay Dr. Allen (Fort Worth) should be addressed directly with fee of one dollar enclosed.

FRUIT.
A Sydney, Australia, authority says, regarding sheep: "The losses of the past year have been very heavy. We are short at least half of the usual number of sheep in the State. The loss of 6,000,000, and to this may be added 3,000,000 grown sheep, making quite 9,000,000 sheep, 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, and probably at the beginning of 1896 there are not more than 40,000,000 sheep in the colony. In 1894, the loss was probably 10 per cent. of the total sheep population. In 1895, the loss was 15 per cent. In 1896, the loss was 20 per cent. In 1897, the loss was 25 per cent. In 1898, the loss was 30 per cent. In 1899, the loss was 35 per cent. In 1900, the loss was 40 per cent. In 1901, the loss was 45 per cent. In 1902, the loss was 50 per cent. In 1903, the loss was 55 per cent. In 1904, the loss was 60 per cent. In 1905, the loss was 65 per cent. In 1906, the loss was 70 per cent. In 1907, the loss was 75 per cent. In 1908, the loss was 80 per cent. In 1909, the loss was 85 per cent. In 1910, the loss was 90 per cent. In 1911, the loss was 95 per cent. In 1912, the loss was 100 per cent. In 1913, the loss was 105 per cent. In 1914, the loss was 110 per cent. In 1915, the loss was 115 per cent. In 1916, the loss was 120 per cent. In 1917, the loss was 125 per cent. In 1918, the loss was 130 per cent. In 1919, the loss was 135 per cent. In 1920, the loss was 140 per cent. In 1921, the loss was 145 per cent. In 1922, the loss was 150 per cent. In 1923, the loss was 155 per cent. In 1924, the loss was 160 per cent. In 1925, the loss was 165 per cent. In 1926, the loss was 170 per cent. In 1927, the loss was 175 per cent. In 1928, the loss was 180 per cent. In 1929, the loss was 185 per cent. In 1930, the loss was 190 per cent. In 1931, the loss was 195 per cent. In 1932, the loss was 200 per cent. In 1933, the loss was 205 per cent. In 1934, the loss was 210 per cent. In 1935, the loss was 215 per cent. In 1936, the loss was 220 per cent. In 1937, the loss was 225 per cent. In 1938, the loss was 230 per cent. In 1939, the loss was 235 per cent. In 1940, the loss was 240 per cent. In 1941, the loss was 245 per cent. In 1942, the loss was 250 per cent. In 1943, the loss was 255 per cent. In 1944, the loss was 260 per cent. In 1945, the loss was 265 per cent. In 1946, the loss was 270 per cent. In 1947, the loss was 275 per cent. In 1948, the loss was 280 per cent. In 1949, the loss was 285 per cent. In 1950, the loss was 290 per cent. In 1951, the loss was 295 per cent. In 1952, the loss was 300 per cent. In 1953, the loss was 305 per cent. In 1954, the loss was 310 per cent. In 1955, the loss was 315 per cent. In 1956, the loss was 320 per cent. In 1957, the loss was 325 per cent. In 1958, the loss was 330 per cent. In 1959, the loss was 335 per cent. In 1960, the loss was 340 per cent. In 1961, the loss was 345 per cent. In 1962, the loss was 350 per cent. In 1963, the loss was 355 per cent. In 1964, the loss was 360 per cent. In 1965, the loss was 365 per cent. In 1966, the loss was 370 per cent. In 1967, the loss was 375 per cent. In 1968, the loss was 380 per cent. In 1969, the loss was 385 per cent. In 1970, the loss was 390 per cent. In 1971, the loss was 395 per cent. In 1972, the loss was 400 per cent. In 1973, the loss was 405 per cent. In 1974, the loss was 410 per cent. In 1975, the loss was 415 per cent. In 1976, the loss was 420 per cent. In 1977, the loss was 425 per cent. In 1978, the loss was 430 per cent. In 1979, the loss was 435 per cent. In 1980, the loss was 440 per cent. In 1981, the loss was 445 per cent. In 1982, the loss was 450 per cent. In 1983, the loss was 455 per cent. In 1984, the loss was 460 per cent. In 1985, the loss was 465 per cent. In 1986, the loss was 470 per cent. In 1987, the loss was 475 per cent. In 1988, the loss was 480 per cent. In 1989, the loss was 485 per cent. In 1990, the loss was 490 per cent. In 1991, the loss was 495 per cent. In 1992, the loss was 500 per cent. In 