

THE FARM.

KAFFIR CORN.

Mr. A. S. Godfrey, Lincoln, Neb., in an article in the Nebraska Farmer, this gives facts relating to it that may be of interest to our readers.

There is so much to be said in favor of Kaffir corn, its cultivation is so profitable, that it is hardly worth while to begin or end an article limited to 600 words. My experience extends over a period of four years, growing from ten to fifty acres. It is superior to any other crop a farmer can grow, and in dry seasons when maize crops are a failure you are sure of a fair crop of Kaffir corn. It will keep green the hottest dry weather. The seed makes good flour for farm use, and all stock eat it ravenously. Horses prefer it to oats. Hogs grow on it and are healthy. Its cultivation is similar to that of wheat and oats to make rich blood, to build up muscle, strength and grow bone.

Plant and cultivate as other corn. The rows should be three feet or more apart and a plate to drop about one seed every six inches. I prefer a lister. A corn planter, if one wishes, with small hole plate, three-sixths of an inch, is the coming crop for success for the farmer. You can sow it as you would corn, and when in bloom cut and feed up the stalks for stock. Pastures burn up, as they did here last summer. Then you get a second crop later, as good as the first, and under variable conditions. There is no law or standard for weight per bushel, but I think thirty pounds will be established, but it is sold by the pound or hundred weight. I sent last year to Kansas to get pure seed. The seed hybridize with sugar cane or broom corn, but I prefer this one never grow any of them near each other that the pollen dust from one may reach the other. There is no black Kaffir corn, such as is hybridized with black sorghum.

The Red Kaffir is much the better. I have raised it for six months to 100 head of horses and cattle, and about the same number of hogs. When my pasture was cut, the stalks were cut and fed until cultivated back to ripen; then cut and fed stalks and seed. I shipped one car of smooth stalks, not still fed. They had eaten nothing else for four months.

In planting, it takes from four to five bushels per acre for fodder. With this you get a double crop—the good, and the stalks for stock—the latter equal to tame hay per ton.

The Kansas state reports of crops raised for 1894, 94,000 acres Kaffir, and for 1895, 184,000 acres. It is raised on 136,000 acres; for 1895, 898,000 acres, and in 1896, 5,000,000 acres. It is raised on one-fourth to one acre.

The red corn is much richer in saccharine properties and yields more grain for life and to regenerate all that the anxious planter could desire. After it breaks ground it seems to remain in the ground, and rooting. There is a period in its growth that you may think it a failure, only to be surprised when it comes up a sprig of timothy or wild foxtail when a few inches high. Afterward the stalk changes to the appearance of maize. Leaves are four inches wide and are both where there is one on maize. In growing up every new leaf the stalk increases in size. The stalks are cut in inches at the butt and small and tapering at top. I believe in level cultivation in all crops. Keep the ground free from weeds.

IRRIGATION WITH THE PLOW. Water is a powerful factor in the production of crops. It is abundant and cheap; and so it is in one sense. No man has a better right to water than another. It is a natural right, and it may be cheap for the possessor, but dear in the application. It costs labor and money to put water on land by any known means, and it is a frequent form of rain—thanks to a providence, who sends his showers upon the just and the unjust alike. It is a blessing, and it is a curse. It is a blessing when it comes when it is needed; otherwise we would have no crops, no drouths. But if we can store up the superabundant water of rainy seasons in such a manner that it can be used when it is needed, we have accomplished the application of water to the crop at the least possible cost. Irrigation by pumping, or by gravity flow, are both expensive, and in many cases impracticable, but sub-soiling is capable of universal application, and has the peculiarity of the farmer for the purchase of a sub-soil plow (which is conceivable, if not probable), a common bull-tongue following a turning plow or double shovel and sent down as far as the strength of the team will allow, with very little accompanying purpose. This will make a reservoir to hold the surplus rain—and the deeper the ground is plowed the more it will store. This reservoir, by the stirring of the surface, killing weeds and breaking-up the capillaries that draw up and waste the moisture, will preserve this water. And then, when drouth comes, and water becomes scarce near the surface the cultivated plants will send their long roots to the moist soil, and the plant will be sustained under a condition of drouth that would be fatal to the crop of the farmer who depends upon shallow breaking as well as shallow cultivation. This is a method of irrigation that every farmer may practice with profit.

TO KEEP THE BOYS ON THE FARM. Mr. O. H. Webster, of Missouri, in a lecture before the Missouri board of agriculture, considered the reasons that lead boys to leave the farm. She could understand why New England farm boys leave stony hillsides, but thought that Missouri boys should not leave the fertile farms of the west. A reason was found in conditions created in farm homes, and in the course of considering these conditions she says: "Dress your boy respectably. Don't confine him to check shirts, overalls, plow shoes, and those nondescript searags hats that are never the same shape for two successive seasons, and each change more grotesque than the last. Of course he looks like a 'clod-hopper,' and, what is worse, he feels like one. As Henry Ward Beecher once said, 'Of course clothes do not make the man, but they make him look like a man, and he is made up of what he looks like.' Let him have neat, not elegant, clothes for ordinary wear; for exceptionally dirty work about pigpens and stables, overalls, canvas coat and rubber boots that are to be removed in an inside room or back porch if a pair of slippers, and, if necessary, a second-best coat. The most farm work can be done as well and more comfortably with gloves. I have sometimes wondered if a man thought himself a better farmer because his hands were as brown and hairy as a bear's. My objection is possible is that the average boy from 16 to 20 takes as much pride in the neat appearance of his hands and feet as the girl (that is, he would if he could).

will say in parenthesis, the newspaper wits add their mite in slurring at farmers. Their names are always Hayseed or Cornstalk, or Waxback, and their conversation an ingenious compound of illiteracy."

"Now, having done somewhat for the outward appearance of the boy, furnish him good, wholesome food for his physical interior. This does not mean that his menu always to consist of poultry and eggs and pound-cake; but don't keep hundreds of hens and sell every egg as conscientiously as you can, and you will have the contents of a basket on Sundays. A boy will do twice the amount of work with twice the amount of cheerfulness if he is well fed, for his mental food, a daily paper, if convenient, at least one good farm journal and a high class magazine. Scatter the contents of the basket if you can possibly do so, give him a year at an agricultural college. It will open his eyes so widely to the different capabilities of soils, values of various food products and chemical changes to be brought about before this or that crop will be raised, that he will never again go plodding down the corn rows with no more idea of the origin and growth of the crop than the boy who thought she 'jist growed.'"

GATHERING PEAVINES. I have seen much written of late in the several agricultural papers which deal with the peavine, and how to save it. I will give you my way, which you can publish if you think it would be of interest to your readers.

In the first place, I cut all the available grass I have for hay some two weeks before cutting my peavines out, when, as usual, the grass is cut and cured thoroughly. When I cut the peavines, I find the best time to cut the peavine is when the pods begin to yellow. I start with mowers to cut the peavines. Be sure not to begin cutting early in the morning while dew is on the peavines, but cut about 10 o'clock or later, if necessary.

Start your wagons to hauling in at about 10 o'clock, and get the fresh cut peavines. Store at once in barn or ricks; in any case be sure to have ventilation at bottom. First put layer about 18 inches thick of the well cured hay, then layer, twelve inches thick, of the green peavines, again lay hay and vines until you have a layer about 18 inches thick. The hay will absorb the evaporation of the peavine, and they will not heat sufficient to injure the vines. When cured, the peavines will be found cured almost as green in color as when first cut.

Since the commencement of the work five hundred and eighty-six species of soils widely different in character. Sowings have been made at different seasons and under different conditions; and the results have been distributed to planters in different parts of the state, and special attention has been given to the merits and value of winter grazing values of each species.

When this work was commenced almost no hay was grown in the state, except what was used by planters for home consumption, and thousands of acres of land were lying idle. The census report for 1880 gives the yield of hay in Mississippi as being only 10 tons per acre, or 100,000 tons for the whole state. In 1885 the yield of hay for this state had doubled, being 20 tons per acre, or 2,000,000 tons for the whole of the United States, or 84 per cent above the average, and the percentage had increased to 132 per cent above the average, and the yield in the northern and central states of the Mississippi valley.

PLANT SWEET POTATOES. Every one who raises hogs ought to plant largely of sweet potatoes for fattening them in the fall. Considering the weather has done thousands of hogs and other food so easily and cheaply raised for the purpose, if the potato and hog are dried at the same time, the result is a most perfect ration for fattening hogs. Have a potato and pea patch in your yard, and let the hogs eat of each at will, and you have the foundation for cheap pork. If the Spanish ground peas succeeds as well as generally as it seems to have done in some localities, it might take the place of the cow pea, especially on lands containing little clover for spring. Bermuda grass for summer, peas, ground peas and potatoes for fall and early winter, make provision for nearly the whole year. Let us strike for independence in this and every other department of farming.—Southern Farmer.

BIG WHEAT CROP FOR KANSAS. The last week of rain and warm forcing weather has done thousands of bushels of good for Kansas wheat fields. Kansas wheat on March 26 averaged 87 per cent of a full crop; on April 25, the percentage reached 96. This year up to date gives every promise of the best wheat crop in the history of the state. One of the best wheat crops in the history of the state, this year the prospects are good for 60,000,000 bushels. Wheat harvest begins in about five weeks, so that the crop will be ready for market in a short time longer. The conditions are not favorable to chinch bugs; they are not numerous, and they have not developed and make them active; the present spring has developed the plant instead of the bug.—Atchison Globe.

The most expensive factor in farming is bred labor. Wages of farm help are maintained at almost as high a level as in boom times. Therefore the great point in economical farming is to get the most out of the help as far as possible. With care in planning the season's campaign, and due judgment in laying out the work from day to day, one who uses the latest and best

methods and improved labor-saving machinery can do a lot of farming with an astonishingly small amount of help. Here are the easiest ways for the average farmer to both save money and make money.

RAFFIR CORN WANTED. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Columbus, Tex.—I desire to purchase Kaffir corn for seed. Can you inform me through the columns of your valuable paper where it can be obtained and at what price?

