# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 9---VOL. 17.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

#### THE FARM.

FAILURES IN FARMING. There are more people in the United States in proportion to population en-gaged in the pursuit of farming than any other class. Yet there are fewer as to numbers who ever succeed or make farming a success, especially in the Southern States. To what do we attribute these failures? In the first place, they are a class of people who are not educated in their profession. The science of farming requires educa-

tion and training like all mechanisms and sciences; not so much the impor-tance of an agricultural school education as the importance of being schooled and educated practically on the farm, where one sees and learns the process of preparation and cultivation of the growing crops, and that, too, on various kinds of soils—for all plantations have different makes and forms

of soil on some place, and require dif-ferent processes in management like unto sick people with different ailments, require different medicines from the same doctor.

What is a successful farmer—for in-stance, in the South? He is one who makes the biggest yield of crops, under all circumstances, as to the seasons and quality of land, with labor and expenses in production; who makes his farm sustaining. Do all do this? You say no, and why not? We say for the want of a proper knowledge of the business—to know how to prepare and manure; how to plant and cultivate. We have seen so many crops of corn made a failure by planting too thick for the grade of land; also ruined in the cultivation; a fine stalk made, but no ear; all for want of practical knowledge; what kind of tools to use, and when to use and make them do the

kind of work needed: Yet they will ery out, "Too dry, my corn is ruined."
Also, how many crops of cotton have we seen made a failure of for the want of farm knowledge, and not so much the cause of too much rain, or too dry, as the proper mode of planting and cultivating?

The successful farmer is brought up from the plow handles and weeding hoe -like the great and successful railroad man, who started from the brakes and worked his way up. No man is a farmer who can not take hold and use the hoe and plow as it should be done. He must know how it should be done and then have ability to do it, else he is not a good farm educator. Cotton is a plant that most people endeavor to crowd too much, this being the way their forefathers did, thinking the more stalks, the more bolls. No cotton row should be less than four feet wide, and then the distance in drill to suit the fertility of your soil, and not lay your failure so much to the seasons as to he want of proper and experimental knowledge in planting, fertilizing and cultivating.-Florida Agriculturist.

STOCK RAISING AS A BUSINESS. food the farmer has only to raise good high grades of stock and feed them the products of our fields to obtain a double The English breeder must look closer to details, must buy much of his feed, and consider its manurial value; but we lose all our labor and our profit if we feed poor stock. Millions are

The producer who thinks it not worth while to cater to the requirements of the consumer is the one who finds that it does not pay to grow cattle. This, in depth should be removed daily. must be the rule in every line of business in the world. The best meat buyers and meat eaters demand well-bred and well-fed cattle.

In feeding cattle for market and for profit the aim must be to make the greatest gain at the lowest cost, and things that are apparently trivial have a bearing upon the result. Quiet, comfort and regularity are almost equally important with the selection of proper food. The farmer cannot afford to lose sight of one item of advantage.

Germany has 17,000,000 of cattle, 13,-000,000 of sheep, and 12,000,000 of hogs, but her many millions of people are increasing faster in numbers while the production of livestock is practically at a standstill. They require large supof foreign meats, and are bound to take increasing shipments from

It is sometimes easier to find a buyer than it is to close a sale with him. many mistakes are made right there. and sees only an opportunity to raise the price just a little, and he loses a customer and a sale. For the sake of a few dollars he keeps his horse or his

cow for another year. Sell when ready. It never behooves us to work ourselves up to a point where we think an animal will bring more money by keeping it awhile. The feed, time and care given to other stock will make up the difference. At a later date we are apt to take a less price

than we were formerly offered. Cattle may be kept on just enough to sustain life, but there can be no expectation of profit. The valuable elements of food go to repair waste animal tissues, and there is none left to make gain, but the more an animal can be made to take beyond this and assimilate the excess, goes to make flesh, wool, milk, etc., wherein lies the profit. -Wisconsin Agriculturist

ROTATION OF CROPS. Rural World advises the rotation of crops and advances the following ar-

guments favoring it: Rotating the farm with different crops serves not only to prevent loss of fertility, but also assists in killing weeds with no extra cost than that required for cultivating the crop. Corn has proved of as much value to farmers compelling them to kill weeds as it has in providing grain and fodder, and if a farm should be devoted wholly to crops that are drilled or broadcasted, and which cannot be cultivated, such as wheat, rye, barley and oats—there would arrive a time when weeds would have full possession. To prevent this condition of affairs the farms are made to grow crops that must of necessity be cultivated, and in so doing there is a saving of labor in the killing of weeds. The rotation with corn as the only cultivated crop however, is too limited, as the land is thus made to produce grain of some kind every year, which is detrimental as depriving it of certain plant foods, and leaving an excess, comparatively, of that which cannot be utilized by

One cause of weeds flourishing on some soils is that they thrive on plant foods left over by the grain crops, a condition which renders the soil impoverished for other grain crops, yet very fertile for weeds, because the weeds are able to get a good start, make rapid growth, secure abundant below the surface, and deprive moisture below the surface, and deprive the land of that which was not utili-zed by the crops, the result being that the soil is still further impoverished. This may be prevented by growing root crops after corn, to be followed by clover or some grass crop. No two crops of the same kind should be grown on the land in succession, and crop that is sowed or drilled should

corn, oats, potatoes, corn and clover, followed by wheat again, is a rotation practiced by many progressive farmers, but turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage, millet and peas or beans are added to the list whenever it can be

done with advantage . Such crops as clover or peas, when turned under, add nitrogen to the soil, while millet and Aungarian grass kill out weeds, even without cultivation. The soll can be made very fertile by the use of artificial fertilizers if a rotation of crops is followed, because the clover lessens the cost of nitrogen, but there will be a loss of the fertilizer used unless appropriate crops are grown for converting the whole of the plant food into something salable, and to keep the soil "balanced" in the nourishment to be provided to crops.
Rotation and the use of green manurial crops keeps the land always in proper condition for supplying the next crop, and prevents weeds from robbing the soil, while the texture of the soil, and its capacity for absorbing and supplying moisture is also increased. The best of all crops used in ro-tation is clover, as it always enriches the soil and leaves the land in better condition than before, and for that rea-

son it should never be omitted.

CAPACITY OF SILOS. "We judge from the numerous in-quiries received that the current year will witness the construction of more silos than any of its predecessors. One of the first question propounded by the farmer who contemplates building a silo is as to the size that will be required for supplying his stock," says Hoard's Dairyman. "The most general rule is to allow one cubic foot per day for each animal. Critical questioners who have read that the weight of silage increases with its depth, question the applicability of this rule and remore specific information. This is all right, and we have more than once published the figures of the weight of sliage at different depths, as they have been given to the public in the bulletins and reports of the different experiment stations. These do not always agree, because the weight of the silage is dependent upon many conditions, such as the kind of corn, its of maturity, the amount of evaporation and the length of time since

"But one of the good points in feedsilage is that the amount to be fed daily may be graduated to the supply on hand. That is to say, when the supply is scant an allowince of twenty pounds a day to each animal will be decidedly beneficial, whereas with a full supply, twice or sometimes three times that amount may be fed with profit. If we had, for instance, 100 tons of silage and fifty cows, we should prefer to feed at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per day, and thus have some succulent food all winter, than at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per day and be confined to dry fodder for two or three months. It follows, there-fore, that one may give himself very onsiderable latitude in the matter of determining the size of the silo to be

'Another question affecting the size of the proposed silo is that the surface from which the feeding is to be made greater or less extent during the first must be graduated to the amount to three weeks of May. In the eastern be fed. Silage deteriorates very rapidwhen exposed to the air and this the more especially in mild or warm weath Experience has shown that for best results not less than two inches means that not more than six square (864 square inches) of surface

should be allowed for each animal. Thus, for twenty-four animals, a silo should not cover more than about 12x12 feet or 10x14 feet of ground surface on the inside. If the available depth does not give sufficient capacity with this size, there must be either too silos or, what is the same thing, the larger silo must be divided by a partition into two or more pits.

"Another consideration that must not be overlooked is the fact that the silage shrinks by settling. A silo twenty feet deep, unless filled very slowly and well tramped, will not turn out more than sixteen feet of settled silage.

"Professor King, in the tenh annual report of the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, gives the following estimate as to the weight of the silage two days after it is put into the pit. He says in regard to the figures that they must be used with caution, as they are only approximations and are liable to great variations under varying condi-

tions: of well-matured corn silage at different distances below the surface and the computed mean weight for silos of different depths, two days after filling:

Depth of

Weight of Mean weight

		Weight		Mean	
Depth	20	Silage	at		ilage
silage.		Different			Cubic
		Deptl	hs:	F	'oot.
Ft.		Lb	s.		bs.
1		18.			18.7
2		20.	4		19.6
2 3			1	:	20.6
4	111.191	23.	7		21.2
5		25.	4	:	22.1
6	il sett	27.	0		22.9
7		- 28.	5		23.8
8	3-18-140	30.	1		24.5
9		31.	6		15.3
10	111	33.	1		26.1
11	17 17 接触	34.	5		26.8
13	1	35.	9		27.6
.10	80	37.	3		28.3
14	12 1111	38.	7		29.1
15	6.12.4	40.	0		29.8
16	18	41.	3		30.5
17	11 7	42.	6		31.2
18	4 12	43.	8		31.9
19	10 844	45.			32.6
20	1 11	46.	2		33.3
21		47.	4		33.9
22	. 1911	48.	5		34.6
23	1 441	49.	6		35.3
24	11.11	50.	6		35.9
25	100	51.	7		36.5
26	11 11	52.	7		37.2
27	11 12	53.	6		37.8
28	1 30	54.	В		38.4
29	1 ( C. )	55.	5		39.0
30	MATE TO	56.	4		39.0
31	1 10	57.	2		10.1
32	ried.	58.	0		10.7
33	12	58.			1.2
34 -		59.			1.8
25		60.	3	4	2.3

TO THE NORTHERN FARMER. The Arkansas Developer has the following to say to Northern farmers regarding Arkansas, all of which is d. It also applies equally well to

61.0

Texas: Because your hard, long winters with all that is involved in the way of bodily suffering, cessation of farm work, cost of heavy clothing, fuel, and of housing and feeding stock, can be supplanted by short, mild winters without a corresponding increase in heat of summer, thus doubling the money-making period in every year. 2. Because the growing season here is extended so nearly through the whole of the year that you will be en-

abled to produce something to sell nearly every month in the year.