1993, the loss was 505 per cent. In 1994, the loss was 510 per cent. In 1995, the loss was 515 per cent. In 1996, the loss was 520 per cent. In 1997, the loss was 525 per cent. In 1998, the loss was 530 per cent. In 1999, the loss was 535 per cent. In 2000, the loss was 540 per cent. In 2001, the loss was 545 per cent. In 2002, the loss was 550 per cent. In 2003, the loss was 555 per cent. In 2004, the loss was 560 per cent. In 2005, the loss was 565 per cent. In 2006, the loss was 570 per cent. In 2007, the loss was 575 per cent. In 2008, the loss was 580 per cent. In 2009, the loss was 585 per cent. In 2010, the loss was 590 per cent. In 2011, the loss was 595 per cent. In 2012, the loss was 600 per cent. In 2013, the loss was 605 per cent. In 2014, the loss was 610 per cent. In 2015, the loss was 615 per cent. In 2016, the loss was 620 per cent. In 2017, the loss was 625 per cent. In 2018, the loss was 630 per cent. In 2019, the loss was 635 per cent. In 2020, the loss was 640 per cent. In 2021, the loss was 645 per cent. In 2022, the loss was 650 per cent. In 2023, the loss was 655 per cent. In 2024, the loss was 660 per cent. In 2025, the loss was 665 per cent. In 2026, the loss was 670 per cent. In 2027, the loss was 675 per cent. In 2028, the loss was 680 per cent. In 2029, the loss was 685 per cent. In 2030, the loss was 690 per cent. In 2031, the loss was 695 per cent. In 2032, the loss was 700 per cent. In 2033, the loss was 705 per cent. In 2034, the loss was 710 per cent. In 2035, the loss was 715 per cent. In 2036, the loss was 720 per cent. In 2037, the loss was 725 per cent. In 2038, the loss was 730 per cent. In 2039, the loss was 735 per cent. In 2040, the loss was 740 per cent. In 2041, the loss was 745 per cent. In 2042, the loss was 750 per cent. In 2043, the loss was 755 per cent. In 2044, the loss was 760 per cent. In 2045, the loss was 765 per cent. In 2046, the loss was 770 per cent. In 2047, the loss was 775 per cent. In 2048, the loss was 780 per cent. In 2049, the loss was 785 per cent. In 2050, the loss was 790 per cent. In 2051, the loss was 795 per cent. In 2052, the loss was 800 per cent. In 2053, the loss was 805 per cent. In 2054, the loss was 810 per cent. In 2055, the loss was 815 per cent. In 2056, the loss was 820 per cent. In 2057, the loss was 825 per cent. In 2058, the loss was 830 per cent. In 2059, the loss was 835 per cent. In 2060, the loss was 840 per cent. In 2061, the loss was 845 per cent. In 2062, the loss was 850 per cent. In 2063, the loss was 855 per cent. In 2064, the loss was 860 per cent. In 2065, the loss was 865 per cent. In 2066, the loss was 870 per cent. In 2067, the loss was 875 per cent. In 2068, the loss was 880 per cent. In 2069, the loss was 885 per cent. In 2070, the loss was 890 per cent. In 2071, the loss was 895 per cent. In 2072, the loss was 900 per cent. In 2073, the loss was 905 per cent. In 2074, the loss was 910 per cent. In 2075, the loss was 915 per cent. In 2076, the loss was 920 per cent. In 2077, the loss was 925 per cent. In 2078, the loss was 930 per cent. In 2079, the loss was 935 per cent. In 2080, the loss was 940 per cent. In 2081, the loss was 945 per cent. In 2082, the loss was 950 per cent. In 2083, the loss was 955 per cent. In 2084, the loss was 960 per cent. In 2085, the loss was 965 per cent. In 2086, the loss was 970 per cent. In 2087, the loss was 975 per cent. In 2088, the loss was 980 per cent. In 2089, the loss was 985 per cent. In 2090, the loss was 990 per cent. In 2091, the loss was 995 per cent. In 2092, the loss was 1000 per cent. In 2093, the loss was 1005 per cent. In 2094, the loss was 1010 per cent. In 2095, the loss was 1015 per cent. In 2096, the loss was 1020 per cent. In 2097, the loss was 1025 per cent. In 2098, the loss was 1030 per cent. In 2099, the loss was 1035 per cent. In 2100, the loss was 1040 per cent. In 2101, the loss was 1045 per cent. In 2102, the loss was 1050 per cent. In 2103, the loss was 1055 per cent. In 2104, the loss was 1060 per cent. In 2105, the loss was 1065 per cent. In 2106, the loss was 1070 per cent. In 