I. W. MIDDLEBROOK. (Kaffir corn would be readily and cheaply obtained at almost any place on the line of the Denver and Pacific west. This inquiry will doubtless bring responses from those who have some for disposal.)

The Farmer's Experiment Station.—Every farm is its own experiment station. It must be handled accordingly to its peculiar conditions. So, too, every farmer must be his own experimenter to the conditions and surroundings by which he is controlled. The course of business is similar to that of the life of a certain farmer, says the Maine Farmer, would not lead to success with another differently situated, and the same course would not lead to success with another farmer, to study his own business, and to find out the conditions that cannot do for him.

PRESERVATION OF BIRDS. The most unique instance of using one's private residence and grounds as a place for the preservation and propagation of birds has been reported by Mr. J. W. Mann. His residence, about forty acres of ground, is situated about a mile from the center of the city of Dallas on the east side and in a bend of the Brazos river. The east side is much lower than the opposite side, and is protected by a levee. The house is a two-story brick building, and the trees and every tree is provided with a squirrel box so that the boughs are full of chattering squirrels.

The birds having enjoyed immunity for years from boys and men, swarm over the premises and keep up incessant warbling and chirping. English, walnut, apple, peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, fig and orange trees and Mrs. Mann cultivates large quantities of the same. The birds are a most prominent object. Each peacock, as is his habit, has his individual strut, and he is a society that will inspire the young with the idea that men are remembered by what they have done, and not by what they are.

The direct work of this society is to create a better horticultural products. This demand is both at home and in the market. There are many who are engaged in horticulture, and should take an active part in the work of this society. Those who partake of the profits should share the labor, and those who labor should share the profits.

And now we direct our efforts to another object, and that is to improve the society in its work. Its purpose is to be understood and appreciated by the people of the state, and to be a source of pleasure for the homes of our state and should be a source of pleasure for the people of the state.

JOHN S. KERR, President. Address all letters to E. J. Huffman, Secretary, 1111 North Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

DEPARTMENT A.—FRUITS. All entries in this department must be exhibited your fruits properly named, whether ripe or not.

Prize money. Amount. 1. Texas grown fruits in an individual or horticultural class, \$50.00. 2. Second do, 25.00. 3. Third do, 15.00.

(A plate shall contain not less than three nor more than five specimens.) 4. Best collection of named varieties in plates, 10.00. 5. Best plate Early Harvest, 1.00. 6. Best plate Red June, 1.00. 7. Best plate Golden Wonder, 1.00. 8. Best plate Striped June, 1.00. 9. Best plate Duchess of Oldenburg, 1.00. 10. Best plate Summer Pearmain, 1.00. 11. Best plate Summer Queen, 1.00. 12. Best plate Clapp's Favorite, 1.00. 13. Best plate Jonathan, 1.00. 14. Best plate Beaker, 1.00. 15. Best plate Carter Blue, 1.00. 16. Best plate Maiden's Blush, 1.00. 17. Best plate Yellow Transparent, 1.00. 18. Best plate Golden Wonder, 1.00. 19. Best plate Greening, 1.00. 20. Best plate Gravenstein, 1.00. 21. Best plate Hamilton, 1.00. 22. Best plate Lincoln, 1.00. 23. Best plate New of Texas Origin, 1.00. 24. Best plate Buckingham, 1.00. 25. Best plate Golden Wonder, 1.00.

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UNTIL THEY ARE AXED. Trees are like lovers: When the time comes for them to leave they stay right in the same spot.

THE PROMISED LAND. Why the Tourist, Traveler and Student Should Visit Utah. There are two reasons either one of which ought to be conclusive with every American citizen. First—The trip from Denver to Utah via Rio Grande Western. "Great Salt Lake" is the grandest to be found anywhere in the continent. No European trip of equal length can compare with it in variety and grandeur of scenery and wealth of novel interest.

Second—You should go because, when you have made this wonderful trip, you will find Utah at the end of it. Utah, one of the world's richest spots and a land of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal; of lofty mountains and fertile valleys; of vineyards, fruits and flowers. Salt Lake City, the capital, is of great interest on account of its historical and religious associations. Here are Hot Springs, Warm Springs, Sulphur Springs, Sanitarium, Parks, Drives, Canyons and the most beautiful climate on earth. Great Salt Lake with the new and beautiful Saitair Beach Resort, of Moorish design, has no equal in America. Write to A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake City, for copies of pamphlets, etc.

Mr. Victor Cavendish is about to sell at auction the famous Holker Hall herd of Shorthorns, probably the finest in the world, which belongs to the late duke of Devonshire. There have been only six sales at Holker during fifty years, but they brought in \$500,000.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TEXAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the Journal of this inst. program for the tenth annual meeting of the above society was published. As then announced the meeting will be held at Tyler in the Texas Palace on Friday, July 5, 9 and 10. Today we give in connection with the meeting of the above society on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 5, 9 and 10. Today we give in connection with the meeting of the above society on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 5, 9 and 10.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Please accept herewith an invitation to the tenth annual meeting and fair of the Texas State Horticultural Society, which will be held at Tyler, Texas, on July 5, 9 and 10 next.

This fair will be held in connection with the annual fair of the Texas Fruit Palace, and will combine a program of lectures, horticultural and agricultural. Both will contain educational features in keeping with the past record of this society and with the interests of the horticulturists and agriculturists of various experiments and much investigation and to put in motion an active and successful horticultural program in improving Texas home life by growing flowers, vegetables and fruits.

This completes the course of the state by this society for the first time since its first meeting was held in Tyler. Since then meetings have been held in succession at Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Rockport, Houston and Bowie. In all these meetings ample premiums have been offered for the growing of the best, and a full discussion had of varieties and methods in order to render the results of successful horticultural and agricultural to distribute the collected information of the year.

The direct work of this society is to create a better horticultural products. This demand is both at home and in the market. There are many who are engaged in horticulture, and should take an active part in the work of this society. Those who partake of the profits should share the labor, and those who labor should share the profits.

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59. Best plate Amella, 1.00. 60. Best plate Family Favorite, 1.00. 61. Best plate Elberta, 1.00. 62. Best plate General Lee, 1.00. 63. Best plate Old Dixon Cling, 1.00. 64. Best plate Mrs. Brett, 1.00. 65. Best plate G. J. Nixon Free, 1.00. 66. Best plate Collectors of new seedlings, not less than three kinds, Texas origin, 5.00. (In plates of not less than seven nor more than twelve.)

67. Best collection of named varieties in plates, 10.00. 68. Best plate any variety well known not named below, 1.00. 69. Best plate Emmerose, 1.00. 70. Best plate Miner, 1.00. 71. Best plate Satusama, 1.00. 72. Best plate Wild Goose, 1.00. 73. Best plate Volody summer variety, 1.00. 74. Best plate Indian Chief, 1.00. 75. Best plate Yellow Transparent, 1.00. 76. Best plate Deep Creek, 1.00. 77. Best plate Robinson, 1.00. 78. Best plate Ark Lombard, 1.00. 79. Best plate Botan, 1.00. 80. Best plate Chabot, 1.00. 81. Best plate New Chickasaw, 1.00. 82. Best plate any variety, 1.00.

83. Best plate Kelsey, Japan, 1.00. 84. Best plate Cumberland, 1.00. 85. Best plate Burbank, 1.00. 86. Best collection of named varieties in plates, 10.00. 87. Best plate Hattankun, 1.00. 88. Best plate any variety, 1.00. 89. Best plate Munson (Onderdonk), 1.00. 90. Best collection of named varieties in plates, 10.00.

PRUNES. (In plates of seven to nine.) 91. Best collection of named varieties in plates, 10.00. (In plates of seven to nine.) 92. Best plate Muscat, 1.00. 93. Best plate named apricots, 2.00.

CHERRIES. (In plates of pint each.) 94. Best plate any variety, 2.00. 95. Best collection in glass jars, 10.00. 96. Best plate named, 1.00. 97. Best plate any variety not named below, 1.00.

GRAPE. (In plates not less than one nor more than three clusters each. It is very desirable that a leaf of the variety shown be placed in each plate.) 98. Best plate any variety, 1.00. 99. Best plate any variety not named below, 1.00. 100. Best plate Moore's Early, 1.00. 101. Best plate Brighton, 1.00. 102. Best plate Muscat, 1.00. 103. Best plate Triumph, 1.00. 104. Best plate Diana, 1.00. 105. Best plate any variety, 1.00. 106. Best plate Delaware, 1.00. 107. Best plate Peter Wythe, 1.00. 108. Best plate Concord, 1.00. 109. Best plate any variety, 1.00. 110. Best plate Golden Chasselas, 1.00. 111. Best plate Martha, 1.00. 112. Best plate Lady Washington, 1.00. 113. Best plate Hermon, 1.00. 114. Best plate Akarum, 1.00. 115. Best plate Lindley, 1.00. 116. Best plate Wilder, 1.00. 117. Best plate Jefferson, 1.00. 118. Best plate Catawba, 1.00. 119. Best plate Woodruff Red, 1.00. 120. Best plate Perkins, 1.00. 121. Best plate Muscat, 1.00. 122. Best plate Norton's Virginia, 1.00. 123. Best plate Brilliant, 1.00. 124. Best plate any variety, 1.00. 125. Best plate Black July, 1.00. 126. Best plate Lenoir (Black Spanish), 1.00. 127. Best plate any variety, 1.00. 128. Best plate Baton, 1.00. 129. Best plate Moore's Diamond, 1.00. 130. Best plate Muscat, 1.00. 131. Best plate Muscat, 1.00. 132. Best plate new, originated in Texas, 1.00. 133. Best collection of named varieties originated in Texas, 10.00.