3. Because you will find here that many new and profitable farm, garden and orchard products can be added to be followed by a planted crop the next account of maturing so early in the rear, to keep the soil clean. Wheat season, command much higher prices

than the same products raised farther nures at odd times to his pastures and

As we are "long" on land and "short" on farmers, you may sell your farm for enough money to buy several times as many acres equally as productive in Arkansas, where you can enjoy the above and many other benefits we have to offer you, together with a hearty welcome by the most

hospitable people on earth.
Will you investigate? Or will you continue to waste your energy and money by spending more than one-half of your earnings and two-thirds of your time in the mere effort to keep warm and comfortable?
Paste in your hat this clipping from

the editorial columns of the St. Louis

"In the whole state of Arkansas there is scarcely a county in which a man cannot live without any work at is satisfied with bare existence. All the work of an industrious and thrifty man counts because nothing is wasted in the mere preservation

"Accumulation of wealth consists of producing more than you consume and saving the surplus. That is the formula of all political economy. "In the South a given exertion will roduce a greater margin of surplus

than in the North. With increasing population the South will use the best processes more extensively—machinery, banks, railroads and telegraphs. It will save more "The South's years of plenty are at

KANSAS CROPS. June 5, 1896. The state board of agriculture of Cansas has issued a bulletin showing the crop conditions in Kansas as given by correspondents as follows: Winter Wheat.—The extremely high percentage of condition reported April

30 has been maintained in but very few counties, the present average for the entire state being 69. The average, however, in 84 countles containing a small fraction less than 75 per cent of the total acreage is given as twentyeight counties having an average con lition of 97.46, ranging from 90 to 117, and containing 477,776 acres, or 14.35 per cent of the total acreage, according to rank are: Washington, 117; Clay, 102; Marshall, 102; Doniphan, 101; Jewell, 100; Leavenworth, 98; Brown, 97; Gove, 97; Osborne, 97; Harvey, 96; Riley, 96; Nemaha, 95; Pottawatomie, 95; Republic, 95; Wabaunsee, 95; Jackson, 94; Chase, 93; Geary, 93; Marion, 93; Phillips, 93; Cloud, 92; Allen, 91; Atchison, 9i; Smith, 91; Douglas, 90; Norton, 90; Shawnee, 90; Wyandotte, 90. Thirty counties showing a condition of 75 to 89 inclusive, according to rank, are Johnson, 89; Lyon, 88; Jefferson, 87; Mitchell, 87; Bourbon, 86; Wilson, 86; Decatur, 85; Dickinson, 85; Chautauqua, 84; McPherson, 83; Trego, 83; Ellsworth, 82; Linn, 81; Sheridan, 81; Crawford, 80 Morris, 80; Montgomery, 79; Ottawa, 78; Elk, 77; Franklin, 76; Russell, 76; Gra-ham, 75; Greenwood, 75. The severe decrease in the triangular block of counties southwest of a line extending from Cheyenne to Sumner is due to high winds, unusual heat and lack of tier of four counties southward from

of rust and generally favorable to to the locality have caused damage, but no wide-spread harm. has been so wholly unfavorable for chinch bugs that they are scarcely mentioned. Harvesting is in progress in the extreme southern counties, and

of too much and too frequent rain,

flooding some of the low lands and

causing more or less rust and falling

from 10 to 15 days early. Spring Wheat .- The average condition of spring wheat is 72. Rye.-Condition, 76. The average 100 and above are in Clay Jewell. Phillips, Marshall, Allen, Gove, Mar-

Norton and Washington, respec-Oats.-Condition, 83,50. In nine counties the average range is from 100 to 119, Washington leading with the lat-

Corn.-The only material drawback to corn prosperity generally as yet is ascribed to too coplous rains. These have been so heavy as to not only well nigh submerge and drown out plants on the lower bottom lands, but to do much harm by washing, especially on listed ground having any considerable slope, thereby lessening the stand. On extensive areas in the east-ern third of the state needed cultivation has been much retarded and the weeds have made such a lead that vigbrous work will be required for their subjection and mellowing the imorous surface soil. In spite of excessive mois-ture little of the corn shows other than a brilliant green color and the prospect in the state as a whole is highly favorable. The average condition is 90 and 14 counties reporting it as 100 or above are as follows: Elk, 108; Smith, 104; Kingman, 103; Marion, 103; Gove, Cowley, 102; Jewell, 102; Norton 101; Geary, 100; Graham, 100; ks, 100. Forty countles report average condition ranging from 90 to 99

Potatoes .- About the same area is reported in potatoes as one year ago. No unfavorable conditions are mentioned except too much moisture in some of the eastern counties, and the presence of potato bugs in a few isolated

The Sorghums.—The various sorghums, including Kaffir and Jerusalemcorn and milo maize, average a con-

Millett and Hungarian.-The acreage of millet and Hungarian is indicated as slightly less than last year.
Castor Beans.—The area in castor beans is reported as 15 per cent less than the diminished acreage of one year ago. Broom Corn.—Broom corn shows a

more notable decrease in acreage than any other crop-an estimated cut of 60 per cent from the 134,487 acres of last year. Its condition is 83. Flax.—The decrease in flax acreage mounts to 10 per cent, or 23,000 acres.

Barley.—Barley shows an enlarged acreage in nearly every county where much is grown, and the general increase is put at 30 per cent. Grasses.-Reports on conditions of grasses and clovers mostly represent them as excellent, giving luxuriant pasturage and promise of great wields of hay. Much of the alfalfa has made a most vigorous growth and the first crop is in process of harvesting.

Livestock.—Livestock is invariably reported healthy except that "cholera" among hogs to a limited extent is men-

tioned in twelve counties,

Let the young man who must start with limited appliance for farming beware of too great a diversity of crops. If he devotes himself to one or two specialties he can probably afford the needed outfit, and yet the best filled tool houses are upon the farms of spe-

spread them evenly over the ground can now go out and witness the good

effect of his work. He will not be long in suspense hereafter as to how best to manage his manure heap. To let this product lie around the yard until half its fertilizing qualities are leached. Rapid improvements in the imple ments of tillage of every sort render it difficult for one to know what it is best to buy. While there is such a thing as

spending too much money for tools, most farmers buy too few. An excep-

tion sould be made when it would bur-den a man with too great a debt or when he has not sense enough to take care of them. June on the farm does not bring such a hurley-burley and bustle as the spring months. Many of the important crops will be harvested this month and the farmer who gets along best will be the one who is able to work his brain in conjunction with his muscle. On account of the season being earlier than usual many of the crops will be harvested before the month goes out, and the careful, painstaking man is more liable to do effective work than the man who hustles and bustles around with-

It is not the man who does the most hard work, says Rural World, but the man who directs his work the most wisely, that succeeds. Our aim in farming, as in other fields of labor, make it of profit to ourselves and family. Profit may be measured in several different ways; and it is always susceptible to increase when better and mor economical ways are adopted. It should be our continual aim to better our "ways." The man who simply grows what his neighbor does and in the same way, without taking into consideration his tastes, capabilities, the soil or the market, deserves to meet with discouragement and disappointment. And he always will.

out putting his mind into what he is

In Texas more than two-thirds of the cows are owned on the farms, hence the larger part of the steer crop comes from the farming district, Each farmer usually has a few cows and each year must sell his surplus calves. If these calves are not good they are not profitable to him. The Journal therefore insists that every farmer should own his own bull or at least an interest in one. The idea of borrowing or hiring in this particular matter is a bad one, no matter in what light it may be considered as to some other things. It is not good economy for the farmer himself, and it is always poor policy for the man with whom he does this kind of business. A well trained bull is one of the easiest cared for animals on the farm, and every farmer should be the owner of just such an

An enterprising and thoughtful Nebraska farmer has learned how to conrve soil moisture in that dry country In breaking land he has five or six plows following one behind the other, thus turning a six-foot strip every round, and a disk harrow and sub-su face packer follows at once, pulverizing the land and packing it firm, so that the drying winds can only touch lowed to lie rough for several days be fore harrowing, it loses moisture very raniday. Mr. Campbell also noticed that an experiment station station as-certained that in blooming and earing time a stalk of corn evaporates two to three pounds of water daily, or 100 tons from an acre planted 3x4 feet, four stalks to the hill. Hence, he con cluded that a field with one stalk to the hill might make good ears, where three or four to the hill might not make any Mr. Campbell makes good corn when

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture says: "In no section of the country are the farmers making more rapid strides in the direction of better than in the South. Formerly the South raised cotton, and bought their meat and a large part of their breadstuffs. They have come to realize that the crop system is impoverishing their besides making them dependent on other sections for many of the ne cessaries of life. The commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana says the raising of more corn and forage crops last season than usual in that state has shown gratifying results, and every section comes news of the exgood intention of farmers manifested last season to make the farm more self-sustaining, leaves the impression that the producers of Louisiana are determined to continue in that direc tion. There has been a marked increase in the raising of hogs and hog products, and of all kinds of stock used in that state. What is true of Louisiana in this respect is true of other Southern state. The Southern farmer has discovered that he can 'live home,' and he evidently has determined to do so."

An extensive cattle feeder of Nebraska, who feeds 1,900 acres of corn of his own raising and 100 tons of beets a day, has kept careful accounts of his tions for the last ten years. From this record we extract the following inter-esting facts: For the first nine years cost per head ranged from \$14.09 to \$32.39, but in 1893 he began feeding beets and corn which had been cut and cured in the shock and then run through a shedding machine, ear, stalk blade, all of which is by the machine reduced to the condition of coarse hay The cost of harvesting, shocking, shredding and feeding is 3 cents per bushe of grain and \$1.87 per ton of fodder. The 1,900 acres averaged 40 1-2 bushels of corn and a ton and a half of fodder per acre. The beets (sugar bests) 30 to 50 tons per acre, counting tops acre. The beets (sugar beets) yield and all, and are fed whole. Both cattle and hogs are fond of them and it was found that after cutting them the first few days cattle learn to bite them off as a boy bites an apple. Since adopting this ration the cost of fattening cattle has never exceeded \$10 per head. No cholera has ever occurred among hogs following the cattle while feeding beets. It is estimated that beet tops from beets used in sugar-making are worth an average of \$3 per acre for cat-

A special from Cottondale, dated the 13th, says: A ten weeks' drouth, from which this locality has been suffering, was broken last night by a rainfall. Cotton that was up and worked out has stood the drouth well, and this rain insures a large yield in that crop, though the drouth has reduced acreage fully one-third. Corn is than a half crop. Stock water had be-come very scarce and grass in pastures very short on account of the protracted drouth. Cattle and stock of all kinds

Hildreth & Higbee of Fort Worth marketed 1,202-pound steers at 1,095-pound steers at \$3.35. also ound steers at \$3.50 at St. Louis

HORSES AND MULES.

BREED FOR THE BEST. When you are looking about for a sire you should bear in mind that the best is none too good. A poor sire will give you a scrub colt, and a scrub colt is almost worthless. A Kansas correspondent of a Chicago exchange

"As has been stated in a number of journals, western farmers are breeding more mares this season than they have been doing of late years, but they are not bettering their condition in the least. Nine out of ten are patronizing the lowest-price stallion obtainable thus making a survival of the scrub horse a certainty. In other words, they are making preparations for sup-plying the want of that class of horse buyers whose highest bid is "forty dol-

These nine out of ten people who are patromizing low-priced stallions will soon regret it, as forty-dollar bids will doubtless be few and far between. The same paper, the Western Horseman, says in another part of the same issue, 'That people generally recognize the approaching inevitable shortage in stable horses, but times in general have remained so unpromising that but few men, comparatively speaking, have felt warranted in going into debt, even to the extent of a service fee."

It may be quite true that a shortage in salable horses is threatened, and one good reason for it may be that so many low-priced, scrubby and almost worthless horses are allowed to be in the country. And the over-produc-tion of medium, common and poor horses may be attributed to the same

Good horses are plentiful in this country, and are worth in many in-stances at least, one-half of their value a few years ago. When we produce fewer, but better horses trade

will be good. In another column of the same paper something more to say, which is quite good, except the last

"It is folly for any man to attempt to breed horses on either a small or large scale at the present day unless he has a thorough understanding of the class of horses wanted and the best methods of producing the same. Hap-hazard breeding has done more to bring about low values than the pan-ic, and that is giving a comprehensive illustration. The simple and single element of lack of quality is the bulk of the horse breeder's burden today, and will be until time and tide wipe from the face of the earth our millions of horses that are good for nothing. But, fortunately, in this instance, at least, the natural life of a horse is not long, and if we will only quit raising 'plugs' our present large stock will soon disappear, and if classi-fied horses shall have been raised from now on, we will not only have good horses but good values as well. The classes of horses to produce now are, indeed, few-trotters and pacers for track use; roadsters, both light and heavy, and draft horses being the only classes for which there is a present or likely to be a future demand. The man who cannot produce very near the ideal of one or the other of these classes better-raise hogs and

What folly has the hog or cattle-Horseman should wish to inflict upof hogs and cattle need to be lear-headed and practical as the breeders of horses, as there is just as much science in the one as the

### BENT KNEES.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the cause of bent knees in horses. One eminent authority thinks it al-most invariably due to corns or other diseases of the hind portion of the foot, which induces the animal to ease his heels. The back tendons are thereby relieved, and contraction of the back tendons follow through disuse. Professor Almond at a recent meeting of the veterinarians in London, expressed a different view. His experience leads him to conclude that one of the most common causes of bent knees in young horses is their being tied up in stalls where the front of the standing ground is higher than the back. He believes there is no more prolific source of the mischief than the constrained endeavor of the horse maintain its position high in front, If a horse subjected to such conditions were let loese, it would invariable turn round and place its fore feet on the lowest part of the ground. It is a matter of common observation that horses standing at ease in a sloping field always do so facing downward never be compelled to stand for any length of time higher in front than be

ENGLAND BUYS OUR WORK HORSES.