2107, the loss was 1075 per cent. In 2108, the loss was 1080 per cent. In 2109, the loss was 1085 per cent. In 2110, the loss was 1090 per cent. In 2111, the loss was 1095 per cent. In 2112, the loss was 1100 per cent. In 2113, the loss was 1105 per cent. In 2114, the loss was 1110 per cent. In 2115, the loss was 1115 per cent. In 2116, the loss was 1120 per cent. In 2117, the loss was 1125 per cent. In 2118, the loss was 1130 per cent. In 2119, the loss was 1135 per cent. In 2120, the loss was 1140 per cent. In 2121, the loss was 1145 per cent. In 2122, the loss was 1150 per cent. In 2123, the loss was 1155 per cent. In 2124, the loss was 1160 per cent. In 2125, the loss was 1165 per cent. In 2126, the loss was 1170 per cent. In 2127, the loss was 1175 per cent. In 2128, the loss was 1180 per cent. In 2129, the loss was 1185 per cent. In 2130, the loss was 1190 per cent. In 2131, the loss was 1195 per cent. In 2132, the loss was 1200 per cent. In 2133, the loss was 1205 per cent. In 2134, the loss was 1210 per cent. In 2135, the loss was 1215 per cent. In 2136, the loss was 1220 per cent. In 2137, the loss was 1225 per cent. In 2138, the loss was 1230 per cent. In 2139, the loss was 1235 per cent. In 2140, the loss was 1240 per cent. In 2141, the loss was 1245 per cent. In 2142, the loss was 1250 per cent. In 2143, the loss was 1255 per cent. In 2144, the loss was 1260 per cent. In 2145, the loss was 1265 per cent. In 2146, the loss was 1270 per cent. In 2147, the loss was 1275 per cent. In 2148, the loss was 1280 per cent. In 2149, the loss was 1285 per cent. In 2150, the loss was 1290 per cent. In 2151, the loss was 1295 per cent. In 2152, the loss was 1300 per cent. In 2153, the loss was 1305 per cent. In 2154, the loss was 1310 per cent. In 2155, the loss was 1315 per cent. In 2156, the loss was 1320 per cent. In 2157, the loss was 1325 per cent. In 2158, the loss was 1330 per cent. In 2159, the loss was 1335 per cent. In 2160, the loss was 1340 per cent. In 2161, the loss was 1345 per cent. In 2162, the loss was 1350 per cent. In 2163, the loss was 1355 per cent. In 2164, the loss was 1360 per cent. In 2165, the loss was 1365 per cent. In 2166, the loss was 1370 per cent. In 2167, the loss was 1375 per cent. In 2168, the loss was 1380 per cent. In 2169, the loss was 1385 per cent. In 2170, the loss was 1390 per cent. In 2171, the loss was 1395 per cent. In 2172, the loss was 1400 per cent. In 2173, the loss was 1405 per cent. In 2174, the loss was 1410 per cent. In 2175, the loss was 1415 per cent. In 2176, the loss was 1420 per cent. In 2177, the loss was 1425 per cent. In 2178, the loss was 1430 per cent. In 2179, the loss was 1435 per cent. In 2180, the loss was 1440 per cent. In 2181, the loss was 1445 per cent. In 2182, the loss was 1450 per cent. In 2183, the loss was 1455 per cent. In 2184, the loss was 1460 per cent. In 2185, the loss was 1465 per cent. In 2186, the loss was 1470 per cent. In 2187, the loss was 1475 per cent. In 2188, the loss was 1480 per cent. In 2189, the loss was 1485 per cent. In 2190, the loss was 1490 per cent. In 2191, the loss was 1495 per cent. In 2192, the loss was 1500 per cent. In 2193, the loss was 1505 per cent. In 2194, the loss was 1510 per cent. In 2195, the loss was 1515 per cent. In 2196, the loss was 1520 per cent. In 2197, the loss was 1525 per cent. In 2198, the loss was 1530 per cent. In 2199, the loss was 1535 per cent. In 2200, the loss was 1540 per cent. In 2201, the loss was 1545 per cent. In 2202, the loss was 1550 per cent. In 2203, the loss was 1555 per cent. In 2204, the loss was 1560 per cent. In 2205, the loss was 1565 per cent. In 2206, the loss was 1570 per cent. In 2207, the loss was 1575 per cent. In 2208, the loss was 1580 per cent. In 2209, the loss was 1585 per cent. In 2210, the loss was 1590 per cent. In 2211, the loss was 1595 per cent. In 2212, the loss was 1600 per cent. In 2213, the loss was 1605 per cent. In 2214, the loss was 1610 per cent. In 2215, the loss was 1615 per cent. In 2216, the loss was 1620 per cent. In 2217, the loss was 1625 per cent. In 2218, the