134. Best quart snap beans any variety, 1.00. 135. Best dozen beets, turnip shaped varieties, long varieties, named, 1.00. 136. Best head cabbage, any variety, 1.00. 137. Best head cabbage, any variety, 1.00. 138. Best head cabbage, any variety, 1.00. 139. Best head cabbage, any variety, 1.00. 140. Best head cabbage, any variety, 1.00. 141. Best half dozen cucumbers, any variety, 1.00. 142. Best half dozen ears green corn, any variety, 1.00. 143. Best half dozen heads lettuce, any variety, 1.00. 144. Best half dozen onions, any variety, from seed, 2.00. 145. Best single watermelon, dark green, 2.00. 146. Best single watermelon, light rattlesnake, 2.00. 147. Best single watermelon for eating or home market, 2.00. 148. Best single watermelon for eating or home market, 2.00. 149. Best single cantaloupe, 2.00. 150. Best half peck Irish potatoes, any variety, named, 2.00. 151. Best half peck Irish potatoes, any variety, named, fancy, 2.00. 152. Best half peck Irish potatoes, any variety, named, 2.00. 153. Best half peck Irish potatoes, any variety, named, 2.00. 154. Best half dozen tomatoes, any variety, 1.00. 155. Best squash, any winter variety, named, 1.00. 156. Best squash, any variety, named, 1.00. 157. Best cauliflower, any variety, 1.00. 158. Best specimen egg plant, 1.00. 159. Best specimen pumpkin, 1.00. 160. Best specimen cushaw, 1.00. 161. Best collection of named varieties in plates, 10.00. (In plates of not less than three nor more than five specimens.)

DEPARTMENT C.—FLOWERS. 162. Best collection and display of pot plants, 15.00. 163. Best second collection and display of pot plants, 10.00. 164. Best collection of named roses in bloom, 5.00. 165. Best single named geranium in bloom, 1.00. 166. Best single named geranium in bloom, 1.00. 167. Best single named coleus, 1.00. 168. Best single named coleus, 1.00. 169. Best single named fancy leaved caladiums, 1.00. 170. Best single named begonia, 1.00. 171. Best single named foliage plant, 1.00. 172. Best hibiscus in bloom, single, 1.00. 173. Best hibiscus in bloom, double, 1.00. 174. Best single named, any variety, 1.00. 175. Best begonia in bloom, colored, 1.00. 176. Best carnation in bloom, colored, 1.00. 177. Best carnation in bloom, colored, 1.00. 178. Best carnation in bloom, any variety, 1.00. 179. Best carnation in bloom, any variety, 1.00. 180. Best fuchsia, in bloom, single, 1.00. 181. Best fuchsia, in bloom, double, 1.00. 182. Best named oleander in bloom, 1.00. 183. Best named oleander in bloom, white, 1.00. 184. Best named canna in bloom, any variety, 1.00. 185. Best named canna in bloom, any variety, 1.00. 186. Best named century plant in bloom, any variety, 1.00. 187. Best specimen banyan tree, 1.00. 188. Best specimen calla lily, 1.00. 189. Best specimen caladium esculentum, 1.00.

lantum, 1.00. 190. Best specimen croton, 1.00. 191. Best specimen acharanthus, 1.00. 192. Best specimen extracts, 1.00. 193. Best specimen pickles, 1.00. 194. Best specimen salt, 1.00. 195. Best specimen cut flowers, 1.00. 196. Best design cut flowers, 1.00. 197. Best display and collection of cut flowers, 1.00. 198. Best collection home-made jellies, named, 2.00. 199. Best collection home-made marmalades, named, 2.00. 200. Best collection home-made preserves, named, 2.00. 201. Best collection home-made canned fruit, glass jars, 5.00. 202. Best jar home-made pickles, 1.00. 203. Best jar home-made jellies, 1.00. 204. Best jar home-made preserves, 1.00. 205. Best home-made preserves, 1.00. 206. Best display home-made pickles, 1.00. 207. Best display dried or evaporated fruit, 1.00. 208. Best display home-made pickles, 1.00. 209. Best display home-made jellies, 1.00. 210. Best display home-made preserves, 1.00. 211. Best display sprays, 2.50. 212. Best display bottle Herbermont wine, 1.00. 213. Best display bottle and other kind of wine, 1.00. 214. Best display bottle and other kind of wine, 1.00. 215. Best specimen comb honey, 1.00. 216. Best specimen extracted honey, 1.00. 217. Best display honey, 2.00. 218. Best display fiber plants, 2.00. 219. Best display wild fruits, 2.00. 220. Best display tobacco, 2.00. 221. Best display hops, 2.00. 222. Best lot unfermented wine, 1.00.

DEPARTMENT D.—HOUSEHOLD. 223. Best collection home-made jellies, named, 2.00. 224. Best collection home-made marmalades, named, 2.00. 225. Best collection home-made preserves, named, 2.00. 226. Best collection home-made canned fruit, glass jars, 5.00. 227. Best jar home-made pickles, 1.00. 228. Best jar home-made jellies, 1.00. 229. Best jar home-made preserves, 1.00. 230. Best home-made preserves, 1.00. 231. Best display home-made pickles, 1.00. 232. Best display dried or evaporated fruit, 1.00. 233. Best display home-made pickles, 1.00. 234. Best display home-made jellies, 1.00. 235. Best display home-made preserves, 1.00. 236. Best display sprays, 2.50. 237. Best display bottle Herbermont wine, 1.00. 238. Best display bottle and other kind of wine, 1.00. 239. Best display bottle and other kind of wine, 1.00. 240. Best specimen comb honey, 1.00. 241. Best specimen extracted honey, 1.00. 242. Best display honey, 2.00. 243. Best display fiber plants, 2.00. 244. Best display wild fruits, 2.00. 245. Best display tobacco, 2.00. 246. Best display hops, 2.00. 247. Best lot unfermented wine, 1.00.

DEPARTMENT E.—MISCELLANEOUS. Amount. 248. Best display fruit crates, baskets, boxes, etc., 2.50. 249. Best display horticultural machinery, implements, 2.50. 250. Best display spraying and dusting apparatus, 2.50. 251. Best display bottle Herbermont wine, 1.00. 252. Best display bottle and other kind of wine, 1.00. 253. Best display bottle and other kind of wine, 1.00. 254. Best specimen comb honey, 1.00. 255. Best specimen extracted honey, 1.00. 256. Best display honey, 2.00. 257. Best display fiber plants, 2.00. 258. Best display wild fruits, 2.00. 259. Best display tobacco, 2.00. 260. Best display hops, 2.00. 261. Best lot unfermented wine, 1.00.

INSECT ENEMIES. In general insects may be placed into two categories, viz: Insects which eat the foliage, stems or fruit, and insects which pierce and suck the juices. Examples of the former we find in the June beetle, tobacco worm, and proctos worm; while the latter is represented by the various scales,

CATTLE.

Wilson & Silberstein shipped 541 head of steers to Hyman, Kan., Wednesday. Mr. Peniston of Wheeler county shipped 350 head of steers to De Graft, Kan., yesterday morning.

C. L. Broome and Wm. Masie sold 100 head of stock cattle to J. M. Piper at \$15 per head.—Arizona Courier.

J. C. Rider bought out the R. C. Fitch bunch of cattle, yearlings excepted, at \$25 each. The cattle are well graded Durhams.—Miami Panhandle.

T. W. Roberts of Wichita county purchased 450 head of yearling steers from Riley & Baldwin of Mount Cain this week for shipment to the 6666 ranch, Texas private. The sale is effected through E. M. Barkley, the well known cattle broker of this city.

L. M. Barkley, cattle commission broker of this city sold to George Simmons of Weatherford, 600 head of Limestone country yearlings delivered at Groesbeck, at \$5.00 per head. The cattle were purchased from A. N. Mills and shipped to Seymour last week.

C. A. Goldsmith passed twelve miles across town Wednesday with 1200 J. Martin Finner steers sold to Phillips Bros. and will deliver same at Amarillo.

J. Clark passed the C ranch with 2000 7. D. cattle last Thursday en route to Montana.—Stanton News.

St. Louis sales Monday included the following Texas: W. L. Holman of Pilot Point, Texas, 60 head 92-100 pound steers at \$1.10 and \$1.20; A. Blackwell of Cuero, Texas, 1160-pound steers at \$3.65.

August Kothman of Llano, Texas, 1200-pound steers at \$3.50, also 1180 and 1220-pound steers at \$3.70.

Amson & Verner marketed a train of 1072-pound steers at \$3.50 from Greenville, Texas.—St. Louis Reporter.

E. A. Quisenberry, Allen, Tex., was here with a very pretty bunch of cowboys and cowgirls who he fed at Allen. The steers averaged 1171 pounds and brought \$3.75, the highest for several weeks. The heifers weighed 808 and brought \$4.45.

W. L. Holman of Pilot Point, Texas, 60 head 92-100 pound steers at \$1.10 and \$1.20; A. Blackwell of Cuero, Texas, 1160-pound steers at \$3.65.

Little irritation to the animal, as it seems to, by their licking the parasite. If it is desired to be removed easily at certain stages of development by pressing out the bottom of the swelling and squeezing out the grub. If the opening is too small for this it may be enlarged a little by cutting with the point of a small knife. Grubs may be killed by their burrowing in a little oil, but this may produce a sore by the decomposition of insects that the worm fed on its eggs on the hairs of the cow, just as its relative, the horse-bot, does on the horse. As the cow licks the oil, she takes it into the stomach, whence they escape through the walls of it and fix themselves in the muscles of the loins, where they burrow until the grub matures. This is said to have been proved by finding these grubs in several parts of the body of a cow that had been resting in place. But cases occur in which the grub has been found in other parts of the body, as in the flanks, in the neck and in the sides.

The following are the rules under which animals are eligible for registration in the herd book of the American Polled Durham Breeders' association, of which A. E. Burchell of Mason, Ill., is secretary.

1. Animals for registry must be at least one year old. 2. Cattle not eligible to registry must be hornless. 3. Color and markings characteristic of the Short-horn.

4. Animals eligible to entry must have 75 per cent. or more of Short-horn blood, but where there is a remainder of other blood, the remainder must be in part or all of the old native white strain.

5. Produce of animals already recorded, provided they conform to rules 1, 2 and 3. 6. The produce of any bull in the Polled Durham herd book, or of any cow registered in the Short-horn herd book, provided they conform to rules 1, 2 and 3.

7. This produce of any cow in Polled Durham Registry, when by a bull recorded in the American Short-horn herd book, provided they conform to rules 1, 2 and 3. 8. After July 1, 1893, no animal shall be registered whose ancestors are not at that time registered, except under rules 6 and 7, with less than 75-3 per cent. Short-horn blood in addition to the requirements of rules 1, 2 and 3.