From Orange Judd Farmer Fully two-thirds of the horses rebought in this country. Our export trade has increased materially the last year or two. While this is due in part the remarkably low prices, it is to be hoped the favor now shown American horses will be continued even in the event of an advance. The average value of nearly 10,000 horses shipped from the United States to the United Kingdom during the first four months of this year was \$140. That this is \$26 ess than the average value of England's purchases a year ago and \$40 compared with two years ago does not necessarily reflect a price decline of this amount. It rather intimates that so popular has the American horse be come in England that the foreigners buy not only a few high-priced drivers as in former years, but also take hold of the less expensive but thoroughly desirable work animals for use of tram car lines and other purposes.

THE FAITHFUL OLD HORSE YET WANTED.
The abandonment of horse cars, the increasing use of electricity and cable cars in country and city, and the growing use of the bicycle for pleasure riding have been the occasion of much writing to show that the horse will soon have to "step down and out," and that his occupation will be gone. But this prdiction will not be borne

The horse will remain as he has been for thousands of years—one of man's best companions. This is not the first time it has been said his usefulness has departed. With the introduction of the steam motor, many short-sight-ed persons said the end of him had come. Before steam, the commerce of the country was transported in pack trains on land, and the slow going sailing vessels on water. The pack train and stage coach utilized many horses, and was stimulating to the stock raising business. The steam locomotive was to put an end to all

no horse would be seen out side of museums and zoological gardens.

But the horse did not go. The introduction of the steam cars was followed by greater attention being given to the breeding or horses, and as men began to travel faster over the steel rails he continued to make better time on the backs of his racers and behind his trotting stock.

The horse today is a more finely developed, and more highly prized ani-mal than he was in the days when he was man's only reliance to carry him between distant points. He is faster, more enduring, and if not more intel-ligent than his forbears, he is a better all round animal than ever before. He cannot be driven away or exterminated. With all his faults and he has enough of them-with his tricks, his fear, his timidity and his some-times ferocity, still he is the beast in which man takes most pride, and he will be ridden and driven until man becomes so civilized that he will regard it as a sin and degredation for any of God's product to look through a bridle. Then, possibly the horse will become a member of the general family and eat his oats with a fork.—Exchange.

The American consul at Bremen Germany, says that the large sale of exported American horses there, has caused pretexts for a quarantine to discourage the business. Large demands there have American horses and has raised this

Raising scrub horses brings many paupers to be fed which eat off their heads every year, while good highclass horses are eagerly hunted up by the buyers at big prices. The lesson we have learned from raising millions of worthless animals must result in def-inite good. Let us raise good, practical useful horses or none

Some of the horse papers claim that more mares have been bred this scason than usual, and others take a vastly different view of the situation. In-

diana Farmer says:
"Not a quarter of the usual number of mares were bred this season, and if this thing goes on a little longer, the effect of it will be seriously felt, for it takes four or five years to raise a generation of horses.'

It may be a little bit surprising to to know that there are a few people way up on the plains in the Panhandle of Texas who have discarded the horse and use in his stead the bicycle One young man at Amarillo, who has business or a sweetheart at Plainview, eighty miles distant, now makes the trip on a wheel instead of using a horse as formerly. But the horse can never be entirely crowded out by the wheel, since it cannot be used for many of the purposes for which horses are

A great trotting mare flashed to the front at the Parkway Driving club's New York spring meeting, on Saturday, says the Mercury, stepping three heats in 2:19, 2:17 1-4 and 2:17 1-4, on the half-mile track with perfect ease, pulled up at the finish of each mile. Competent horsemen who saw the performance, were of the opinion that Island Girl could have beaten 2:15 in any heat of the three and that she will trot in 2:10 or even better this year. Howard Hayden drives the fast mare with a pair of clethes-lines for reins the ropes running from the saddle through the rings in the bit and back to the hand loops, which the driver holds, thus giving him a powerful leverage in controlling the mare's head The peculiar device is used to prevent Island Girl from rushing away and exhausting her speed in the early part of the heat. Island Girl was raised on Long Island, by Henry L. Fleet, of Cutchogue. She is to start at the New York meeting this week. Hayden says he has driven her a mile in 2:12 and a

Will like produce like? From the very first we have been taught that such was the case, but the longer we live the less stock do we take in the saying. To begin with, let us say, that it is impossible to even fix or establish the sex. While yet in utero, there is a point beyond which human investigation has not reached, and which leaves the most profound scientist in the dark. It is the Rubicon that has yet to be crossed. As yet, the breeder must "walk by faith and not by sight." Blood and performance alone will not suffice. "By his get ye shall know him," is an old English saying. When Arion shall have proved himself a sire of race horses, then—and not until then—can it be truthfully predicted that Nancy Hanks's foal will be anything but a second rater. Agassiz says: "Children are not only children of their father and mother, but they are also children of the grandfathers and grandmothers; they are children of generations preceding them, so much so that it is a well established fact that very often children resemble their grandparents more than they resemble their parents." Law says: "Prepotency is less frequently the prerogative of the individual than of the breed, which has been bred long and carefully to a particular type." A truly great stallion is not one that has trotted a given number of heats in 2:10, or whose sire is a prominent member of the Great Table—but is that horse who, being really good in himself. most surely and closely begets stock after his own characteristics, when mated with mares of varying degrees of utility and blood lines. An Arab maxim has it: "That a stallion to carry his owner over difficulties, is one whose foals follow their sire. Such a stallion does away with the uncertainties of breeding.—Exchange.

J. P. Omen of Reagan writes to the Gazette as follows: "I am just in from the farm, hot and weary, but I want to tell you we have the poorest prospect for a crop I ever saw at this time of the season. Corn is about gone. If it does not rain in a few days this seqtion will not average ten bushels per acre. Fall oats about one-half a crop, spring oats almost a failure, good only for hay. Gardens are burned up and there are no vegetables. Cotton is about 5 per cent destroxed by worms, and planted over with no prospect of it ever coming up until it rains; balance of the plant looking well, though mall for the time of year. It will begin to suffer in a few days more. Have had but little rain, only partial showers, nce May 1. Millet is a total failure. This is no painted picture, but simply facts. I have been east for twelve miles, and west and north for seven and eight miles south and I get by formation from reliable farmers. write this simply to state the condition of this section.

Since the Journal's last reports some Sairly good rains have fallen in various parts of the state, though no really good soaking, gully-washing rains are reported. In some places a little water was put out and the grass freshened up considerably. This is good for stock that. Pack trains would disappear; the people would have no use for stage ocaches, stock breeders would go to the poor house, and in half a century they do not come. and crops have been helped no little, but heavy rains are still needed, and much damage and loss will ensue if D APRIL, 1880.

han others do, and, of course, ty can be educated. By tak-breed from ewes that were win-born, and of employing

s twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get imbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper issue to favor large increases. sires to favor large increases, some breeds of sheep are nat-ore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. there should be a large percentnbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they ed, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or rse, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not ous to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either r farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general ystem is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters en have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, a so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. in find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural laoam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the pro-of triplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up-renerally imparts the milk-bearrction equal to the other, how-free one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must atted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should larly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and ses when ewes have to rear m nary assistance and be adequated urtured. A great deal may obe done in the provision of abundal by having a satisfactory succession. dder crops, and by making proof silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

treatment. We may excuse mis-nade a century ago, but when a bular author on veterinary prac-eges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or ess is due to hareditary origin by young lambs become affected and o early breeding or natural de-neither parent will cause the dis-ve are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter holer made a study of this matter be misled at times," says the ican Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in na-And that a tapeworm should, and that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of ontained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either ass or the hay made from it, these eggs should mature fr these eggs should matthe the creatures that are found in y bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the ure on the brain of these bladders. eed very strange. It is by no more so than many other things appen in the life of an animal. our minds the belief that any living comes into existence without whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm g its life are any more strange and erful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a butegg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled-af, and then into the beautiful d insect that flits among the floweding on the nectar during its mmer life, the purpose of which to lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But pe worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shepmowing anything of the cause. his species, which has its home for f its life in the sheep's brain, would get a single wear were it not for st a single year were it not for g, which, feeding on the sheep e from the disease caused by this take these immature worms into mach, where they mature into lat, unpleasant things, made of

somwhat amusing to read in old

the explanations of various dis-biat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse mis-

FIRST

PREMICI

State Fai

DALLAS

EXPOSITIO

1895 e graduce or

Grace's Solo, 37,554 Grace's Solo, 37,004
Hamilton, Webberville, Harry Branch, 32,436
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisi
Harry Flagg, 41,566
to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph White to W. N. Murp Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver Gray to G. W. McDona Lottie's Tormentor.
White to W. N. Murph Moro St. Lambert, 29, ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7 liams to T. J. Brown. S.
COWS AND HEL.
Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,183—L.
to J. C. Munden, Marsha Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gregleuny Kilgore, 109,145—

Glenny Kilgore, 109,145.
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mamie Heneger, 57,789
Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal
Prime II., 79,142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezu P. Haywood to J. C. shall.
Sallie Fair, 62.660—J. L.
W. Persohn, McKinney,
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187to W. E. Johnson, Millie
Susie Kilgore, 109,146—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Willie Howard, 102,001 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S. Willis to T. E. Lancaste China Grove, 42,261—M son to J. M. Cardwell,

Colonel Harry, 42,001— to S. L.: Burnap, Austin Coro Lambert, 27056— gomery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. Golden Rob, 35,210.
E. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976sey to S. L. Burnap, Am Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27 to W. A. Northington, Toimentor F. of Lawn & Foster to R. W. Willi ter to R. W. WI Anna Field. 93,241—Es Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Worth, Argyle's Hugo, 107,892to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Birnap, Austin Bertha Easy, 84,108-W E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnan, At Clara, Princess, 97,186 Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Pogis, 109,1 to W. A. Northington, Dordaya's Conservation, to W. A. Northington,
Dorjava's Oonan, 10
Dempsey to S. L. Burnan,
Dora H., 105,293—Parks
Gill & Gill, Nash,
Duchess of Ingleside,
Orris to W. Weller, Shaw
Effle P., 79,484—Parks

& Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831— to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Daisy, 93,831—0
E. P. Bomar, Gainesy
Ferris Signal, 109,385—J A. W. Lander, New Hop Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-chett to M. B. Hastain, Golden May. 73,511—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730-1 Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Worth. Joel's Bessie F., 108.954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Au Joel's Calico, 108,613-L. Burnap, Aust Karanina Pogis, 101,8 precht to H. H. McBride, Kate Putnam II., 107,004-to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 103, precht to H. H. McBride, Venta Powing, 110,200 Katie Perry, 110,325—G. C. Darroch, Kerrylle, Kitty Scales Pogis, 109 C. Darroch, Kerrylle,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 100
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62.084 H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Fha
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65,361
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Lauratte, Rioter, 109,202 Laurette Rioter, 109,200 bott to H. H. McBride, Leslie Signal, 105,910—1 & Hardin to Parks & Park Lois Lowndes, 100,289 to H. H. McBride, O'Da Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. P. Bomar, Gainesville

Seward, Brenham, Madame Signal, Parks to Gill & Gill Mary Annersly: 91 110 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181-J A. Northington, Spa. Melrose Marden, Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18 to W. A. Northington, S Mittle Gray, 110,023—B.
J. D. Gray, Terrell.
Monarch's May, 109,5
Parks to Gill, Mass.
Orange Pearl II., 89,222— Orange Pearl II., 89,222—
ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64,673—Parks & I & Gill, Nach.
Oxford Teny, 93,840—W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Persian Nora, 107,826—I.
W. A. Northington, Spani

Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hud

Queen Marjoram, 109.69 der to E. P. Bomar, Gair Resedene May, 60.685—J. J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Ternell, Hardin to Parks & Parks, Estable Glenn III., 105.921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & Pals. Shellle, 92,024-W. J. Owens

Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Posts, 109.205pracht to H. H. McBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainssy.
The Young Widow, 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Day.
Tommie Montgomery, 108.54
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton &
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gainsy.
Vic Scales Posts, 109.208—
pracht to H. H. McBride, O't
Welcome Lass, 105.316—Terris & Hardin to Parks & Finis.