loss was 1630 per cent. In 2219, the loss was 1635 per cent. In 2220, the loss was 1640 per cent. In 2221, the loss was 1645 per cent. In 2222, the loss was 1650 per cent. In 2223, the loss was 1655 per cent. In 2224, the loss was 1660 per cent. In 2225, the loss was 1665 per cent. In 2226, the loss was 1670 per cent. In 2227, the loss was 1675 per cent. In 2228, the loss was 1680 per cent. In 2229, the loss was 1685 per cent. In 2230, the loss was 1690 per cent. In 2231, the loss was 1695 per cent. In 2232, the loss was 1700 per cent. In 2233, the loss was 1705 per cent. In 2234, the loss was 1710 per cent. In 2235, the loss was 1715 per cent. In 2236, the loss was 1720 per cent. In 2237, the loss was 1725 per cent. In 2238, the loss was 1730 per cent. In 2239, the loss was 1735 per cent. In 2240, the loss was 1740 per cent. In 2241, the loss was 1745 per cent. In 2242, the loss was 1750 per cent. In 2243, the loss was 1755 per cent. In 2244, the loss was 1760 per cent. In 2245, the loss was 1765 per cent. In 2246, the loss was 1770 per cent. In 2247, the loss was 1775 per cent. In 2248, the loss was 1780 per cent. In 2249, the loss was 1785 per cent. In 2250, the loss was 1790 per cent. In 2251, the loss was 1795 per cent. In 2252, the loss was 1800 per cent. In 2253, the loss was 1805 per cent. In 2254, the loss was 1810 per cent. In 2255, the loss was 1815 per cent. In 2256, the loss was 1820 per cent. In 2257, the loss was 1825 per cent. In 2258, the loss was 1830 per cent. In 2259, the loss was 1835 per cent. In 2260, the loss was 1840 per cent. In 2261, the loss was 1845 per cent. In 2262, the loss was 1850 per cent. In 2263, the loss was 1855 per cent. In 2264, the loss was 1860 per cent. In 2265, the loss was 1865 per cent. In 2266, the loss was 1870 per cent. In 2267, the loss was 1875 per cent. In 2268, the loss was 1880 per cent. In 2269, the loss was 1885 per cent. In 2270, the loss was 1890 per cent. In 2271, the loss was 1895 per cent. In 2272, the loss was 1900 per cent. In 2273, the loss was 1905 per cent. In 2274, the loss was 1910 per cent. In 2275, the loss was 1915 per cent. In 2276, the loss was 1920 per cent. In 2277, the loss was 1925 per cent. In 2278, the loss was 1930 per cent. In 2279, the loss was 1935 per cent. In 2280, the loss was 1940 per cent. In 2281, the loss was 1945 per cent. In 2282, the loss was 1950 per cent. In 2283, the loss was 1955 per cent. In 2284, the loss was 1960 per cent. In 2285, the loss was 1965 per cent. In 2286, the loss was 1970 per cent. In 2287, the loss was 1975 per cent. In 2288, the loss was 1980 per cent. In 2289, the loss was 1985 per cent. In 2290, the loss was 1990 per cent. In 2291, the loss was 1995 per cent. In 2292, the loss was 2000 per cent. In 2293, the loss was 2005 per cent. In 2294, the loss was 2010 per cent. In 2295, the loss was 2015 per cent. In 2296, the loss was 2020 per cent. In 2297, the loss was 2025 per cent. In 2298, the loss was 2030 per cent. In 2299, the loss was 2035 per cent. In 2300, the loss was 2040 per cent. In 2301, the loss was 2045 per cent. In 2302, the loss was 2050 per cent. In 2303, the loss was 2055 per cent. In 2304, the loss was 2060 per cent. In 2305, the loss was 2065 per cent. In 2306, the loss was 2070 per cent. In 2307, the loss was 2075 per cent. In 2308, the loss was 2080 per cent. In 2309, the loss was 2085 per cent. In 2310, the loss was 2090 per cent. In 2311, the loss was 2095 per cent. In 2312, the loss was 2100 per cent. In 2313, the loss was 2105 per cent. In 2314, the loss was 2110 per cent. In 2315, the loss was 2115 per cent. In 2316, the loss was 2120 per cent. In 2317, the loss was 2125 per cent. In 2318, the loss was 2130 per cent. In 2319, the loss was 2135 per cent. In 2320, the loss was 2140 per cent. In 2321, the loss was 2145 per cent. In 2322, the loss was 2150 per cent. In 2323, the loss was 2155 per cent. In 2324, the loss was 2160 per cent. In 2325, the loss was 2165 per cent. In 2326, the loss was 2170 per cent. In 2327, the loss was 2175 per cent. In 2328, the loss was 2180 per cent. In 2329, the loss