9. After July 1, 1893, no animal shall be registered whose ancestors are not at that time registered, except under rules 6 and 7, with less than 75-3 per cent. Short-horn blood, the balance of blood to be as described in rule 4. 10. After July 1, 1893, no female shall be registered whose ancestors are not at that time registered, except under rules 6 and 7, with less than 75-3 per cent. Short-horn blood, the balance of blood to be as described in rule 4.

11. All animals which have not been accepted for registry by the association, or whose ancestors are not recorded in the American Short-horn herd book, except under rules 6 and 7, what, on application for registry, receive the unanimous recommendation of the executive committee, shall be eligible to record, or a two-thirds vote of the association at its annual meeting, before being recorded by the secretary.

12. A fee of \$1 shall be charged to members of the association and \$2 to non-members for registration, payable to the secretary on application for entry. It will be seen that when it comes to the Short-horn character, which is under or under rule 3. Animals descended from recorded animals must also conform to the Short-horn character, under rule 6. They may be entered in separate class at fairs where classification is given, as is the case at the Illinois and Ohio fairs, and at other fairs. Many of the animals recorded in the Polled Durham herd book are also recorded in the Short-horn herd book, and vice versa, as provided they be pure-bred Short-horns. When the rules were adopted in 1890 to 1891, to be eligible, animals were obliged to have 75 per cent. Short-horn blood, and of the remainder a part at least must be of the old native white strain. After July 1, 1893, the Short-horn blood was required, and after July 1 of the present year the descendants of registered animals could be registered under rules 6 and 7, and then they were obliged to have 75 per cent. Short-horn blood. After July 1, 1893, the percentage must be 75 per cent. Short-horn blood. The tendency is to a practically pure Short-horn, with Short-horn color and markings, but without horns.

THE WORK IS BEGUN. The initial stroke of work on the double-decked section of the Union stock yards, a task involving the expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars, was witnessed yesterday when Superintendent Construction Hiram Sargent directed the tearing up of the planking on the old thoroughfare known as Transit avenue, which will be replaced in the double-decked section of the yards. In place of this street a thoroughfare has been opened into Packtown running parallel with the stock yards slip and about 250 feet and Center avenues. The road held that the yards was not a station.

Today's work was merely preliminary. Mr. Hough says he expects the first cargo of material about next Wednesday, and that his operations will be actively pushed. All the material necessary has been contracted. In the work will be concentrated skidding of logs, one of lead, eighteen cars of sewer pipe, seven cars of water pipe, 1500 cords of stone and 100 cords of nails.—Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

CHICAGO TERMINAL CHARGES. Monday Judge Showalter, of the United States circuit court of appeals at Chicago, handed down a decision which says the shippers on the Santa Fe will have to pay the switching charges at the stock yards. In his decision he declared the yards to be independent of the railroads and are not to be considered as freight stations of the railroads that conduct them. It seems that Wilson T. Keenan and thirty-seven other shippers with intervening petitions brought suit. He paid \$22 per car shipping charges, under protest, on four cars of cattle shipped from Kansas City to Chicago, and then applied to the court for an injunction. He alleged that his waybill called for the delivery of the cattle at the Chicago station of the road that conducted them. It appears that the receivers of the Santa Fe had once been enjoined from collecting the switching charges. Judge Groesbeck sometime ago, however, in his decision of Judge Showalter as handed down Monday settles the controversy. The news of the decision is not greeted by the cattle men of the west and especially of Texas.

TO STOP CATTLE IN TRANSIT. The Southwest live stock association has authorized interested live to stop live stock destined to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans and other outside points at Dallas and Worth for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the markets at those points the same as is done at St. Louis on shipments destined to Chicago.

NEW MEXICO. New Quarantine Regulations Permitting Shipments. The cattle sanitary board met at Las Vegas last Saturday and adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That all cattle from the republic of Mexico entering this territory shall be inspected for health at the territorial line by the inspector of this board, jointly with the inspector for the United States government, and that upon satisfactory evidence being given that the cattle are from the state of Chihuahua, west and north of the line of the Mexican Central railroad, a certificate of health may be issued upon the payment of an inspection fee of 3 cents per head. Said cattle upon their arrival at any shipping point in New Mexico, shall be inspected for ticks, brands, and an inspection fee of three cents per head be collected before a release is given. All Mexican cattle, pastured or through the port of El Paso, Tex., for transit through the territory of New Mexico, shall be shipped in quantities of not less than 100 head, and shall be inspected jointly with the inspector for the United States government, and a fee of 3 cents for each head collected by the inspector for this board before a permit and release is given.

BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Standard for thirty years. Sure death to screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb 1 lb. 3 and 5 lb cans. Ask for BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers. CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas. N. Y. City.

HORSES AND MULES. It is said that E. W. Ayres of Duckers, Ky., refused an offer of \$13,000, recently for Beulah, dam of Beuzetta, 2-year 3-4, and Early Bird, 2:10. As a sire of producing dams Mambrino Patchen leads the world, with 1400 trotting success. Grey, Wilkes third, Blue Bull fourth and Almost fifth. A horse that insists on going ahead of the pole horse before the word is given should be put back to the last place. So let the good horse work on; let us have a horse show in every city of importance in the Union.

As a sire of producing dams Mambrino Patchen leads the world, with 1400 trotting success. Grey, Wilkes third, Blue Bull fourth and Almost fifth. A horse that insists on going ahead of the pole horse before the word is given should be put back to the last place. So let the good horse work on; let us have a horse show in every city of importance in the Union.

Practically a virulent form is prevailing at the Forbes farm. The beautiful 3-year-old filly by Arion, 2:07 3-4, which took the blue ribbon in her class at the Boston horse show, died last week, making five deaths of valuable animals at this farm during the past few weeks.

Speaking of Judges, Veritas, in "Trotter and Pacer," says: "Good character should be hand in hand with firmness, experience, level-headedness and firmness and knowledge of the rules. The presence of men of this kind in the judge's stand generally insure honest racing."

Mares will do as much work as the stallions and will raise you a colt besides. Keep them, if some of your horses have to be sold. And one advantage in having good horses in as much as being able to sell at any time as it is getting good prices when you sell. The market was never dead for really good horses.

A close observer of trotting sport says that to prevent the laying up of heats by race, the flag entirely, and rule the race by the horse placed last in every heat, the driver of the money-the-saver, a horse ruled out for not winning a heat in five.

A hard-working animal is always thin, and requires more food to support it than does one in idleness, because the muscles and the fat are consumed in the production of the heat passes off through the skin and leaves the body at a normal temperature. If this escape is arrested, fever follows; if it escapes rapidly, chill and its consequences result.

It is no less than brutish when the driver of a heavily loaded wagon rides on the near wheel horse and lazily, thoughtlessly, flags the leaders in a habit of care in breeding by considering it a crime, and should be stopped; and it is wicked the way oxen are prodded in the newer districts.

There is no economy in using a cheap or convenient stallion. Examine the habits of the sire in the past, and the prices which good stock brings, even when young, and the city markets, where good, well looking horses, having good action, style and good looks, are in demand, and we cannot but conclude that it pays to breed well.

The Australian trotting record was recently lowered by the bay gelding, Fritz, to 2:14 1-5, a reduction of 10 4-5 seconds. Fritz, though not a champion, was nothing but the best American trotting blood in his veins, as he is by Vanclieve, who was exported to this country from the dam of Fritz was Berlin, by Woodford Mambrino.

THE "SCOTCH FARMER" says that harness horses are so scarce in that country that they must come to America to have their needs supplied. Not finding what they wish, they take back the best available, which is to their loss and ours. The French are buying their light cart horses from us, which they formerly obtained from Germany. They contend that they can buy their stock cheaper than they can raise them.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD TEAMS. It is not the use so much as the abuse that injures a horse. Generally when a young horse is broken down we may conclude that the animal has been abused. A good, vigorous horse, well cared for and kindly treated, should be capable of good work for twenty or twenty-five years, yet in a majority of cases they are pretty well broken down at fifteen. Horses are not broken down by work if it is only steady work, and not more than a team can perform without strain. A load that a team can pull without any inconvenience does not hurt the horses, even if they have to draw it a considerable distance. But put on one-third or one-half more, so that the team is put under a considerable strain, and you injure it more seriously in going half the distance.

When the teams are not only a most prolific cause of breaking down, but also of making balky horses. A team that has been worked together, and even matched in gait, strength and disposition, will draw nearly or quite as well and more with less strain than a team not accustomed to working together.

For further information call on any agent of the company, or address D. M. Morgan, C. F. D. & A., 70, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. A. Gilson, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.; S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye-water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Black Leg Can be Prevented by VACCINATION, which is harmless, simple and economical. Send for particulars. PASTEUR (United States and Canada). 315 State Building, CHICAGO.

Why not Purchase your Louisiana Cypress Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds FROM—Coffman & Lewis Manufacturing Co., LIMITED, PATERSON, LA. Who are headquarters for everything in this line. We can make you a double next to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and in any quantity. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fail to write for our prices. We make 200 Louisiana Cypress Water Tanks.

TRANSIT HOUSE. L. E. HOWARD, Manager. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1 per day.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. This map shows a modern "up-to-date" railroad and it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West. IT IS THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE!