Mis.
Widow's Little Baby, 10s.
Abbott to H. H. Markelde C.
Ysleta Poris II., 10s. 177.—I
to W. A. Northineton, Soar
Zingara Pogis, M. 885.—W
to W. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Zula Landseer, 87.10s.—W
\$6 E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

CATTLE. RANGE CATTLE.

Rounding up the cattle on the Mis-sourt river range began May 23, and it is no small undertaking, says a report from Pierre, S. D. The number of cat-tle to be handled in this roundup is estimated by President J. O. Thomas of the Missouri River association at 300,-These cattle have been wandering at

over the range the past winter, will over the range the past winter, and the work of the round-up will be to separate the cattle bearing the brands of the different owners and to brand the calves running with the stock brand the calves running with the stock each calf being given the same brand as that borne by the cow which it is following. To look up all of these cattle it will be necessary to ride over a section of country about 135 miles long and ninety miles wide, covering approximately 12,000 square miles, a section larger than many of the eastern states. This country will, of course, not all be gone over by one party, but by several, each of which is assigned to a certain district which will be by several, each of which is assigned to a certain district which will be thoroughly gone over, every range of hills and ravine being "ridden" to see that all the cattle are found. The receipts for cattle shipped from Plerre last year were \$1,000,000, and the estimated receipts for this year are \$1,-

TRIALS OF A SALESMAN.

A well known commission house, in recent circular says:
"We believe it to be the duty of every shipper of live stock to come to market in these times and see how things are going. It is impossible living in the country and never seeing the market that they can appreciate the ordeal that a commission man has to go through in these times more especially if the consignment consists of heavy cattle or hogs. Last week a good friend of ours came in with a heavy fat but rough bunch of cattle. He left home with his ideas set at \$4.25 per 100 pounds. If he had read the market re-ports diligently he would have found that scarcely anything was selling above \$4.00 per 100 pounds and that the general run of prices was \$3.65@ 3.85, except for something very choice. Shortly after arrival he asked our salesman what his cattle would bring. They replied \$3.75 per 100 pounds. The owner nearly fell off the fence. We owner nearly fell off the fence. tried all Thursday to sell the cattle and had one bid of \$3.70. Friday we sold them at \$3.75. If the owner had not been here we would never have heard the last of it. We would have been branded as being incapable of doing business, and possibly been called worse names. As it was our friend saw the situation and eventually ac-cepted the inevitable and went home

wiser and sadder man. This happens every day, and for the present at least we would ask all shippers who have not been here lately to come along with their stock and see the

market for themselves."
All of this is very true; shippers, when not entirely satisfied with the market, should go there and see their cattle sold. It is not infrequently the case that the shipper overrates his cattle both as to quality and weight, and thinks they will sell for more money than can be obtained for them. Any reliable commission, house will always be found working hard to get

all that is possible, and a sale is never made until the best possible bid has been received, but when the shipper is not present, if prices are not up to his ideas, he often decides that it is the fault of the salesman that his cattle

did not sell better.
With such an uncertain market as the present, a shipper would always do well, when it's possible, to go to market

The Journal asks its friends to write to it often regarding anything which would be of general hoformation or to give experiences. Good may be accomplished by putting your views in print. It can do no harm, at least. Try like gristle. The afflicted animals, too,

Good rains have fallen over most of the cattle country recently and the grass crop is now probably assured. Cattle will doubtless be fat this year, and if other lines of business improve good prices may be looked for. But if all kinds of business remain dull, the cattle business will be dull also.

The department of agriculture is taking a hand in the movement to have cattle in transit receive more humane treatment than they have heretofore well looked after. Just because they are cattle and dumb brutes, does not justify an extension of cruel treatment.

To produce cattle fat and large at the least expense, feeding must begin with the calves. They sould be taught to eat while they are drinking milk Keep oats in a trough near them. Their future growth depends largely upon the care given them the first year. It takes no more feed, when properly and regu larly given, to keep calves fat all their lives than to half way do it.

The question of raising the English embargo against American and Canadian cattle seems to be a hopeless one. Better let well enough alone. It is a question whether our people would rear any particular benefit from the privilege of taking cattle from point to point the interior. The only thing to do is to carefully protect the privilege our people now enjoy of sending live cattle to the great markets in England and Scotland to be slaughtered within ten days from the time they arrive.-Drovers' Journal.

The cattle of New South Wales are being graded up to the improved breeds. They have 2,155,500 cattle, about one-half of which are cross-bred or grades, and the following pure breeds: Shorthorn's, 759,928; Hereford, 252,588; Devon, 76,543; Black-polled, 3, 645; Ayrshire, 20,877; other breeds, 7,-782; cross-breds, 1,034,137. Horned stock the most part run in paddocks, the total number so depastured being 1,-725,093; while 281,033 grazed on open runs, and 149,374 both in inclosed paddocks and in the open.

This is the time of year, says Drovers' Journal, when there is apt to be a flood of southern Texas grass cattle coming in competition with the warm ed up cattle from northern Texas and e territory, and also a large proportion of grassy native cattle. As the grass has been good in southern Texas this spring the cattle from that quarter are being sent to market very free ly, and so old hands in the trade are not surprised that the June break in Texas cattle prices—usually the worst of the year-is now on.

Why figure on handling scrub cattle, when an animal of either of the im-proved breeds of beef cattle will take on one pound of fat for each seven ponnds of god food given him. If feeders wish to do well in the business they should think of this in buying their feeding steers, it will cause the breeders of cattle to think more favorably of improving the grade of their cattle Good cattle always command good prices; poor or inferior cattle, prices. Inferior cattle keep prices to no small extent, and it is the of all who wish to see the business improve to encourage the use of

Live Stock Reporter of Chicago in a recent issue says: "Fed Texas cattle sold up to \$4.95 during the week of 1895

Fifteen carloads of the "Laurel Leaf" brand (owned by the Texas Land and Cattle company) sold at \$4.80, averaging 1190 pounds per head. \* \* \* \* The 'Laurel Leaf' Texas cattle of the Texas Land and Cattle company, fed by M. Sansom at Alvarado, Texas, have been well represented on the market this week. On Monday there were 10 loads in including 20 averaging 1095 pounds in, including 20 averaging 1095 pounds at \$4.00; 99, 1371 pounds, at \$4.20, and 19 1205 to 1290 pounds sold at \$4.00 to \$4.05 per 100 pounds. Mr. Sansom was upon the market." The "Laurel Leaf" cattle are one of the best herds in Texas, and Mr. M. Sansom is one of our best feeders, as is evidenced by his cattle sales, than which there are seldom any

At Chicago on June 5, were sold a bunch of Polled Augus two-year-old steers which weighed 1427 pounds, bringing \$4.50 per 100. When two-year-old steers can be made to bring over \$65.00 per head, they are good. Just as good cattle can be produced in Texas if proper methods are employed, and while our cattle are always getting some better they are not nearly so god

of Texas when they are enjoying a nice tender beef-steak in one of the large hotels or restaurants of Texas, that that same steak may have been raised in Texas, shipped to some of the Northern markets for slaughter and after slaughter, returned to Texas for con-sumption? Do they reafize that this is the only way good steaks are obtaina-, ble in Texas, and will continue so until we shall have a Texas market, and will they not do their part, then, in establishing a market at home that we may have good meat killed at home? The movement has been started by the Fort Worth packing house and with proper encouragement will succeed.

Complaints both loud and deep are coming up from the feeders of beef cattle, by reason of their abnormal low the markets, having now eached the lowest point in twenty-five edrs, says an exchange. Notwithing the very low price of feeding stuffs, lower than ever before, there is but little profit in feeding the choicest cattle, and from no profit to a loss in feeding the poorer qualities. The situation is aggravated by the condition of the retail meat markets, where the same prices now obtain that were made a year ago, when the prices of choice live cattle were nearly \$2 a hundred higher than now. This, of course, restricts consumption, and, it is claimed, causes the low prices of cattle, even under largely decreased receipts. Such an abnormal and destructive condition is due to the absolute control of the cattle and beef markets by a trust, that has the power, and exercises it, putting and maintaining any price t pleases on both live and dead meat The margin between the two is made larger than even the greed of the trust yould probably demand by the system of handling cattle and beef that is now in force, which consists of ship-ping all cattle to distant points to be slaughtered and the meat shipped back to be consumed near the pastures and stables of the animals. Not infrequenty beef that in its live and dead form has traveled a thousand miles is con sumed within a score of miles or less of where it was produced. Under such a system, and in the interest of a trust, no profit to the producer and dissatis faction to the consumer are inevitable, and until the trust is annihilated and the system destroyed no relief need be expected.

In reply to a question Dr. Law says

in Rural New Yorker that it is simply impossible to detail the symptoms so

that every man may recognize tuberculosis. Yet there are some symptoms with which he may acquaint himself. In tuberculosis of the throat the nodular gland masses, felt beneath the ears around the throat, are enlarged and irregular in form on the two sides or they are shrunken and hard make a wheezing noise in breathing, especially when driven or excited. These symptoms are not positively conclusive, since they may be the re sult of other causes. In tuberculosis of the lungs there is a dry, wheezing, persistent cough, especially when the affected animal leaves the stable for the cooler air outside, drinks cold water, eats dusty or fibrous food, or when it is driven hard or excited, and in the last case the breathing becomes rapid and panting. The breath has an offensive odor, and there is usually a discharge from the nostrils containing whitish flocculi. The animal becomes emaciated, the skin dry and scurfy, and adherent to the ribs, and the hair stands on the end in patches, especially alongsthe ridge of the back, and is dry and lusterless. The eyes are sunken and dull, Pinching the back at the shoulders or the breast bone spaces between the ribs is liable to cause wincing and groaning or coughing, as well as striking the ribs with the fist. The ear applied at the side of the chest wil detect a difference in the respiration between an affected and a healthy animal. In tuberculosis of the udder there is usually some enlargement of the affected quarter with out any very perceptible heat, pain or tenderness and a corresponding enargement of the lymphatic glands in front of and behind the udder. Ir general, if an animal fails to thrive cn liberal feeding, lose flesh and the natural gloss of its coat, tuberculosis may be suspected. Dr. Law says that the most accomplished veterinarian will fail to detect the great majority of cases of tuberculosis, so that it seem unreasonable to expect the farmer to do so with his own herd.

DR. HARTMAN'S

Hand-Book of Female Diseases-A Complete Guide for Women. The month of June is peculiarly the month of nervous diseases, especially pressed states of the nervous system. nervous People who are at all inclined to be nervous or suffer from weak nerves find this month especially trying. Sultry heat and electrical disturbances of the atmosphere are probably the cause of this. Invalids of all sarts, more especially females suffering from some female disorder, Change of Life, or rapid child-bearing, need to be particularly careful during the month of June. There are scores of women who are not actually sick abed, but who are

tired morning, noon and night, never seeming to be able to get rested. Men are apt to suffer from the more acute forms of nervous prostration, from overwork, study or dissipation. All of these peple, male and female, find in relieves tired nerves, soothes over-worked brains, and strengthens flagging powers. Those wishing further ad vice should write Dr. Hartman a let ter, explaining full details of their troubles, and a confidential letter will be promptly dictated by the doctor, containing all the necessary advice.

Those desiring a book on female diseases should address The Pe-ru-na
Drug Manufacturing company. Colum-

bus, Ohio, who will send Dr. Hartman's PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION

Galveston, Texas, August 5th, 6th and 7th. For this occasion the M., K. & T. quotes a rate of \$5.00 for the round trip. Selling dates and limit will be announced later.

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

corresponding with the present one, J. Order your stencils, seals, rubber times as much t stamps, etc., direct from the Texas weight of a teir exercising 1254 pounds at that price, Rubber Stamp Co.. 350 Main st. Dallas.