was 2185 per cent. In 2330, the loss was 2190 per cent. In 2331, the loss was 2195 per cent. In 2332, the loss was 2200 per cent. In 2333, the loss was 2205 per cent. In 2334, the loss was 2210 per cent. In 2335, the loss was 2215 per cent. In 2336, the loss was 2220 per cent. In 2337, the loss was 2225 per cent. In 2338, the loss was 2230 per cent. In 2339, the loss was 2235 per cent. In 2340, the loss was 2240 per cent. In 2341, the loss was 2245 per cent. In 2342, the loss was 2250 per cent. In 2343, the loss was 2255 per cent. In 2344, the loss was 2260 per cent. In 2345, the loss was 2265 per cent. In 2346, the loss was 2270 per cent. In 2347, the loss was 2275 per cent. In 2348, the loss was 2280 per cent. In 2349, the loss was 2285 per cent. In 2350, the loss was 2290 per cent. In 2351, the loss was 2295 per cent. In 2352, the loss was 2300 per cent. In 2353, the loss was 2305 per cent. In 2354, the loss was 2310 per cent. In 2355, the loss was 2315 per cent. In 2356, the loss was 2320 per cent. In 2357, the loss was 2325 per cent. In 2358, the loss was 2330 per cent. In 2359, the loss was 2335 per cent. In 2360, the loss was 2340 per cent. In 2361, the loss was 2345 per cent. In 2362, the loss was 2350 per cent. In 2363, the loss was 2355 per cent. In 2364, the loss was 2360 per cent. In 2365, the loss was 2365 per cent. In 2366, the loss was 2370 per cent. In 2367, the loss was 2375 per cent. In 2368, the loss was 2380 per cent. In 2369, the loss was 2385 per cent. In 2370, the loss was 2390 per cent. In 2371, the loss was 2395 per cent. In 2372, the loss was 2400 per cent. In 2373, the loss was 2405 per cent. In 2374, the loss was 2410 per cent. In 2375, the loss was 2415 per cent. In 2376, the loss was 2420 per cent. In 2377, the loss was 2425 per cent. In 2378, the loss was 2430 per cent. In 2379, the loss was 2435 per cent. In 2380, the loss was 2440 per cent. In 2381, the loss was 2445 per cent. In 2382, the loss was 2450 per cent. In 2383, the loss was 2455 per cent. In 2384, the loss was 2460 per cent. In 2385, the loss was 2465 per cent. In 2386, the loss was 2470 per cent. In 2387, the loss was 2475 per cent. In 2388, the loss was 2480 per cent. In 2389, the loss was 2485 per cent. In 2390, the loss was 2490 per cent. In 2391, the loss was 2495 per cent. In 2392, the loss was 2500 per cent. In 2393, the loss was 2505 per cent. In 2394, the loss was 2510 per cent. In 2395, the loss was 2515 per cent. In 2396, the loss was 2520 per cent. In 2397, the loss was 2525 per cent. In 2398, the loss was 2530 per cent. In 2399, the loss was 2535 per cent. In 2400, the loss was 2540 per cent. In 2401, the loss was 2545 per cent. In 2402, the loss was 2550 per cent. In 2403, the loss was 2555 per cent. In 2404, the loss was 2560 per cent. In 2405, the loss was 2565 per cent. In 2406, the loss was 2570 per cent. In 2407, the loss was 2575 per cent. In 2408, the loss was 2580 per cent. In 2409, the loss was 2585 per cent. In 2410, the loss was 2590 per cent. In 2411, the loss was 2595 per cent. In 2412, the loss was 2600 per cent. In 2413, the loss was 2605 per cent. In 2414, the loss was 2610 per cent. In 2415, the loss was 2615 per cent. In 2416, the loss was 2620 per cent. In 2417, the loss was 2625 per cent. In 2418, the loss was 2630 per cent. In 2419, the loss was 2635 per cent. In 2420, the loss was 2640 per cent. In 2421, the loss was 2645 per cent. In 2422, the loss was 2650 per cent. In 2423, the loss was 2655 per cent. In 2424, the loss was 2660 per cent. In 2425, the loss was 2665 per cent. In 2426, the loss was 2670 per cent. In 2427, the loss was 2675 per cent. In 2428, the loss was 2680 per cent. In 2429, the loss was 2685 per cent. In 2430, the loss was 2690 per cent. In 2431, the loss was 2695 per cent. In 2432, the loss was 2700 per cent. In 2433, the loss was 2705 per cent. In 2434, the loss was 2710 per cent. In 2435, the loss was 2715 per cent. In 2436, the loss was 2720 per cent. In 2437, the loss was 2725 per cent. In 2438, the loss was 2730 per cent. In 2439, the loss was 2735 per cent. In 2440, the loss was 274