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fifth and No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth, 10:40 a. m. Lv. Bowie, 1:31 p. m. Lv. Ringgold, 2:09 p. m. Lv. Colorado Springs, 3:45 p. m. No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth, 8:10 p. m. Lv. Bowie, 10:40 p. m. Lv. Ringgold, 11:15 p. m. Ar. Kansas City, 6:25 a. m. Ar. Chicago, 9:55 a. m. Ar. Denver, 1:25 p. m. Main streets. W. T. COTTON, C. T. A.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED. THE SANTA FE. Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South, and a solid vestibuled train between Galveston and St. Louis.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route. Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running on the Chicago & Alton R. R. Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, High-bred and intermediate points. Bill all shipments with this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in law rates and fast time. Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following live stock agents, prompt information will be given. J. NESSITT, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. JOHN A. WELBY, Live Stock Agent, Dallas, Texas. FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

To Cattlemen: We Recommend Our Special Brew "Extra - Pale" BOTTLE BEER For Table Use. Try it and Draw Your Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY STOCK. The following is a list of transfers of Jersey stock, as parties, since the week ending December 1, 1895, reported by the American Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y. J. H. HEDGECOCK, BULLS. Grace's Solo, 37,454—W. Hamilton, Waberville, 7 Harry Branch, 23,434—J. Mrs. A. Willmin, Raleigh Harry Flagg, 41,566—W. W. P. Hendon, Williams, 10 to St. Lambert, White to W. N. Murphy. Loonette's Free Silver Gray to G. W. McDonald. Lottie's Tormentor, White to W. N. Murphy. Moro St. Lambert, 23,434 to W. Boyce, Gregg. D. Poma's 23,434—22,434 to T. J. Brown, S. COWS AND HEIFERS. Bicycle Girl, 109,633—C. B. Wright, Mexico. Buttercup of the Brook, Webb to C. R. Wright. Chula Vista, 191,765—C. to J. C. Menden Marsh. Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. C. Vaughn, Bloomington. Glenny Kilgore, 109,146—Bro. to J. L. Thompson. Loonette's Orange, 109,633—Gray to W. E. J. Hurd. Mamie Heneger, 57,789—Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall. M. L. Hagard, Midlothian. Queen of the Prairies, E. Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezuma, P. Haywood to J. C. Menden Marsh. Sallie Fair, 62,760—L. W. Persohn, McKinney. Sheldon's Montezuma, 109,633—W. E. Johnson, Millers. Susie Kilgore, 109,146—Bro. to J. L. Thompson. Tenny Kilgore, 109,146—Bro. to W. C. Hooker. Timmy Kilgore, 109,446—Bro. to W. C. Hooker. Willie Howard, 102,000—Bro. to W. C. Hooker. Transfers for the week ending 24, 1895: J. C. Menden Marsh, 31,110—R. O. Howard, Quanah. Captain Henry U. Smith, 31,110—R. O. Williams to T. E. Lancaster. China Grove, 42,701—Mrs. F. M. Harris, 42,701—C. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Golden Lamb, 37,066—G. M. Gomery, W. W. P. Hendon. Corro Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon. E. C. L. Burnap, Abilene. Oleo Stoke Potts, 42,701—W. A. Northington, 42,701—Foster to R. W. Williams. ANIA FIELD, COWS AND HEIFERS. Ania Field, 109,633—Burtis to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Arley's Hugo, 107,832—S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,116—S. L. Burnap, Austin. Bertha Egan, 109,633—E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Bonnie Sigalinda, 109,633—Wright to J. M. L. Hurd. Calico Landers, 108,740—kins to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Clara, Princess, 97,196—Laird to W. A. Northington. Cram Pat Potts, 109,633—W. A. Northington, 109,633—Dempsy to S. L. Burnap. Dora H., 105,233—Parks. Gill and Nash. Duesdale of Ingleside, 109,633—Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81,831—E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Fanny Vic, 84,109—T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831—E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Ferris Signa, 93,831—A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gill Edge Jess, 110,190—Shett to M. B. Healin. Golden May, 90,111—Gill and Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,736—Burtis to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Joel's Bessie F., 108,946—Joel's Calico, 108,946—Keranna, Potts, 108,946—precht to H. H. McBride. Kate Putnam II, 107,094—S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Sigal, 110,190—precht to H. H. McBride. Kattie Perry, 110,325—G. T. C. Darnoch, Kerrville. Kitty Saylor, 109,633—precht to H. H. McBride. Kiddy S. H., 69,894—Mrs. M. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Lady Pogie Lowndes, 109,633—Abbott to H. H. McBride. Laura Clement, 65,931—precht to H. H. McBride. Laurette Rider, 109,203—bott to H. H. McBride. Leslie Sigal, 109,633—Hardin to Parks & Parks. Lela Lowndes, 100,239—precht to H. H. McBride. Lucilla, 93,224—W. E. Bomar, Gainesville. Myrtle, 109,633—H. Hurd. Medame Sigal, 100,239—Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash. Persian Nora, 107,832—precht to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. W. A. Northington, Spanish Queen Marjorie, 100,239—precht to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Resedene May, 60,655—J. C. McClelland, Thornton. Rover's Belle, 891—Terrell. Sadie Glenn III, 105,921—precht to H. H. McBride. Shellie, 92,024—W. J. Owens. Sissy Seales, 109,633—precht to H. H. McBride. Texas Modesty, 101,032—W. E. Bomar, Gainesville. The Young Wife, 109,633—bott to H. H. McBride. Thmie Montezuma, 109,633—C. Burtis to W. A. Northington. Tormentor's Pride, 84,739—precht to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Vela Signa, 109,633—precht to H. H. McBride. Wilhelme Lass, 106,314—precht to H. H. McBride. Yella's Little Baby, 109,633—Abbott to H. H. McBride. Yella Potts II, 104,717—precht to W. A. Northington. Zingara Potts, 84,954—precht to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Zula Landseer, 87,136—W. E. Bomar, Gainesville.

Mrs. F. H. Hurd. Mrs. F. H. Hurd says: "I had a very bad case of Black Leg, and I was confined in bed for several days. When I was confined I was so sick in any way, did not suffer. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

SWINE.

GRAYSON COUNTY MEETING.

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Grayson County Swine Breeder's association was held at Sherman on Saturday, 2nd inst. President C. W. Thomas of Pottorbo in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Nat Edmondson of Sherman, read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted.

Resolutions inviting Uncle Snort of Waxahachie, and the members of Lebanon, Still and McFadden of Paris, Pierce of Denton and other eminent hogmen to be present from time to time and to participate in the proceedings were adopted.

Mr. Jno. G. Kerr of Sherman was next on the program. The subject assigned him being "How May We Improve the Swine Industry?" and Mr. Jno. Plungman of Grayson County was invited to read a paper on "How to Grow Hogs Profitably at 3 Cents?" (We shall be pleased to publish these papers if favored with copies.)—Ed.

MARKETS AND MARKETING.

Was the subject assigned Mr. D. O. Lively of Fort Worth, who addressed the meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Grayson County Swine Breeder's Association: When notified by your able secretary that you would like to have me appear before you I felt that I was being asked to do something that I was not prepared to do. I was immensely gratified and pleased, and accepted the invitation with alacrity. But I feel that I cannot crystallize thought for this address it immediately occurred to me that I had undertaken a big task and if I had to say anything bearing on the subject is omitted or poorly handled it must not be attributed to lack of effort or thought, but rather to the limitations of the comprehensiveness of the title. Before going further I want to say a word in commendation of the association pursued by your association, as it marks a deviation from the usual plan of such bodies, which more often than not, devote their time to the discussion of subjects that serve the aims and ends of politicians and spoils hunters, leaving industry to work itself out in the shape of a board of trade manipulators for whom the agriculturists by reason of the lack of knowledge of markets and marketing, prove an easy prey.

It seems to me that the topic, "A Market for Our Hogs," embraces a consideration of five principles, to-wit: 1. Demand. 2. Cost and feasibility of production. 3. Steadiness of supply to source of demand. 4. Stability of demand. 5. The present system of marketing.

Addressing myself to the first and most important of these principles, that of demand, which of course carries with it the co-existent condition of supply, I want to say in the face of those croakers who in explaining the prevalence of low prices cry overproduction. Do not mistake the list of states that supply and demand does not regulate prices but the one great truth that should force its conviction upon the producer is that the supply must come from the source. The people of Texas have no more right to get their pork product from the North than they have to have their cotton, for the adaptability of our state to hog raising antedates that of the fleecy staple many years.

Witness the natural habits of the wild hog, and despite the fact that his porkiness has been the subject of sad neglect, he stands at the head of the list in the ownership of hogs, or in approximate numbers have 3,035,119 head to 2,139,411 owned in Missouri, the second leading state in this particular. That the hog market has been discouragingly low for some time back cannot be denied, but the fact that it will come next pace with all other products of this country, raw and manufactured, and should not deter the raising of hogs in Texas is more than the price of cotton has given the growing of that staple a black eye, for if there be an overproduction of pork it will come from the section where it can be done at least cost. It also does not follow that because the hog and his product are in slow demand now that this condition will continue, as the history of the hog market is but repeating itself, as I find that in the decade years between 1870 and 1880 the market at times was lower than even now and in the months of January and February of 1890 and 1891 the market for hogs were at \$3.60 to \$3.85; in June and July of 1890 \$3.75, and again in December of 1890 the market was at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and those were years of greater prosperity than now. If any of you have lived in Texas long you can remember that in 1890 and 1891 the market was at \$3.50 and less, and how in the early 80's they went skyward. Pork is a commodity that will pay and will always be in demand, and though it has its ups and downs just so long as the Texas farmer has a home market that will pay 3 cents a pound over for his live hogs he can get out at a profit.

Now let us look for a minute at the source of demand and in this we might embrace the third principle, that of means of supply to where our product must be consumed. It is being manufactured, for if the man to whom we sell our hogs does not have sufficient outlet for his meat,lard and larder, he will soon cease buying, and we will be at our own's end. The biggest pork consuming territory of the United States is the naturally tributary Texas, and consists of Alabama, with a population of 1,600,000; Arizona, 77,000; Arkansas, 1,200,000; California, 1,200,000; Colorado, 500,000; Georgia, 1,854,899; Louisiana, 1,225,000; Mississippi, 1,261,850; New Mexico, 150,000; Florida, 485,000; North Carolina, 1,200,000; South Carolina, 1,375,000; Tennessee, 1,800,000; Indian Territory, 158,290; and our own state, 2,838,263, a grand total of 13,147,213, leaving 5,069,929 people to be supplied by the other pork raising states. It is probable that the 18,000,000 people, who if they were all in Texas, would consume as much pork product as do the other 53,000,000, but it is also true that with our state taxed to its pork producing capacity in a like ratio to cotton it can furnish as many hogs as the states which for a long time have enjoyed almost a monopoly on this important branch of agriculture.