SWINE.

BREEDING FOR BACON. At a recent swine breeders' meeting gentleman much experienced in the business read a paper on this subject. I was much impressed, he said, with an article which appeared recently written by Hon. R. W. Furnas of Nebraska, in which he said that he had maintained for years that there must be a reform in breeding hogs. "It will be generally conceded," he says, "that breeders have been breeding too largely for 'fancy points,' and thus hed out to an extent at least, the constitution and enfeebled frame." He hits another point by saying that "the more wealthy class are sending South for their pork where they can get that which is not all fat, some with a streak of lean and a streak of fat." In all this I think the honorable gentleman is right. I was struck with this latter idea while at the World's Fair in conversing with those from foreign countries upon this subject of less fat in our hogs, not only with swine men, but other stockmen, and especially sheep men. They say that the kind of hogs raised in this country would be little sought after in their country on account of their being too fat, and that, in this respect, they thought the Duroc-Jerseys superior to other American breeds for introduction We all know that fat, in this coun-

try, sells a hog for a large price, and some times covers a multitude of imperfections; but, if we can see we are spoiling our hogs by the way we are breeding and raising them, it is time we ought to make a change, and if we have already gone too far with some of the breeds, we had better get some breed, like the Duroc Jerseys, that has not been spoiled. If we can get a better trade with foregn countries with leaner pork, we ought to be working that way. In the Duroc-Jersey we have a hog that will grow just as fast, making as many or more pounds of flesh for the amount of foods consumed than any other breed, at the same time producing a quality of meat sought after by foreign countries. The principal benefit we derive from year to year in these meetings is earning in what way we may improve in our breeding stock; and I shall be glad if in our discussions, we may earn how we can better the swine industry of our state. You may say that it is now the leading industry, and that we have hogs that can success fully compete with the world, as was shown at Chicago, winning as they did something over \$2300 in open competi-tion with the world. However, we not be content with this, but push on, or we will get left in the rear. Better lead than to follow in this

business, you know.

I don't believe all the breeders and stock papers in the United States will ever educate our people—and especially the large cotton planters—to the belief that we can raise our meat at home. It has always been a hobby with me, even before I commenced planting, and since I commenced planting I see the need of it more and more every day, and with this same large cotton planter, it is an evident fact that no country under the sun, has or ever will succeed under the one-crop-a-year sys em, and it is a fact again that the South has no other staple crop but cotton; again, we have millions of acres of wild land now growing our native grasses in abundance, and right here let me say there is no better grass growing today, that answers ever purpose in the world than our Bermuda. It is equal to clover as a fertilizer and superior to anything as hay when cut at the right time. I understand Mr Lorillard has a standing offer of \$22 per ton for choice Bermuda hay. Does any other hay bring that price? It cannot be denied that a Bermuda pasture is fine for young pigs, for that matter old hogs keep in good fix with Bermuda alone, that is, I have seen "Razor-backs" do it, and well do I

know thoroughbred hogs will do bet-I have always kept a drove of com mon hogs, and several years since have been planting, along in July would run short of corn, and Mr. Razorback would not get any until after harvest time, and he kept in splendid fix, and with a little grain added to his pasture he would keep fat. I contend it is more necessary and easier for the large cotton planter to raise his meat than the small planter. First because his labor will not raise it, and he has to feed him, let it be a short crop or short price, and he can raise meat the same as he does cotton if he will give the attention to planting and growing meat crop that he does his planting and growing cot-ton crop. Second, as a rule all large plantations have more or less wild land, sufficient for all pasture necessary to grow their meat crop. Then fence this same waste land as you do your cotton fields, and rcultivate the meat crop with a little grain and attention, and you will harvest a profitable crop. Neglect your cotton crop as you your meat crop, and what is the sult? I can hear some big cotton plant-

Meisner Bros. of Reinbeck, Ia., say that young male and female pigs should be separated at about four or five months old, if you desire much of promise in future service. sows should not be bred before they are eight months old; to be older

Not only on trees is the sprayer use-Not only on frees is the sprayer useful, but it is good for preventing or destroying vermin on stock. A kerosene emulsion thus used will reach every portion of the body, and but a small quantity is required. It does not irritate the skin, as will the kerosene upadultarated. unadulterated.

Many hogs are staryed into eating old stuff actually hurtful in its char-acter. Half decomposed food can do no animal good; so-called slops should be sweet at least. Purify the pails often, and give the swine clean, nutritious food, and they will leave many unhealthy articles they now eat.

The question is often to determine whether the gain repays the labor in grinding and cooking food, and yields a profit on the investment in the fit. No question about a mixed ration giving the best results, and when advantage must be taken to make the most of the food nothing will make a

better saving than grinding. When it dawns on the mind of the thinking farmer that there is more in the pig than in the older animal, and that the younger he feeds him the greater the return for food consumed, Pe-ru-na a nerve tonic exactly suited to the urgency of the case. Pe-ru-na of growing fall pigs. If they are not grown, the sows must be carried at a steady expense without an adequate return.

Animals should be handled as machines—and very animated intricate machines, extremely suceptible to all surrounding influences; and only men with a love of detail and a natural adaptation to the work should be put in charge of them, if we would avoid the ills to which they are subject, Even right treatment may be bunglingly done

Experiments have shown that under Experiments have shown that under ordinary conditions one bushel of prime corn will produce ten and one-half pounds of pork; hence, when corn is 25 cents per bushel, pork can be made for 2 1-2 cents per pound, 34-cent corn produces 4-cent pork, 50 cent corn, 5-cent pork. The same experiment showed that it costs one and one-half showed that it costs one and one-half times as much to add a pound to the time in spring. weight of a tein-months pig as to a

**BUCHAN'S** 

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair Held in Dallas, 1895.

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

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

THE ONLY LINE

SOLID TRAINS

line from Texas to all points in the

Old States.
Rates, Maps and full information will

be cheerfully given upon application.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A.,

401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

3. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

E. W. Labeaume,

G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

OFFER THE PUBLIC THE

TEXAS,

THE EAST,

SOUTHEAST

CANNON BALL TRAIN

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME

Leaves Fort Worth 7:05 a. m.; Dallas,

\$:35 a. m.; Union depot, 8:15 a. m.; arrives St. Louis, 7:25 a. m. next day.

Limited Evening Express

HAS BEEN QUICKENED 9 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS

THE EAST,
4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS
1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS

BETWEEN

TEXAS AND NEW YORK

Through coaches each day between Fort Worth and Memphis.

For tickets, rates and further inform-

GASTON MESCIER,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
L. S. THORNE,
Third Vice. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
W. A. DASHIELL,
Tray. Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

FORT WORTH

FORT WORTH

FORT WORTH

Funnandhy, Telegraphy, Thoroughly
trained Taschers, e. y 30 bolism as wed, e.

COLLEGE Fort Worth, Texus. PAPPRENTY, PRES.

Cheap Rates.

Tourist tickets, good until October 31

for return, are now on sale by "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" to

Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs and all Northern and

In addition to the above, the following very low rates will be made for

special occasions; National Democratic Convention.

At Chicago, July 7th, 1896.

sold July 3d, 4th and 5th, good for re-

turn until July 12th, 1896.
Meeting of the National Educational

Association.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7th-11th.

One fare, plus \$2, for round trip. Tickets sold July 3d and 4th, good for return until July 14th, with privilege

of extension until September 1st, by

St. Paul, Sept. 1st-4th. One fare for round trip. Tickets sold August 29th and 30th, good for return

until September 16th, with privilege of extension until September 30th. Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City

and Chicago, with Pullman Sleepers and free reclining chair cars. Through sleepers between San An-

For tourist books, folders and ad-

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

Effective June 1st, the M., K. and T. will place on sale summer excur-

C MCCARE

G. P. A., Fort Worth.

ditional information, address
J. C. McC

National Encampment G. A. R.

One fare for the round trip. Tickets

Eastern summer resorts.

call on or address your nearest

GASTON MESLIER,

and Pacific Coast.

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

ticket agent.

Best Passenger Service

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

DRY LETTER FROM HOOD COUNTY. Thorp Spring, Tex., June 15. Editor Journel:

This locality is passing through a severe drouth just now. Corn is almost out of the scrape, early cotton is doing very well and will grow for some time yet, as the top root is long enough to penetrate the moisture that is yet in the earth, late planted cotton is doing but little good. Plants of all kinds are suffering, and drying up for the want of rain. Old corn is very much in demand and is advancing in price daily; good many holders of old corn flatly refuse to sell at all; it is selling at from 30 to 50 cents per bushel at the cribs. The millet crop might be considered a failure. The oat crop is light with short straw. The wheat crop is tolerably fair, all things considered. Pasture grass is drying up, and has quit growing, and will perhaps remain short till the early fall rains come and start up a new coat of grass to help out our friends who have cattle on hand that ould have been sold last fall at a We will all grow wiser a ler. L. J. CORAWAY. fair price. We we grow older.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, Tex., June 15.

Editor Journal. On the 11th we were treated to a little side show in the shape of a young cyclone. About 6 o'clock in the evening the clouds which had been gathering all day to the north moved down on us in dark angry masses with some thunler and now and then a vivid flash of lightning. First they would rise high up, then come down suddenly and rise nd roll themselves together, seperate and boil around, causing many to fear trouble from above. After some time spent in getting all the elements in shape the weather clerk turned her loose and she came whizzing, bringing smoke, dirt, weeds, wind peach tree ops, some shingles, straw and for a little while it looked like houses, barns and everything else would go, but were spared. The worst feature of the wind we got a light shower, but no rain to help us. It has now been four and onehalf weeks since we have been blessed with a rain. The wind laid the corn flat, doing much damage, and selping the drouth to do its work. Corn here will make from 25 bushels to nothing per acre. Early corn will make somehing. Late corn will make nothing inless we get rain in a few days, and there is no prospects in sight now of rain. It now looks as if we would have to call an our Missouri and Kansas friends for corn to make a crop. Our cotton is looking fine, early cotton especially. On the 13th I organized an institute at Elgin in Bastrop county. gin is a nice town with an enterprising It has the best location for an nstitute I have ever seen; it is situated n the edge of the black lands with its ets of corn, cotton and hay on the south, and east lie the post caks, with its strata of sand. This strip furnishes the black lands with melons. grapes and wood, and only need a little development to make it one of the finest trucking stations in America, for every product of the garden grows to perfection here; also stock peas and sweet potatoes, and there is some talk of a canning factory here. Elgin is at the crossing of the M., K. & T. and

Texas Central, giving every facility for shipping, and I think it would be a good place for a packery plant in the future. I found the crops in the oaks much better, taking the quality of land in consideration: they were not suffering from drouth so much and corn was good and cotton fine. Some of the

hill sides are covered with melons that will soon be ready to ship out by wagon. As soon as they get their institute un-der way and find out how much good can be gained by united work there will be new life put in the truck farmers of Bastrop, Travis, Williamson and Lee counties, lying in reach of Elgin. I will go to Georgetown tomorrow to meet the committee and prepare for our annual institute work.
T. A. EVANS.

POTATO POINTERS.

Written for The Journal: Owing to the extreme dry season the Irish potato crop in north Texas is very short, yielding only 35 to 50 bush eds per acre, whereas last year the yield was from 100 to 250 bushels per

The price, too, started out very low The first cars from Sherman for the Northern market paid the grower only 30 cents per bushel, or \$12 to \$15 per acre. Seed of the Triumph the past season was very high, costing about \$5 per acre for seed. The Early Ohio and Rose about \$5 to \$6 per acre.

Ohios have yielded well Farly Rose.

Ohios have yielded well, Early Rose very poorly. The Triumph, the red po-tato, is yielding more than any other as usual, and they keep and ship far better than the other sorts. And for such reasons, I suppose, the Triumphs are quoted as bringing a higher price in the market than the other sorts. So it pays to plant the Triumph, though the seed are higher.

Allowing \$9 per acre for seed, \$3 for planting and cultivating, \$3 for dig-ging and carting, and \$4 for rent of land, a total cost of \$21 per acre. will readily be sen that there is no profit in growing 50 bushels per acre

at 30 cents per bushel.