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co. GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Mgr.

Subscription, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

Another cold snap Tuesday night reminds 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-up will probably commence earlier than usual.

In an article published last week the writer advocated subsoiling as a drought defier and yield increase.

A good time to enter into any business is when every one is disgusted and getting out of it.

If no late freeze injures it, there will be an immense crop of peaches and plums raised in Fort Worth and Tarrant county.

The indications are that there may soon be some inquiry in this section for export cattle again.

Several recent inquiries relative to flour made from Kafir corn are answered in our Farm Department column today under the head of "Flour From the Sorghums."

Raising fine stock is making good headway in Texas, and yet it is almost in infancy.

The Brownwood live stock show will be held to-day and to-morrow, for which extensive preparations have been made.

Reports from the wheat belt in Texas are unanimous in stating that prospects so far were never better.

As somebody recently remarked, every cowboy in the country constituted himself a committee of one to see to the enforcement of the quarantine law.

Speaking of the present condition of the hog market, the Chicago Drover's Journal thus diagnoses the situation and probably with considerable accuracy:

Do not suppose that Fort Worth only is interested in the new enterprises for which she is agitating.

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 following is a list of transfers of Jersey cows as parties since registration week ending December 27, 1914.

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

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.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Armistice 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 Mexican cattle questions was because the cattle speculators controlled the machinery of the convention.