Much is said Mr. Chairman of the poor policy of shipping our cotton north to be manufactured, but how much more of a parody on business is the sending away of a food product such as pork? We might as well send our corn north to be made into meal. This, however, belongs to another phase of the question in hand.

Gentlemen, how foolish are the people of Texas who, living in a state where by nature's pure lavishness the conditions are such that we ought to be able to drive every other state out of the business, permit less favored sections furnished with such an important food product as pork.

I will add something more to the reasons why the vast territory and population lying contiguous to Texas should and can be made tributary, which is that leaving out our great black belt, our arid and sandy sections mentioned with the exception of the Territories, are large consumers of fertilizer, one of the most important by products of pork manufacturing. As it is heavy freights and bad profits are paid on all the fertilizer used, when under a proper adjustment of things a great part of this money should be left in Texas.

This brings us down to cost and feasibility of production, an important factor to the further development of this necessary industry. Before going further I want to direct your attention to this fact: My duties call me to all parts of the state and by comparison with what I have seen among the farmers of the north central states where hog raising and fattening is a fine art, that with but very few exceptions nobody in Texas is prepared to correctly and safely make hog raising a profitable business. As I stated before natural resources and conditions in Texas are more favorable to hog raising than elsewhere, for by reason of the mildness of climate permitting the raising of necessary green feed all the year round, which means economy in feeding, and the safety with which sows can farrow at any season, thus having pigs arrive so as to fatten for market at any time of the year, we have decided advantages over those states where as a result of extended cold weather, close shelter, a continued corn or grain diet and not over six months' farrow time are the difficulties and expenses which must be met and combated. And yet hog raising has been a leading and profitable industry of half a dozen states where these last disadvantages apply, a continued corn or grain diet and sharper competition and smaller land holdings, with nothing but cheap corn and a few shillings worth of pig crops, the farmers live in better houses and have more improved machinery, wear better clothes, have more ready money, more milk and butter and better to eat all the year through than we in Texas. I made a trip through Illinois and into Ohio late last year and while I did not see any land as good as ours here, I saw a great deal of it, and I noticed that though a part of their big feed crops found its way to market direct, the most of it was sent in the shape of hogs, and other farm live stock.

How many farmers are there in Texas who do not have a hog? I am sure that if they were capable of producing everything necessary to the sustenance of man, and that without artificial aid, who in preparing hogs for market have a Bermuda pasture, a ryegrass or sorghum pasture, an acre or so of artichokes, and a few chickens, and if they are in the muscle and bone development necessary to success? How many pigs in Grayson county are helped to early maturity by the abundant supply of surplus milk or are kept supplied with pure water and shade through the scorching summer days? How many Texas farmers are there who know what it is to put a car load of six and eight months old pigs on the market weighing from 150 to 200 pounds and all of a size? How many hog pens are there that any body present can call to mind? How many of these pens are of half side deep mud and kith? How many farmers clean their pens as often as they do their stables? If they have the latter? Mr. Chairman, all of these are things to be considered in connection with the raising of hogs, and very plain that unless you make production safe and economical you cannot hope to compete with the man who is raising his best effort and attention.

There is much more that can be said along this line, but I will not do so, but I am warned that your time should not all be taken up by one individual and I will consider briefly another branch of the subject, the probable stability of the demand for the pork product of Texas, present and future, although I have already said, "It is in the unavoidable order of things that the factory must come near the source of supply, and the source of supply must be near the factory." Witness the exodus of cotton mills to the North, the exodus of iron works alone having manufactured last year 40,000 more bales of cotton than was raised within her borders. Texas has no other state, because the demand for pork product is larger in the south than anywhere else and thus they will be an overproduction of pork it will come from the section where it can be done at least cost. It also does not follow that because the hog and his product are in slow demand now that this condition will continue, as the history of the hog market is but repeating itself, as I find that in the decade years between 1870 and 1880 the market at times was lower than even now and in the months of January and February of 1890 and 1891 the market for hogs were at \$3.60 to \$3.85; in June and July of 1890 \$3.75, and again in December of 1890 the market was at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and those were years of greater prosperity than now. If any of you have lived in Texas long you can remember that in 1890 and 1891 the market was at \$3.50 and less, and how in the early 80's they went skyward. Pork is a commodity that will pay and will always be in demand, and though it has its ups and downs just so long as the Texas farmer has a home market that will pay 3 cents a pound over for his live hogs he can get out at a profit.

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This price has been exceeded by \$80 paid for a set of the same breed sold in Lawrence county, Illinois, recently. This does not look as though farmers and breeders are discouraged in the present low prices of pork, due to cheap corn, the swine industry continues favorably with other branches of agriculture, and one year with another hogs are about as profitable as anything the average farmer can raise.

FEEDING PIGS.

"For three weeks after birth the pigs have to depend on the dam for all nourishment, and intelligence practiced in feeding her the greater the thrift of the pigs. It is a pleasure to the average farmer to raise a pig, and the greater the pleasure the fatter they are the greater pleasure he takes in looking at them and showing them to his neighbors. I have raised after years of experience, I care much more to have them grow and angular than fat, round and sleek. While corn is the cheapest food, it is not the best. I have raised pigs on a mixture of middlings, bran, oil-meal and grass. These grow muscle and bone. Where there is plenty of skimmed milk, corn and grass, the pigs will do nothing better. But farmers cannot afford to produce skimmed milk on their farms, and the necessity of these other foods as substitutes," writes John M. Jamison in Country Gentleman.

Many farmers are constitutionally opposed to purchasing pig food on the farm. I have no objection to this if the farmer is not in the habit of raising a pig. In the great hog belt this is seldom done. Or, if they are, they are fed to other stock or sold off the farm, and the pigs must be fed on other food convenient than all other foods to feed, and because it has been the custom to use it almost exclusively, it has become so that the pigs have become accustomed to feeding on it at least two generations are disposed to think of lightly and treat with a degree of indifference. For this regard to pig feeding, that changed surroundings of the farm and markets have forced upon the farmer, the necessity of this is good enough for the pig, and if we cannot grow him on corn we will not grow him. They forget that the woods range is gone, and that present environments are against the greatest thrift and perfect feed. These things that are taken into account, if we are to keep our pigs in good health and they to give us good profits. In my time I have fed no other food than corn, and I have scalded ground, made slop and mush, have mixed ground and slop, and have carried slop in buckets till I was "on the lift" with the buckets. I have seen these experiences I have concluded that there is a deal of unprofitable work done in the raising of hogs on too many farms. I am unable to see where there is any profit in shelling and grinding corn for pigs, giving the miller his share, and paying him a cash charge for grinding, when the pig takes such pleasure in grinding it for himself, and can do as well or better with a few shillings worth of middlings, bran, oil-meal and grass, and that present environments are against the greatest thrift and perfect feed. These things that are taken into account, if we are to keep our pigs in good health and they to give us good profits. 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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Mgr.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Subscription, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

Texas Horticultural Society exhibit and tenth annual meeting at and in conjunction with the Texas Fruit Fair annual meeting, Tyler, July 8, 9 and 10 next.

Taylor fair and races are and have been in full swing since Wednesday, and have been in every sense of the word successful. As we go to press, before its conclusion, it will be impossible to report fully as desired.

Reports from southwest Texas are to the effect that heavy rains have fallen, which will be of untold benefit. Other sections of the state have been similarly blessed, and the general outlook for crops is good.

Our poultry editor is a strong advocate of selling eggs and chickens by weight. This rule would be one of common sense and equity, and it is but a matter of time and a short time at that when it will be universally adopted.

The semi-annual meeting of the Agricultural Press League was held at Chicago on April 14. Copy of proceedings have only been received this week from which we note that whilst the attendance was not large an interesting meeting was held. Many topics of interest to the fraternity were discussed and several new members were received. Next meeting will be held at Chicago in November next.

A correspondent of the Chicago Drovers' Journal was recipient of one of the odd and shabby looking circulars which has apparently been sent to the agricultural press of the entire country from the "Tokio Emporium Exchange, Japan," asking for information as to cattle shipments by sea, also as to prospects for trade with India, and naturally responds with a long and interesting article on the first named subject.

The crop report blanks which appeared in our two last issues are being filled up and returned, but not in such numbers as desired. All who have not done so earnestly requested to answer the questions and return without delay in order that we may tabulate and publish the reports. From those received so far it is gratifying to note that the cotton acreage is not increased as much as supposed, and that prospects for increased hog raising are good.

Hog receipts at Chicago in the month of April were the largest in the history of the yards; same at the other big hog market—Fort Worth, where the receipts for April, 1896, were 16,120 as against 7,291 for April, 1895. These figures show a gain of over 121 per cent, and it must be borne in mind that last April was not a fair test month, prices being so very low that large numbers of hogs, which, on a set market, would have been shipped in being held back waiting better prices.

The court of appeals has decided the suit of the cattle shippers against the Santa Fe Railway company on the 22d of April. The decision is in favor of the latter, hence we suppose the collection of this charge will be continued. If that were possible it would seem that the best way to get rid of the trouble would be to have the remaining suits withdrawn, and appoint an arbitration board of thoroughly representative business men on each side with power to adjust the matter. Nothing is to be gained and much will be lost on both sides by a continuance of the present state of this vexed question.

When things are at their worst they generally begin to mend. The horse and sheep markets are no exception to this rule. For some time past they have been a dead drag on the market, but of late there has been considerable improvement in the sheep market, and with horses there are similar indications. With the latter the introduction of electricity does not cut such a big figure as is generally supposed. For food saddle and driving stock the market is slowly but gradually improving, and the man who lays the foundation for such animals now will in due time reap the reward.

It is right and proper for everyone to post himself on politics, state and national. The latter, however, should by no means be set aside or overshadowed by the former. In the Journal's opinion there are two questions amongst others that are ready in need of attention at the hands of our next legislature, and each of them directly affects the rural population especially. They are the school text book law, and the present road law. The people should post themselves upon these, decide what they want, and when the candidates make their appearance, obtain a public expression of their views hereon.