However, the first shipments from here were to the northern markets, and now since the Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri crops have come on, the mar-ket there the price is still lower, but the short crop over Texas has turned our shipments southward to Texas markets at better prices. The grower at this time is getting 45 to 55 cents per bushel, with an upward margin above expenses even in such a year as this, as much or more than any other farm

crop this season. Take one year with another, potato growing well handled, is as good a crop as we can plant.

One of the main points is to get southern grown fall crop seed. They turn out far better than spring grown seed, and better than northern grown seed, and better than northern grown
seed. To grow a fall crop requires good
moist land well prepared. Select out,
cut and plant the smaller potatoes.
This should be done in August. Farrow
deeply and after planting these on two furrows, when they are took to come up drag down the rice land keep clean by shallow cultivation, al-

lowing the potatoes to remain in the ground until late in the fall before digging them. Then hill up in cellar or in open ground the same as with sweet potatoes to keep till planting

JOHN S. KERR,

**Black Leg** 

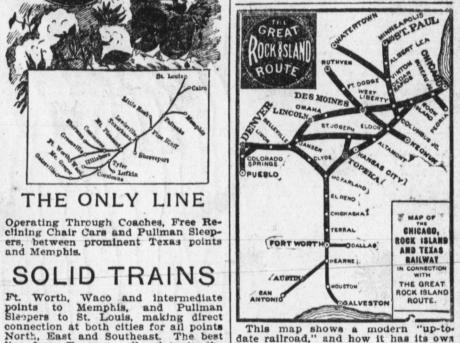
Can be Prevented by VACCINATION, which is harmless, simple and economical. Send for particulars.

PASTEUR Anthrax Vaccine Co., Ltd., (United States and Canada.) CHICAGO.

TRANSIT HOUSE

L. E. HOWARD, Manager. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cat-tlemen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per ay. Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1 per day.



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

IT IS THE

# 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 route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining

Ar. Denver ..... W. T. ORTON, streets. W. 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 Texas and a solid Vesti-buled train between Galveston and St.Louis.

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Ross

Chicago & Alton R. R. Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Lenis, St. bee and intermediate points. Bill all shinnesses this line and thereby ingure prompt and safe array of your consignments. The pioneer line is less sa

and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and friend. By calling on or writing either of wing stock agents, prompt information will be stock agents, prompt information will be stock agents, prompt information will be stock agents. The stock agent of the stock agent of the stock agent of the stock agent of the stock agent.

Live Stock Agent, U. S. Varde, Cale FRED D. Land Live Stock Agent, Kannas City Stock W. BANGER Live Stock Agent, Bathanal Scotk Varde,

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brow

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your

Own Conclusions.

TEXAS BREWING CO. \$500.00 REWARD



EDICAL IRLATION which contains much valunder from all Private diseases. CURE
GUARANTEED in all Private.
Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND,

#### DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration, for the week ending June 2, 1896, as reported by the Amer-ican Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.: BULLS.

Rob Frost 44045—R. Brown to J. C. White, Navasota, Tex. Excel of St. Lambert 43395-Lothrop to E. L. McAuley, McKinney, Tex.
Hoodo 44201-W; O. Clark to F. H.
Chandler, Rogers, Tex.
Pogis Collins 37060-W. B. Montgomery to Jones & Denson, Jannings, Tex.

Procedure of St. Lambert 4335-Lothrop
Lock Collins 1855-Lothrop
Lock 27141-Lib. Brack-

Rose's Signal Oak 37141—J. F. Brack-enridge to T. A. Doxey, Austin, Tex. Silver Wave's Rinalde 44356—G. & J. Merzbacher to P. Flesch, Marshall, Tex. Top Sawyer Pogis 3522—I. Sellers to T. P. Hughes, Georgetown, Tex. COWS AND HEIFERS.

Alice Baldwin 28311-J. Owen to J. J. Ofiel, Wichita Falls, Tex. Annie Andrews 19863'—P. O. Meachum to J. J. Crench, Heidenheimer, Tex. Bertha Beeker 35037—G. Deckert & Son to W. P. Spann, Dalias, Tex. Bertha Kohn 101911-G. Deckert & Son to W. P. Spann, Dallas, Tex. Bessie's Pet 12290—J. P. Heron to J. F. Batsell, Whitewright, Tex. Champion Minkarette 103506-W. B. Montgomery to J. D. Grew, Temple,

Coup de Grace 108263-W. B. Montgomery to H. H. Woodson, Temple, Del Gudo 71636-Platter & Foster to H. H. Harris, Waco, Tex. Dolly of Austin 102942—T. A. Doxey to Casser, Austin, Tex. Emma of Lynndale 106430—R. P. Lyon to Platter & Foster, Denison, Tex. Esther Lucas 105373-S. Lucas to A.

Rainey. Palestine, Tex. Fair Julia Green 27412-Platter & Foster to N. S. Smith, Honey Grove, Tex. Fairy's Fan 97430-Platter & Foster to J. H. Boeman, Cleburne, Tex. Fancy Tormentor 103923-Gray & Rivens to E. E. Reagin, Forney, Tex. Fanny A II. 91924—D. A. Sanders to J. G. McGrummen, Paris, Tex. Flaxen Hair 97443-Platter & Foster to M. Lathrop, Marshall, Tex. Florence Signal 105615—Gray & Rivens to Parks & Parks, Morgan, Tex. Forever 4th 101678-Platter & Foster

to J. Y. Lowdon, Abilene, Tex. Gllt-Edge Julia 108864—W. B. Montgomery to G. C. Dickson, Temple, Tex. Guanabana 114138-W. J. Massey to D. Melland, Mumley, 3Tex. Harry's Little Torment 98899—P. Wipecht to G. A. Reading, Richmond,

Jane Carter 30901—S. J. Morris to J. T. Cobb, Alvin, Tex.
Lady Turner's Lola 104233—M. Lathrop to F. W. Blackburn, Blossom, Tex.
Lady Taylor's Pogis 69516—B. Sellers to F. W. Osteen, Gabriel M. J. D. Gray Leonette's Maroni 110966—J. D. Gray to E. E. Keagin, Forney, Tex. Luna Tormentor of Lawn 103391— Platter & Foster to W. W. Puck, Hillsoro, Tex. Mackie C. 89589—D. A. Saunders to J.

. McCrummen, Parls, Tex. Maranon 114135—W. J. Hussey to E. D. Holland, Cumley, Tex. Marigold Maiden 97439—Platter & Foster to F. T. Hocaday, Honey Grove, Maury Pippin 101679-Platter & Fos-

ter to W. W. Puck, Hillsboro, Tex.

May Doc Pogis of C. H. 93569—M.

Lathrop to S. C. Bell, San Antonio, Miss Dolly Clover 97437-Platter & oster to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville, Miss Marguerita 107001—T. J. Graves b W. S. Newton, Waxahachie, Tex. Modine M. 97413—Platter & Foster to

Lathron Marshall, Tex. Niseta Taltree of Lawn 103484-Platr & Foser to M. Lathrop, Marshall, Park's Spring Bell 2nd 105963-I. Johnon to R. J. Moore, Dallas, Tex. Prairie Princess 53155—D. A. Saunders

o J. G. McCrummen, Paris, Tex. Princess Girlie 96581 W. B. Montgo ery to J. G. McCrummen, Paris, Tex. Prinsess Girlie 96581—J. G. McCrummen to J. F. Arnold, Cameron, Tex. Quassia 92970—W. B. Montgomery to V. H. Crain, Temple, Tex. Quince of Park Springs 105962—H. J.

Johnson to S. B. Hurd, McKinney, Tex. Rhalphos Kitty 63557-T. A. Dexey to J. Casser, Austin, Tex. Sweet Chow Chow 91736—R. P. Lyon to R. P. Hencker, Farmersville, Tex. Tremola 90741-D. A. Saunders to J. C. McCrummen, Paris, Tex. Uta Landseer of Lawn 106666—Platter & Foster to M. Lathrop, Marshall, Tex. Vila Pogis 56430—R. P. Lyon to P. Mullen, Cleburne, Tex. BULLS.

Edna's Hary Pogis, 44,403-L. G. Suggs to W. E. Swift, Palestine, General Duke, 39,763—J. M. Mays to J. V. Blair and A. J. Harmon, Lenn-Grace's Duds, 44,433-Mrs. R.

Laird to D. M. Peterson and D. H. Laird, Kilgore. Heard's Exile, 44,466-S. D. Beard to W. H. Horn, Vineland. Matell's Boy. 41,259-R. P. Lyon to G. L. Doyle, Dallas. Prince Koke, 30,252-G. W. Porter to J. G. Daniels, Gilmer. Rona's Johnnie, 43,065—R. B. Robbins to W. K. Prayor, Eagle Lake. St. Lambert of Amarillo, 29,923-H.

H. Brooks to First National bank, Amarillo Stoke Pogis of Texas, 26,003-G, Enck to W. Tiernann, New Braunfels, COWS AND HEIFERS. Bertha Becker, 85,037—W. R. Spann to T. P. Louklin, Dallas.

Bertha Kohn, 14,911-W. R. Spann to S. C. Bell, San Antonio. Chipeleta, 103,664-S. C. Bell to D. Horneckie, Farmersville. Etrutia Mc., 114,140—J. E. McGuire to F. W. Blackburn, Blossom. Fairy of Idlewild, 101,393-J. E. Mc-Guire to W. W. Buck, Hillsboro. Helen R., 78,770-R. L. Anderson to Hart, Del Rio.

King Bee's Queen, 104,236—M. Lath-rop to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville. Laroe's Aldena, 113,956—Terrell & Harris to J. D. Laroe, Terrell.
Lelia Douland, 44,473—M. Lathrop to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville.
Maggie May of Tupelo, 71,890—Terrell & Harris to Gray and Rivens, Terrell

Maggie May of Tupelo, 71,890-F. El-Maggie May of Tupelo, 71,890—Gray & Rivens to M. H. Koffer, Kaufman. Mosquite Blossom, 81,073-S. C. Bell to J. L. White, McKinney, Miss Mulock, 93,674—J. D. Gray to V. R. Spann, Dallas, Miss Mulock, 93,674—W. R. Spann to Bell, San Antonio Nell Snow, 108,088-to D. Hart, Del Rio. 108,088-R. L. Anderson Nita of St. Lambert, 75,976-H. H. Brooks to First National bank, Ama-

to W. R. Spann, Dallas. ris to I. J. Laroe, Terrell.

Pogis' Letitia's Ida, 104,236-M. Lathrop to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville, Pretty Pog Pogis, 112,439—D. Deppelmayer to R. L. Jennings, Marshall, Texas Gem, 53,738—S. C. Bell to D. Harneckie, Farmersville. Texia's Snowflake, 99,156—J. F. Ford o J. W. Dalton, Taylor. Texia's Snowflake, 99,156—J. W. Dalton to M. Jones, Granger.

COTTON SEED MEAL. Dairy men in Texas have long been using cotton seed meal as a feed for dairy cows and where correctly used is found to be quite valuable. In its use, however, care should be exercised that too much is not given. In limited tethered, and get its milk as usual.

feeds it is considered one of the best feeds. Practical Farmer says:
A subscriber writes that he has read A subscriber writes that he has read that one of the Practical Farmer regulars says that cotton seed meal is not good for any stock, and inquires if it will do to feed cows in milk? Tons of cotton seed meal is being fed every week to the cows of this country. The trouble cows in when it is fed as a property of the country in when it is fed as a property of the country. trouble comes in when it is fed as an exclusive grain ration. It is very rich in the proteins, something over 400 per cent, and it is rare that a cow needs over two pounds daily of digestible protein. As there will be more or less protein. As there will be more of tess protein in the usual mixed ration, one is very apt to over-feed it, and as it is of a very stimulating nature, the milk glands are unduly influenced and trouble is pretty sure to follow. Where cotton seed meal is fed not to 'exceed two rounds a day, and lightened up two pounds a day, and lightened up with lighter material like bran, it is a quick and concentrated way to bal-ance up the ration with protein, and at its present price it is worth, after being tolled by the cow, more than the first price as a fertilizer, provided all the liquids of the stable, made by this rich food, are saved and applied to the land, so that the salts of the liq-uids are taken up by the soil and held for the use of the plants. Cotton seed meal is valuable in another direction, that of hardening up butter in hot weather, and for this is much superior weather, and for this is much superior to bran or oil meal, as the latter is softening in its tendency, and if fed in the summer will make the butter still softer, while the other will harden it. The past winter we have met a hundred or more dairymen in the East, South and North who are feeding small amounts of cotton seed meal, and all of their best grains.