The Journal is fully in accord with the Champion on this subject, and believes still as it did before the convention, that a question so vital to the cattle interests of the state should have been fully and freely discussed at that meeting, yet it is hardly proper to endorse its Panhandle contemporary's views as expressed in the article referred to.

It is not a matter of surprise that the freight bureau, this morning, Mr. Simpson had two interested listeners, Mr. Richardson, and how Texas cattle should be exported through Galveston and why and how a big cattle market should be established at Fort Worth.

Mr. Denison wanted to know how long the export season lasted, and Mr. Simpson replied: "We can start the export here in Texas on January 1st and quit on the evening of Dec. 31. Some years ago you will remember the English proposed to restrict the import of Texas cattle on account of disease, and it was suggested that the restrictions apply only to Texas cattle. This suited them very well, as they thought it would be because of its magnitude and cost; and yet the average reader inquires more concerning things that are not so important as the preceding centuries. Topics are 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 year—approximately 1000 pages, all for the surprisingly low price of \$1.00. John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

The following is the official program of the Milam county Farmers' Institute meeting and fair, which will be held at Cameron on October 21, 22 and 23, 1896.

Some insects which trouble the farmer and horticulturist, by Prof. F. W. Malby.

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 something out of the ordinary run of such reports.

Living Topics Magazine.

Western Reserve Herd of Improved Chester White Swine; more prize winners than any herd east or west. World's Fair Catalogue free.

Elmwood Stock Farm. Will stand my registered trotting stallion Investigator, 2723, record, 2:19 1/4, descended from Hambletonian 10 and George Wilkes 2:22.

Poland-China Swine. Of the most fashionable breeding. Pigs cheap for quality of stock.

Chickens and Turkeys. Turkey eggs from prize winners, \$3.00 for 12. Lt. Brahma, B. Plymouth Rock and S. S. Hamburgs, \$2.00 for 15. Eggs from prize winning B. Cochins, \$2.50 for 15. For particulars.

BULLS. I will show two car loads of the best two-year-old short horn bulls in the state for the price, \$50. A large lot of coming yearlings with some Herefords also for sale.

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THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM. P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX. Broilers of Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Thoroughbred Poutry, and Scotch Col Sheep Dogs.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY. FOR SALE I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Doves, including all the best breeds of the world.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. From the best strain of Light Brahma, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. For mules, cattle or real estate, an excellent bred saddle and all-purpose stallion. Must the horse to cross on grade or Texas mares.

THE SOUTH LAND QUEEN. Is the only Bee Journal published in the South, and the only bee-keepers school known is taught through its pages.

40 Two-Year-Old Steers. For sale. Located at Bowie, Montague county, Texas. Price, \$10.00 each.

5J Head Yearling Hereford BULLS. For sale. Very high grade. Raised in Coleman county. Apply to Coleman, Texas.

190—POLAND CHINAS—190. April and May, September and October, 1915. Prevail 12005. Free Trade U. S. 1915 and 1916.

Poland-China Swine. Of the most fashionable breeding. Pigs cheap for quality of stock.

Chickens and Turkeys. Turkey eggs from prize winners, \$3.00 for 12. Lt. Brahma, B. Plymouth Rock and S. S. Hamburgs, \$2.00 for 15. Eggs from prize winning B. Cochins, \$2.50 for 15. For particulars.

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BREEDER'S DIRECTORY. JOHNSON & BASS, RUSSELLVILLE, KY. BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN KENTUCKY.

MAMMOTH COCK. Have been breeding Jack Stock fifteen years, and are the largest breeders in Kentucky. Jennets and jacks of all ages for sale at all times.

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

ROCK QUARRY HERD. N. E. Mosher & Son, Saltsburg, Mo. have twenty-two choice pure bred Hereford Bulls for sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANBURN, No. 46180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fair.

Wm. O'Connell, Taylor, Tex. breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China swine, choice fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, \$5.00 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM. Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, M. B. Turkeys. Also Poland-Chinas headed by the board champion D. W. other is full brother to sire of sweepstakes at Dallas Fair. The only Black U. S. and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of Ideal Black U. S.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES, Poland-China and Essex Hogs. Very best stock. Catalogue on application. Address: W. L. POSTER, 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 Charles Clark. Also M. B. Turkeys. We ship on the C. & A. M. K. & T. and Washburn routes. H. C. TAYLOR & SON, Roanoke, Howard county, Mo.