EXPORT BEEF TRADE. Our trans-Atlantic cousins are considerably exercised over the increased imports of American beef. At a recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England it was the subject of considerable discussion, and mention was made of "the increasing habit of English butchers to palm foreign meat on their customers as home products," which the meeting stated was "deranging and indeed dealing fatal injury to the British live-stock grazing interests."

We must take exception to the ex-

pression "palm off," which is suggestive of substitution of an inferior for a superior article, believing it inappropriate in this case. Some sixteen years ago, when the American dressed beef trade was in its infancy in England, we have vivid recollection of many occasions of calling for and purchasing American beef in preference to the home article. It was fully as fat and juicy, and generally much more tender, probably because of being on hand so much longer after slaughter. Doubtless if any change since that time it is for the better. The former proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting on that subject are interesting, and are detailed by the Mark Lane Express, who concludes by allusion to the bill now pending parliament for the compulsory marking of foreign and colonial meat, intimating a doubt as to whether it will afford any practical relief, and mentioning the opinions of certain British legislators who believe that "nothing short of protective duties can save the home grazing industry." The "Express" article alluded to is as follows, excluding that portion of it which is substantially given above:

"Dr. Voelcker, in his report on the cattle-feeding experiments at Woburn, had to inform the country that although in former years he had found the slightest difficulty in selling the whole of the beasts for slaughter at one time, this year he could not find a butcher, even in London, who would take more than a single beast at one time. The discussion bore on the cause of this. Sir Nigel Kingscote inquired if it was owing to so much foreign meat in the market, and Mr. Muntz considered that the fact that the largest butchers of the metropolis would only buy a single home grazed beast at one time bore very important evidence indeed on the foreign cattle trade.

On the suggestion of Mr. Bowen-Jones, Dr. Voelcker was called on to make a more detailed statement on the matter, the inference to be drawn from which could only support the view that it is entirely owing to the superfluity of foreign beef in the London markets that home produced beef sells no better. Dr. Voelcker said that "he took particular care to make inquiries with regard to this question, and he was told by all that foreign meat was entirely spoiling the trade in English meat." And how does it spoil? This was not explained. Yet the modus operandi appears perfectly clear. A great deal of the American chilled beef is of excellent quality, so much so that it sells readily for home produced; and there cannot be the slightest doubt that a very large proportion goes into the very best West End butchers' shops, and is there sold for English or Scotch. Were it not so, the men who have three or four establishments at different places, and who used to be ready to purchase eight or even sixteen beasts at once, but now refuse to buy more than a single one, would have changed their system of dealing in this way. Besides which Dr. Voelcker made another statement bearing on this point which seems to make this perfectly certain. He was compelled this year to go to a man whose business it is to slaughter bullocks for others who desire to dispose of the meat afterwards for what it will fetch in the metropolitan dead meat market, and what did this professional cattle-slaughterer tell him? "Whereas previously he had any number of beasts to kill, it was now comparatively small, and his men had to go to Deptford and slaughter foreign cattle." This seems conclusive enough, and pessimists will no doubt argue therefrom that the occupation of the British grazier, as well as that of the slaughterer, is irremediably gone, home meat production no less than corn growing having been not merely spoiled, but absolutely ruined by foreign competition.

THE STANDARD BALE. The Texas division of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association has made a long strong fight for reform in the size of cotton bales, and with probabilities, at last, of some success. The reasons for reducing the size of the present ungainly awkward bale are too numerous to admit of detail here. Suffice it to say that at present the American bale compares unfavorably with that of any other country, in shape and loose and awkward packing in general, and inferior bagging. These causes increase the liability to waste, damage and loss by fire; the pattern of bagging does not cover the ordinary sized bale, as well as if it were smaller, thus increasing the chances of waste and leakage; further, when a bale is too long to fit in its place in the ship's hold the end is frequently cut off. All these things are taken into account by the buyer, the carriers, the insurance agent, dealer and spinner, and in tracing the whole matter back will be found the same old story, "the farmer pays the bill."

These matters are fully detailed in a circular, recently issued by the association above named, entitled: "Reasons Why We Should Have a Standard Bale," and mailed to the press and the ginners and farmers of Texas. In this connection we give the following copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Interior Cotton Shippers' Association of Texas, held April 9, 1896, at Dallas:

Whereas, The burden placed on the cotton trade by reason of bad compressing caused by gin boxes of excessive size, have become so burdensome as to be no longer borne; and, Whereas, We are reliably informed that in addition to the losses already incurred we are about to be called upon to pay additional freight upon all bales above the standard size of 28x5 inches; and,

Whereas, Wide publicity has been and will be given of the evils growing out of the large bale, and all ginners have been requested to change their boxes to the standard size. Resolved, That as we will be compelled on and after September 1, 1896, to pay at least fifty cents per bale additional freight on such large bales, it will be therefore necessary in order to protect ourselves against such loss to dock each bale fifty cents in buying that is more than twenty-eight inches wide and fifty-eight inches long.

From the above it will be seen that it will be to the direct pecuniary advantage of farmers and ginners for the latter to alter their boxes to the standard size.

THE CATTLE MARKET OUTLOOK. Present market prices are several cents higher than ten days ago and it looks as if the bottom has been reached. The Journal thinks there is amongst cattlemen generally a bluer feeling than circumstances warrant. And whilst it does not think big prices need be expected, believes that fat grass-fed cattle will realize pretty fair figures. One trouble just at present is that most cattlemen instead of losing on the low markets are losing because they bought too high and consequently have their sights set too high just now. Very true, present prices do not justify a man in indulging in any extravagant hopes or habits, but nevertheless there is money in handling cattle at these prices. Whether a man raises his stock or buys them providing he buys right, he can make money on grass-fed cows at \$2.25 to \$2.50 and steers at \$2.75 to \$3.25. It seems well settled now that the smooth, blocky medium steer running about 1000 pounds or thereabouts is what is wanted to suit the popular taste. Cattlemen should therefore govern themselves accordingly and also never let up in efforts to improve by upgrading and frequent change of blood. There has been quite a stagnation in local market circles the past couple of weeks. Many are in the market for cattle and many are selling, but not, at fair figures, but are scared off, fearing still lower markets. Capital is proverbially timid and cattle capital is no exception to the rule. Right now there is plenty of this class of money waiting investment, but being held back, fearing that lower prices may shortly prevail. The Journal sees no good reason to anticipate such, and believes that judicious purchases of steer cattle especially at the figures now obtainable will realize good returns for the investment.

OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT. The above department of the Journal will henceforth be personally conducted by Mrs. Cora K. Hawkins, East Tenth street, Fort Worth, to whom all communications pertaining thereto should be directly addressed. Mrs. Hawkins is already well and favorably known to many of our readers, having been for a good while an occasional contributor to the poultry column. She is thoroughly practical, and it will be noticed that her writings all bear this imprimatur, the suggestions therein being such as can always be followed by those not blessed with a big bank account. It is hoped this arrangement will be the means of imparting additional interest to the department, especially amongst our lady readers, who (as well as those of the sterner sex) are cordially invited to correspond on all matters relative to the poultry industry.

FUTURE EVENTS. The summer meeting of the Texas Coast fair on July 3 next will be held at Dickinson (half way between Galveston and Houston) and also at Galveston, as the Journal recently stated in error. The date for the annual fair and races in the fall is fixed for October 27 to 31 inclusive.

The summer meeting in July is to be a grand fruit and vegetable palace in connection with a general sporting carnival, including cowboy races in uniform, roping of wild steers, goat races, and a grand Fourth of July celebration of all the organizations and citizens of Galveston and Houston in joint convocation. It promises a magnificent day, to be the grandest Fourth of July celebration and fruit palace ever seen in the South.

LITERARY NOTICES. The Modern Farmer, volume 1, No. 1, is to hand, and is the latest venture in Southern agricultural journalism. It is a very neatly gotten up little paper, and contains a lot of contents being carefully collated and touching upon everything pertaining to the farm, garden, stock and poultry industry. Published monthly by Alex. Young & Co., Thayer, Miss., at 50 cents a year.

A REFORM LIBRARY FOR \$1.00. The Modern Farmer—Good... 25c Man or Dollar, Which?—A novel... 25c A Breed of Barren Metal... 25c Money Found—Hill Banking System... 25c The Rights of Labor—Joely... 25c The Pullman Strike—Awarding... 25c A Story From Pullmantown... 25c Beech-Meyer... 25c Texas Campaign Book—Tuttle... 25c The Garden of Eden U. S. A... 50c Bishop... 50c Economics for Backward Pupils... 10c Send us \$1 dollar and we will mail you a full sample set of all these books, 1840 pages, worth \$3.10 at retail. This is a special offer for a short time only. Order at once. Address Publishers, H. K. Kerr & Co., Book Publishers, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

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bull "Wilton" is sold, and that I have no more Hereford bulls to spare this year. It happens to be unusually busy now, and cannot well take time to answer all the inquiries received in answer to my "ad." The "Journal" reaches them, sure.

As to the results of my advertisement in the Journal, allow me to say I have very much pleased. I have had a great many enquiries, and have made many sales, through the medium of the Journal. I have also had excellent advertising medium, and heartily recommend it.

I find your Journal one of the best advertising mediums I have tried so far. I get lots of enquiries from my ad in it, and also sell quite a lot of stock and eggs.

We have advertised in the Journal for over six years. During that time we have tried hundreds of different methods and mediums advertising, but retained only the few that were of value to us. Advertising is merchant and up-to-date advertising man advertises in the mediums which bring him the best returns for his cash. The Journal has done this for us. We wish it success.

I consider the Texas Stock and Farm Journal a splendid medium in which to advertise stock of fancy breeding. I had calls for pigs from Black Prince II, throughout the state and Indian Territory. This is the best way to advertise for me last fall by placing a premium on him for being the best Hereford pig in the state exhibited at the Texas State fair, 1895. I am well pleased with my ad. Think I shall continue advertising with you. I have made many valuable sales to many of our best stockmen, and they mentioned the Journal as selling them in my ad.