PRESERVATION OF CREAM. F. L. Russell, in the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 23, has the following to say on the preservation of cream:

The growing demand for fresh cream in the large cities has rendered important the methods to be used to preserve it for transportation. During past year the cream trade of Maine has considerably exceeded \$150,-000 and is constantly increasing. The demand for cream is mainly in the warm months, and at this time its sale is more profitable than buttermaking. An important reason for fos-tering the cream trade is that cream is removed from the rivalry in the butter and the whole milk market. The great obstacle in the trade is the perishable nature of the cream. While not much more perishable than milk, it is subject to delays in the separating before it starts for the market. There is also more risk in the handling of cream, because of its higher value per gallon. Souring of the cream being due to the bacteria that get into it, the secret in keeping it fresh is in getting rid of the bacteria, or preventing their access to it. There are but three methods of doing this: 1. By means of cold.
2. The addition to the cream of some germacide, boric or salicylic acid. 3. By subjecting the cream to a sufficiently high temperature to destroy the germs. During cold weather in Maine the shippers find no difficulty in keeping it be low 45 degrees, at which temperature it will keep good for quite a while; but after warm weather sets in the ice needed to keep the temperature down makes it too expensive. The use of germicides appeals to the dealer because of its cheapness, simplicity and effectiveness. Cream in which a sufficient quantity of borte or salicylic acid s introduced will remain sweet for an indefinite time in the hottest weather. As these chemicals make no taste or apparent change in the cream, it is not to be wondered at that they have come to be used very generally. But the buyer is entitled to pure cream, without any adulteration. But while these materials are death to the bac teria they are also harmful to the digestive organs of those who use the

cream, and there is no doubt that the use of cream preserved by germacides is unwholesome and dangerous to those with disease of the digestive organs. The practice must harm the trade, and should be abandoned. The third method is by the use of a high temperature, or what is caled Pasteurization. It is based on the fact that the bacteria which cause the change in the cream are destroyed by a tem-perature which leaves the cream uninjured. A temperature of 155 degrees continued for ten minutes will destroy all the souring organisms, without hurting the taste or appearance of the cream. If the cream is then placed in cans sterilized in the same manner, it can be shipped to distant markets without risk of souring on the way. Cream treated this way has been sent from Wisconsin to Maine and California successfully. The only objection that can be urged is that the Pasteur-The only objection ized cream is thinner than it was before and never gets thick again; but it is, otherwise, like fresh cream. To use this process on a commercial scale requires special apparauts and is more expensive than the use

suspicion. This is an era of low prices. The dairy man, to make profits, must make first-class butter, and that at as small expense as possible.

chemicals. But if a growing trade is to be preserved, the product must be

Maj. Alvord of the dairy division of, the national bureau of animal indus-try, estimates that at the close of 1895 there were about 17,000,000 dairy animals in the United States. Of these 11,000,000 are primarily butter producers, 1,000,000 cheese producers, and the milk of 5,000,000 is consumed by the families of their owners, or on farms where produced, or sold to be consumed as milk.

A "sure remedy" for milk fever in its first stages is thus given by an ex-perienced dairyman: Pare, slice and boil until soft about one dozen good sized onions in a pot of water and a good handful of salt. Take about one quart of wheat flour, mix with water to a thin batter, stir gradually into the boiling onions, broth and all add water enough to make a thin drink, and give it to the cow at the temperature of blood heat. Never give a cow old water as long as there is danger of milk fever.

The following well illustrates the "scare talk" that is being circulated by city dailies: We are unable to state as to how much truth there may the assertion, but it is plain that the effect must be detrimental to the dairymen's interests in no little degree, and something should be done. Here is the quotation: "The danger of introducing pulmonary consumption into the human system by using milk from dis eased cows has been so often demon-strated that no city should permit milk to be sold except from dairies where the cows are regularly examined by a Nonesuch Lass, 58,589—Gray & Rivens competent veterinarian. Last year, and the year before, whole communities W. R. Spann, Dallas.

Parry Blossom, 97,021—J. B. Gray to V. R. Spann, Dallas.

Pogls Aldens, 73,731—Terrell & Hariston Hard Hard Washed. Thousands of deaths from this source have been attributed to some-thing else, and now that we are aware of it repetition must be avoided." The dairyman is the party interested in this matter, and should invite investi-

> A young calf for the first month of its life should have the new milk of the cow or the skimmed milk warmed to 80 degrees. When it is a mnoth old the quantity of milk should be increased to ten or twelve quarts a day, and as soon as it will take a little fine meal

The milk may be continued for three nonths, when a small ration of mixed neal and bran should be given, grad ually increasing the allowance until at 6 months old it gets a pound a day, with as good pasture as can be provided. After that the meal may be increased gradually until in the winter the calf is stabled with the cows, and gets the same kind of feed in due proportion to its age and size. Very much may be done in this way by good feeding to improve a herd and double the value of the young stock. A full-grown cow will consume fifteen pounds of good hay daily in the winter, with five pounds of meal or bran and meal. Thus 2000 pounds of hay will be required to winter a cow as she should be.-Rural World.

The department of agriculture has issued a very valuable circular on "How to Select Good Cheese." In speaking of the composition of "filled cheese," it says: Instead of the natural fat of milk, or cream, which is extracted for buttermaking, there is substituted what is known as 'neutral lard,' made from the leaf fat of the hog. This article claimed to be exceptionally pure and good of its kind, is used at the rate of two or three pounds to every 100 pounds of skim milk. The cheese resulting carries about 30 per cent of (lard) fat, which is rather less than the average of (butter) fat in good whole-milk cheese. The casein and other components of the two are practically the same in kind and proportions. From this statement of composition one can judge for himself whether this filled, or lard cheese is a legitimate article of consider it in limited quantities one whether he desires to use it in the diet of himself and family. It is made of omparatively cheap materials, costing om one-half to two-thirds as much as good, full-cream, factory cheese, and its market price, wholesale or retail should correspond. At its best, this is a cheap, inferior article of cheese; it is almost devoid of flavor, oily or greasy when warm, and never attains the crumbly consistency of a well-cured cheese. It is sold when only a month r two from the press, in imitation of mild, immature cheese. It is claimed that it does not keep well, especially subjected to a temperature above 60 egrees." There is much of value in degrees." the way of advice and suggestion in this little pamphlet, which may be obtained free, by addressing the chief of the dairy division, department of agriculture. Washington.

> A subscriber wants to know the coints of a good cow, taking the Durham, for instance, and on what part of the body they are to be found? It is rather hard to put the points of a cow in cold type, so that they can be seen and read of all men. The dairy form is in direct contrast to beef type. It is not in "reseys" thumb pits and thinness, but in general conformation to a ype. Our inquirer could probably distinguish between a runing horse and an animal of draught build, and these breed types are no more marked than between cows of a dairy type and the beefers. Without saying anything as to the merits of breeds, the Jersey cow now stands today as the general type of the dairy cow, and all great performing cows of whatever breed or family are but variations of that form, without departing far from it. And in bulls the same form holds good, disdiscarding blocky build, flat backs and fleshy quarters, for the more bony build, muscular frame and general all-round feminine look. A small, bony head, thin neck, pronounced sharp back bone, high hip, thin hams, well placed and large developed udder, sprung ribs and a deep, rounded under line; fore legs well placed apart, to give large heart and lung action; fine silky and oily hair, denoting strong nerve power. The usual Durham cow there are notable exceptions, and the effort is being made to build up a herd of milking Shorthorns along the lines described, and Spenser's herd in Western New York is an indication of what breeding for milk alone will do in changing the general form of breeds. The Guersney Cattle club, Peterboro, N. H., sends out a scale of points, free, that comes as near em-bodying the correct 100 points in dairy type as has been issued, and are as applicable to all breeds, common cows as well as to the breed for which they were drawn up as a form of guidance. We wish to state that because a cow has this form it is not a certain thing that she will be a great milker, only more likely to be, just as trotting horse blood and form is more likely to ontain more trotters than all forms and no breeding. And again, cows are owners may be of great assistance to them to develop this gift. On the other hand, this man by bad feeding and neglect can ruin any breeding or gifts this heifer may be in the natural posession of, or after development.-Prac tical Farmer.

REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE

VETERANS. Richmond, Va., June 30 to July 2. For this occasion the Texas and Pa-lic Railroad company will sell tickets om all stations in Texas and Louisana at about 1 cent per mile each way for the round trip, on June 26 and 27; final limit for return to be twenty days rom date of sale.

This will be one of the greatest as-semblages of the old veterans in the history of the organization, and an exedingly interesting program has For tickets, sleeping car accommodations, or any further informtaion, call

cific agent or GASTON MESLIER, G. P. and T. A., Dallas, Tex. MEETING UNITED CONFEDERATE

Richmond, Va., June 30 to July 2, 1896. The rate to Richmond, Va., via the cotton B it Route, on account of the above, will be considerably less than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale June 26 and 27, limited to twenty days from date of sale for

For further information call on any agent of the company, or address, D. M. MORGAN, C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. WHE PROMISED LAND.

Why the Tourist, Traveler and Student Should Visit Utah. There are two reasons, either one of

be conclusive with every American citizen. First—The trip from Denver to Utah via Rio Grande Western, "Great Salt Lake Route, is the grandest to be found anywhere on 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 famous spots and a land of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal of lofty mountains and fertile valleys, of vineyards, fruits and flow ers. Salt Lake City, the capital, is of great interest on account of its historical and religious associations. Here are Hot Thermal Springs, Warm gs, Sulphur Springs, Sanita-Parks, Drives, Canyons, and the most delightful climate of earth. Great Salt Lake with the new and beautiful Saltair Beach Resort, of Moorish design has no equal in America. Write to F. A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake City, Utah, for

Conducted by Mrs. C. K. Hawkins, 1303 East Tenth street, Fort Worth to whom all communications for this department should be addressed. All are ordially, earnestly asked to help out on this page. Give us your experience so that if good, it will help others to follow, if unfortunate others may avoid the rut.

MAMMY'S LULLABY. Go to sleep now, dat's er honey, Mammy'll tell 'er tale so funny, 'Bout 'er purty yallow hen Hatching baby chicks, and 'den Wouldn't tend 'em lak she oughter; Trapsin' 'round in grass and water, Place 'er keepin' in de dry,

An, de chickens, dey would foller Bes' dey could, an' peep an' holler; "Mammy, mammy, we mos' froze, We can hardly lif' our toes; Set down, mammy, hover, hover, Let us creep in neaf de cover. 'Pears lak we be 'bliged ter die.'

But de mammy never heedin Went off in de rye patch feeding. Den de pullet standin' nigh bout big ernuf ter frye, "Come yer, chickens, all ter-Said:

gether, I ain't got no sight o' fedders, But I'll warm you bes' I kin."

Den she hover 'em so funny, An' de missus-bless yer, honey! Seed de sight wif her own eyes, An' she said ter old Aunt Lize; "Kill an' cook dat lazy mother, Give er chickens ter de udder Cunnin' leetle pullet hen.

Keep yer eyes shet tight, my honey, Mammy'll tell er tale so funny: You's a chick you self, sweet thing, Mammy's shoulder is er wing. Under her black fedders creep, While she hovers, don't yer peep— Dar! Dat chile is fas' ersleep.

OUR LETTER. Do you believe in signs? A big fat fly was possessed to have a bite of my nose. Scarce was he driven away until another took his place, until I begun to doubt if any of that member would be left. The children said let them alone mamma, it is a sign you will get a letter, and oh! my, it will be a big fat one. Their papa laughed then, but they laughed next morning when the mail man brought me two of them Of course I was pleased, not only with the interesting contents, mut their coming breathed good will to "our" de-

partment.