How to Pack Stock Farm. Rhome, Wise County, Texas. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for sale.

English Berkshire Swine for Sale. Choice, fancy stock eligible to registration for sale at all times. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. STEWART, Kemp, Tex.

100 Pigs Given Away Worth \$1000. To introduce my Improved Chester Whites into new neighborhoods I have 100 choice 10-week-old Chester white piglets, value \$10.00, to the first eligible applicant from each neighborhood. Not to exceed ten will be given into each state and only one in each county. These pigs are from the World's Champion herd, winners of \$2000.00 in prizes at the World's Columbian and best state and independent fairs. To introduce 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 interested in hogs. This Advocate is the most concise, practical, up-to-date swine paper published, devoted to all breeds, and will not appear again. Willis Whinery, Salem, Ohio.

Excelsior Incubator. Hatch Chickens by Steam. Single, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Capacity, 200 Eggs. Incubated, 28 Days. Washable, Light, Portable. Price, \$10.00. Write for catalogue. J. W. BURNESS, Fort Worth, Texas.

Lone Star Herd of Prize Winning Berkshires. Show pigs a speciality. Can please the most fastidious. Have booked orders since February to best breeders of the country, including some of the best, as far as New York. Close attention to correspondence. ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Tex.

J. W. BURNESS, Fort Worth, Texas. Breeder of registered cattle.

A. J. C. G. J. S. Y. S. Four breeds of Pigs, Dogs, Poultry and Eggs; 21 bulls for sale. Come and inspect. ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS, Taushkenamon, Pa.

ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS, Taushkenamon, Pa.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKETS.

Consolidated market has been extremely active... The March receipts of hogs are ahead of the preceding months...

CHICAGO MARKET NOTES.

Chicago, Ill., March 30, 1886.—The official total receipts of cattle last week, 64,142 head...

NEWSAND NOTES.

The question of a cotton seed bill will for Fort Worth be being agitated... The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth...

THE COMING SALE OF CRICK-SHANK SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Those interested in a high class of beef cattle will doubtless be gratified to learn of the closing out sale...

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge...

There are persons who spend more time in mourning over lost opportunities than they do 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 postage stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of two inches.

A contract has been entered into by the Gulf Coast and Navigation company of Galveston and some northern parties by which the latter agree to construct a canal between Galveston and Corpus Christi...

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Greer county at Moran on March 24 resolutions were passed...

Mr. A. B. Frank of San Antonio bought the Stone ranch last week for \$35,000. It comprises 44,000 acres of land...

Official total receipts of sheep last week, 64,142 head...

Receipts of cattle to-day, 10,000 head...

Receipts of hogs, 10,000 head...

Receipts of sheep, 10,000 head...

Receipts of calves, 10,000 head...

Receipts of lambs, 10,000 head...

Receipts of yearlings, 10,000 head...

Receipts of steers, 10,000 head...

Receipts of cows, 10,000 head...

Receipts of pigs, 10,000 head...

Receipts of chickens, 10,000 head...

Receipts of ducks, 10,000 head...

ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY, Live Stock Commission Agent. Capital, \$200,000. Perfectly Equipped to Handle all Business Entrusted to Our Care.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS COM. CO. SUCCESSORS TO Evans-Hutton-Hunter Commission Co. and R. Strahorn & Co.

Live Stock Agents. Capital, \$200,000. TEXAS DEPARTMENT—W. Hunter, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; W. T. Way, Agent.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000.

SCALING & TAMBLYN, Live Stock Commission Merchants. National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. STOCK LANDING, B. & O. DEPOT, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited, COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP.

JOHN MUNFORD, Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock. A. P. NORMAN, Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

man others do, and, of course, they can be circled. By the breed from ewes that were twin-born, and of employing also were twin-produced...

It was customary to send the present farm about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, they shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the sheep to tend.

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