I wish to say of your paper that besides containing much matter of interest and profit to the stockman and farmer, I find it valuable as an advertising medium. Since placing a card for the Hereford Stock and Farm Journal in the Journal I have received numerous inquiries from nearly all parts of the state as well as the Territory. I sold last week seven head of young pure bred Hereford bulls, to go to three parties in Brisco county, who said they had seen my advertisement in the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. I had also sold before this one bull to a party in Collingsworth county, and two at Chillicothe, Hardeman county, all to the credit of the Journal. I have also sold several to parties near by.

For this occasion the M. K. & T. railway will sell round-trip tickets May 4th and 5th at rate of one fare for the round trip. Limited to first class. Arrangement will be the means of imparting additional interest to the department, especially amongst our lady readers, who (as well as those of the sterner sex) are cordially invited to correspond on all matters relative to the poultry industry.

One of the best stock ranches in Colorado, situated in Lincoln county, thirty-five miles south of the Rock Island railroad. Controls twenty miles of water front. A large lot of patented 25 large living springs that never freeze. Cuts from 600 to 1000 tons of hay. Large irrigation reservoir, three houses, large stables, sheds and corals, fifty miles of fence. Improvements all thoroughly first-class. Tributary to four railroads. Will sell cheap and on easy terms.

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

I will show two car loads of the best 2-year-old short horn bulls in the state for sale. Also a large lot of coming yearlings with some Herefords also for sale.

Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, sporting goods. Send stamp for catalogue, 100 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Jersey Red cows. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. For prices write to P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of famous Jersey Red cows, bred in swineparks and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and second. Another is full brother to sire of swineparks and sows of equal blood, for sale.

Improved Chester White Swine; more prize winners than any herd last or west. World's Fair Catalogue free. F. A. BLANCH, Medina, Ohio.

190-POLAND CHINAS-190 April and May, September and October farrows. The set of King Ozark 9335, Preval 12005, Free Trade U. S. 13385, and Cox's Wilkes 13979, combining the blood of world renowned hogs. Very cheap, quality considered. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. For full particulars write to M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tex., April 14, 1896.

Your Journal has done me good service. Sold one car of cattle and some fine Shropshire sheep to Mat Zollner of Blackland, Tex. Bull trade has been good since January 1896. Sold \$3800 worth of Shorthorn bulls and heifers and Texas got \$3400 worth of them. T. W. RAGSDALE & SON, Paris, Mo., April 18, 1896.

Kindly state in "Journal" that my

breeders directory, cattle, hereford grove stock farm, shorthorn and hereford bulls, yearlings for sale, J. N. RUSHING, BAIRD, TEXAS, breeder of Aberdeen or Poll-Angus cattle, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, breeder of registered shorthorn cattle.

breeders directory, swine, strictly choice pigs, through bred Berkshires, Poland-China and Essex Hogs, Duroc-Jersey Swine, registered Berkshires swine, Poland-China Swine, Chickens and Turkeys, W. R. MICKLE, BIRDVILLE, TEXAS, Willis Winery, Chester White Swine, Holstein and Jersey Cattle, 17 Varieties of Poultry, Poland China Hogs.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX. Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Thoroughbred Poultry, and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs. We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is our specialty.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF High-Class Trotting and Pacing Horses and Ponies will be Held at EWELL Farm, Ewell Station, Tennessee, On Wednesday, May 27, 1896. Over sixty head of fashionably bred trotting and pacing horses, colts and fillies from Woodlawn Farm, Ewell Farm and Cleburne Stock Farm will be sold. The blood of the great Brown Hal, 2:12 1-2, (sire of five in the 2:30 list) predominates. For catalogue address George Campbell Brown, J. K. Smith or M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn.

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

Large English Berkshire Swine. Herd headed by the sweep stake champion "B. F. C. Prince," No. 93,346, over all ages, Texas State Fair, 1895. Assisted by Belle Knight (1st winner), and several other sweepstakes prizes at the Illinois, Nebraska and Iowa state fairs. All pigs from premium stock.

REGISTRED BERKSHIRE SWINE Choice pigs from Daleview herd for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. W. WALL, Goldthwaite, Tex.

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. Hamburgs, \$2.00 for 15. Eggs from prize winners, B. Cochins, \$2.50 for 15. For particulars, T. W. HERBST, Shelbyville, Mo.

W. R. MICKLE, BIRDVILLE, TEXAS. WILLIS WINERY, Salom, O. BREWED BY CHESTER WHITE SWINE, "The Champion Herd of the World," Holstein & Jersey Cattle, 17 Varieties of POULTRY, Fine 25 Pure Catalogue FREE.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Jersey Red cows. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. For prices write to P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

FOR SALE. Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets and large high class English Berkshire hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reasonable. King Pitt, 23,257A, bred by Metcalf Bros, East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II, 33,712A, herd boars. Our sows are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free. JETTON & REED, Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Duroc Jersey hogs of the best strains from large prolific sows. Very hardy and fatters at any age. Pigs ready to ship. Have a few bred girls. S. H. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS. PASTURE FOR THREE THOUSAND CATTLE. I can furnish an abundance of water and grass for 3000 head of cattle within fifteen miles of Coatesville, I. T., on the "Frisco" railroad, or within twenty miles of Blackstone on the M. K. & T. Address FERRY MURPHY, Muscookee, I. T.

PASTURAGE. I have grass for from 700 to 1000 head of steers. Grass is better here than for two years past. For full information address ARCH GAMEL, Chickasha, I. T.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM. Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, M. B. Turkeys. Also Poland-China hogs, bred by the Seneca 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. B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.

JOHNSON & BASS, RUSSELLVILLE, KY., BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN KENTUCKY Mammoth Jack Stock, Have been breeding Jack Stock fifteen years, and are the largest breeders in Kentucky. Females and jacks of all ages for sale at all times.

ROCK QUARRY HERD. Two extra choice Hereford bulls for sale. 14 choice heifers, all registered; 15 Poland-China males pigs and ten choice sows. No better breeding in the United States. Write to N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury, Mo.

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas, Breeder of registered shorthorn cattle.

A. J. C. JERSEYS, Four breeds. Pigs, Dogs, Poultry and eggs; 21 bulls for sale. Come and inspect. ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS, Taughkanon, Pa.

Hereford Park Stock Farm, Rhine, Wise County, Texas. B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,000 weight, 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas state fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. IKARD, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

We Furnish Good Bulls or None. Oakland Herd, Shorthorn cattle, has taken over \$13,000.00 in premiums. Bulls and heifers for sale at all times by single or car lots a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, Shropshire sheep, Mammoth Bronze turkeys (44-pound ones at head of flock), Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rock, Crown Ring No. 111,413 at head of herd. A straight Cruickshank bull.

THOS. W. RAGSDALE & SON, Paris, Mo., on M. K. & T. R. R.

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

MAPLE GROVE Poultry Yards, White Plymouth Rocks, EGGS FOR HATCHING, and stock for sale. Write for circular. E. M. DURHAM, La Plata, Mo.

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

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

DEAD EASY. Lice, flea and bedbug exterminator kills by fumigation. White Leghorns, first prize winners, at N. T. Poultry association, in my yards. Come and see me. MRS. CORA K. HAWKINS, East Tenth street, Fort Worth.

JOHNSON & BASS, RUSSELLVILLE, KY., BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN KENTUCKY Mammoth Jack Stock, Have been breeding Jack Stock fifteen years, and are the largest breeders in Kentucky. Females and jacks of all ages for sale at all times.

18,000-Acre Pasture to Lease. Located in McCulloch county, three miles east of Brady City. Good fence, fine mesquite grass and excellent winter shelter. Three streams of living water run through the pasture. For terms and particulars, address JOS. GETZWILER, Goliad, Texas.

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

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TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE... The following is a list of transfers of real estate...

PERSONAL

Frank Kell of Clifton was in the city Wednesday... E. D. Farmer, of Aledo, was in the city this week...

POULTRY

Conducted by Mrs. C. K. Hawkins... Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science...

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life...

Excursion Rates

...in May, June and July, 1896... Sunset Route... Round Trip Tickets from all Coupon Stations will be Sold as Follows:

TO THE STOCKMEN OR USERS OF GOOD SADDLES.

Write to us, or ask your dealer for Padgett's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork...



CUPID AND PSYCHE



TO THE STOCKMEN

Write to us, or ask your dealer for Padgett's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork...

A. L. MATLOCK, GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

S. H. COWAN, I. H. BURNEY.

MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICES, SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING, Fort Worth, Texas.

The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our practical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.

MANSION HOTEL, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

Rates, \$2.00 Per Day. BASCOM H. DUNN, Prop.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

WOVEN WIRE FENCE SPECIAL Bargains in Cattle.

1500 ones and twos, delivered at Amarillo, at \$12 and \$16. 2000 well graded ones and twos, at \$11 and \$15.

3000 good Western ones and twos, delivered at Panhandle City, at \$16.

1500 ones and twos, Southern Arizona cattle, at \$15.50 and \$16.

1000 highly graded twos and threes, Arizona cattle, at \$14.50 and \$18.50.

800 Southern steers, three and four year old, located within 100 miles of Fort Worth, at \$18 around.

3000 top threes and fours, native Western cattle, at \$18.

2000 good Houston prairie steers, four, at \$13.

2000 black land twos, at \$16. 1100 doeborn twos in Southern Texas, \$13.

2500 twos and threes up, Western cattle, at \$15.50 and \$16.50.

1500 black land twos, at \$14.50. 700 East Texas ones and twos, at \$1 and \$9.

500 Young country (steer yearlings), all in one mark and brand, \$10.

800 good Western Texas ones and twos, at \$11 and \$15. Terms one-half cash, balance twelve months.

500 Henderson county yearling steers, at \$8.25.

5000 yearling steers in Duval county (Mexicans), \$8.

700 cows in Southern Texas, at \$10.50. 600 cows in Southeast Texas, at \$12.

1000 yearling heifers in Southeast Texas, at \$8.

700 black land steers and heifers at the following prices: Yearling steers, \$8.25; twos, \$10.25; threes, \$15.75; and four and three-year-old heifers, \$9.

2500 head of mixed stock cattle in Brown county, at \$11; calves not counted.

900 threes and fours in Tarrant county at a bargain.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Cattle Commission Dealers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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