I must tell you an incubater experience so that you will see that not only farmer girls are sometimes green, or at least get tripped up.

It was the first mid-summer hatch. I tried eggs saved in the hottest of hot menths-August, to the tune of 500. An incubater was a new feature in ur neighborhood, so when people ask. Will it hatch chicks sooner than a was a constant query. "No goose, it takes just so long to hatch chicks whether under a hen or in a machine," was the answer.

So that when we were testing cut bad eggs on the fourteenth day and found a chick, we just supposed that a hen had been robbed to make out the number. But when the next lay twenty more showed up we began to of course the neighbors flocked in;

they always do when a "machine is hatching." The first remark would be, "Why I thought you said it took three weeks to hatch them," to which we had nary a word to say, until, I finally had pressing business in the kitchen, when a caller came, leaving my betterhalf to answer embarrassing

The phenomona can be explained, in the fact that the weather being ex-tremely hot, the chicks were undoubt-edly started before being put in. Or perhaps a wholesale robbery of hid nests had been indulged in, in order to complete the order. One or two days arty indicates a high temperature. Yes, you have done extremely well. The complaints of buying eggs, and only one or two hatchings have

numerous this year. One party told me Sunday he was paying \$1 per head on an average. OUR FIRST LETTER. Dear Mrs. Hawkins-I do truly sympathize with you in the task you have indertaken, viz.: that of teaching the

"We will have 'fried chicken' in about a month. I have set a hen. Don't it usually take about two weeks for eggs to hatch?" She was in earnest. Is she alone? I have been raising chickens ever since I could toddle to the hen's nest every hour and bring in the nest egg if there was no other one to bring, and yet up to a few years ago I did not know there was such a creature as a thoroughbred fowl or a scientific side to breeding them. A hen was a hen and the more speckles there were on her the prettier she was. And the greater variety of colors there were in a brood of chicks the more they were appreciated. A hen must raise her hatch, be it one or a dozen, for it was cruel to rob her of them, and it would surely kill her to sit long enough to hatch again. So you see, although living in this enlightened time, I was raising chickens in the time of my or address nearest Texas and Pagrandmother. I have expended \$20 this season for thoroughbred stock and eggs, and to show for it have one fine Langshan cock, fifty young chicks, three sittings of eggs to hatch and one little bronze turkey. Don't you think that does well? All of my money was sent to Texas breeders. Hal four little turkeys from a dozen eggs; they were strong and healthy; baby squeezed two to death and one fell in a of water and drowned. I don't regret the \$4 that turkey has cost me, for if it lives I believe it will be worth it, but it is the loss of time. Have 200 chicks that have 87 1-2 per cent Lang-shan blood in their veins, the other per cent is B. Leg. They weigh more than a pound at five and six weeks old. I am going to caponize the cockerels. Have not lost a single chick from disease. Lost four from crop bound, caused from eating dry kaffir corn chops; gave one a dose of soda; it died in three minutes; gave two a purge; they died too. Let the fourth alone; it went the same way. Cured a hen by giving her calomel and sharp grit. This is a fine climate for poultry culture. People here need waking up to their own interests, and to raise more and better chickens. If the quality were better we could combine and ship to a better market. Broilers sell here for \$1.50 per dogen; eggs 5 cents. this year I am going to raise only thoroughbred stock, learn to mate and breed for points and keep a large number separate to produce market stock and eggs. Ladies, spend less time ripping up and making over old dresses and put the extra time on your flock and you can not only buy but hire it made. SUBSCRIBER.

Another writes in another key, and says: "I suppose you concluded I had forgotten to write. When it came I was in the midst of a 200-egg batch. I bought the eggs from five different per-

POULTRY. LYON'S S.& C. OINTMENT MARK

CURE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBODY



## WOOD & EDWARDS,

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344% Main St., DALLAS, TBX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and rimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed fir lass. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

W. L. Husbands.

B. P. Eubank. HUSBANDS & EUBANK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to commercial and land litigation.



**PUEBLO** 50 200

"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE.



**Excursion Rates** ....in June and July, 1896.... ... VIA ...

Sunset Route Round Trip Tickets from all Coupon Stations will

be Sold as Follows: TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .- Account of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on June 15th, 16th, 23d and 2 4th, at \$68.00 from New Orleans, \$60.00 from Houston, and at correspondingly low rates from other points, good to return within sixty (60) days from date of sale.

TO CHICAGO, ILL.—Account Nation al Democratic convention, July 7th. Limited to July 14th for return.

TO SAN ANTONIO-From all station s in Texas, account Baptist Young Peoples' convention, June 23d, and Sta te Sunday School convention, June 25th at rate of one fare for round trip, with maximum of \$5.00; final limit to return June 29th. Tickets also received on de posit for side trips to Mexico and other

To RICHMOND, VA.—Account Confederate Veterans' reunion, on June 26th and 27th, good to return within twenty (20 days from date of sale, at rate less than one fare. TO BUFFALO, N. Y.—Account National Teachers' association, July 3d and 4th, with limit to July 14th, and privilege of depositing with joint agent for further extension at rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for admission.

TO WASHINGTON, D. C.—Account Y. P. S. C. E. convention, July 3d, 4th

trip, with privilege of extension 31st for return by depositing wi the joint agent. ST. LOUIS—July 19th and 20th and 21st, account Populist and American flyer conventions, limited to July 27th for return.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to local agents Sunset C. W. BEIN, L. J. PARKS, Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas.

skin lining was so tough the chicks caught and took a large cord, fascoult not get out. "I dipped all the remaining eggs in warm water. They must have been chilled by exposure to the air after the dipping process. I then threw them away. I would very much like your dea relative to it. Your worst mistake was in depending on the people."
Guesswork is always botch work.

Worse than useless.' public how to raise poultry successfully and profitably. There is so much ignorance to be met. I am measuring as you become an expert. Mark all you are in doubt about, and remove interest of the control of the contro You should have tested the eggs. fertile ones. At fourteen days test again. You can detect dead germs and remove. After you test a few times it is no trick at all. Mr. H. always tested for me, and finally could try as many as he could hold in his fingers. You ask why be so particular? Because an infertile egg will take more artificial heat to make it reach 103 degrees than an egg with animal life in it will. So when your machine has a good many dead eggs in it, your heat is bound to run too high for the live ones. In particular is it fatal to the hatch, when you make no test at all. For all you knew the bulb was on an infertile egg. And the eggs hatching two days earlier is considered sure

proof of light heat "I do not think the dipping proces chilled them. The best hatch I had this season was from a nest of eggs that were rescued floating off, within a day of hatching time. As the hen was wet to the hide, it was some time be-fore the eggs were again warm, yet I got thirteen chicks from fifteen eggs." An interesting lot of letters are from another of the staff, part of which I reserve for a future treat.

Pea fowls and guineas are the subtects under discussion for next week. All "ho know anything, please give us a treat. Mind, you are your own boss as to whether it is "anything" or not. What is nothing to you may be a gold mine to some one else.'

MY EXPERIENCE WITH BRONZE

TURKEYS. We lived near a college town, near timber A lady had a pair of fine turkeys. She offered them to me to raise on the shares. As I had never had any I felt very anxious about them. They were shut up in an old log house for a week. Soon after turning out the hen began laying near the house. I think she had nineteen eggs when she set. She hatched teen eggs when she set. She hatched twelve: left some eggs that would have hatched but were chilled before I knew it. The hen was put in a slat-ted coop so the little ones could get out, or were confined with boards when desired, as we had frequent rains they were kept up a great deal, protected with oil cloth over the coop. They were given all sorts of table scraps and millet from the first, and The hen soon took them to the woods and they were fed morning and nights. They went up in trees to roost as soon as they could fly. One time I remember they were caught in the weeds by a heavy shower when about the size of a two-months-old Leghorn chicken. All of them were wet; some almost dead, but all came to by drying and warming. When they were frying size the hen went 1 1-4 miles from home and laid ten eggs, went to setting and was gone time during the twenty-one days.

'I had forty-eight chicks, eighteen came out two days before the time.

The next day had fourteen more; two had to be taken from the shell. There were a number of shells picked, but the | dy and truant young home. She was |

tened on one leg so it could not come off or tighten. She was staked and kept three weeks before she consented to stay at home. The eggs were placed under a chicken hen and five hatched. But they were never thrifty until they went with the older ches They lived on seeds of crab grasses, millet, acorns and hackberries and seldom wanted anything else. When ose turkeys were killed in December they weighed, dressed, 14 to 16 1-2 pounds each, and did not seem to have any extra fat, except the hens, and

Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Houston, Tex.

they were very fat. I have seen my mother break a setting turkey from the nest by removing every bit of the nest and bar-says he has no time to hunt turkey ests and will not consent to me keep ing any. But my heart yearns for some lovely white turkeys. Perhaps te will consent after awhile.
FARM WIFE.

NORTH TEXAS POULTRY AND FAIR ASSOCIATION. The North Texas Poultry and Fair

association is progressing nicely. The greater part of the stock has been sold and in a short time the actual preparations for the December exhibition will commence.

The object of the association is to promote the poultry interests, not only of North Texas, but of the whole Southwest, and to this end we wish to get the poultry raisers of the whole Southwest to become interested in the

Our stock is put at the small sum of \$1.00 per share so as to put it within reach of all who are interested in building up and maintaining this grand and growing industry. Where 1000 shares are subscribed there will then be payable 50 cents on each share and the maining 50 cents will be paid in assess-ments on call of board of directors, if it

If the poultry raisers, farmers, stock raisers and business men will take hold of the arsociation we can soon make it a great show and a paying investment for those who take stock.

The association's articles of incorporation are so gotten up that we can hold, exhibitions anywhere in the state we wish for the vancement of agriculture or horticulture so that at any time we wish or the opportunity presents itself we can hold a fair, a stock show, a fruit show or anything for the advancement of the farmers, stock raisers, horticulturists, or poultry raisers' interests. There is a chance to make a grand success of this association if those interested in above pursuits will lend a helping hand. The small price of the shares of stock the objects for which we are working and the benefits to be derived from such an enterprise ought to commend it to all those interested in upbuilding those interests.

Anyone who wishes to further investigate or take stock can get all informa-

tion they wish by corresponding with the secretary, W. P. Hawkins, Fort Worth, Tex. The association will give a poultry exhibit in Fort Worth December 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1896.

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

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this

D APRIL, 1880.

e than others do, and, of course, asity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were s twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get imbers of twins than he would be likely to do "asys the Age." be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper master must be a good keeper sires to favon large increases, some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being promost productive of any. there should be a large percentnbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself n on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they ed, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or se, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not us to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either r farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the genera stem is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters en have no encouragement to e best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, the so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. m find shepherds remaining on m find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural lacoam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the pro-of triplets and even quartettes or triplets and even quartettes by educating the propensity it ares developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up-generally imparts the milk-bear-action equal to the other, how-the one naturally accompanies r, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would b vere on the constitution of the when they begin to grow big. nlarly supplied both to ewes and y under such circumstances, and ases when ewes have to rear more ingle lambs they should have ex nary assistance and be adequately urtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abund-d by having a satisfactory succesfolder crops, and by making pro-of silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root r attributable to drought in sum-

the explanations of various dis-that affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse misnade a century ago, but when a bular author on veterinary prac-eges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or ess is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and young lambs become affected an on early breeding or natural den either parent will cause the disce are surprised, to say the least and no wonder that shepherds who haver made a study of this matter is the misled at times," says the ican Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in many and that a tapeworm should its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months. which it has lived for m on the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow ge e stomach of a sheep, either on ass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from the creatures that are found in the bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the are on the brain of these bladders, leed very strange. It is by no s more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal. our minds the belief that any living comes into existence without ts, whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm its life are any more strange and rful than the changes insect undergoes, as from a but-s egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curledaf, and then into the beautiful dinsect that flits among the floweding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its s and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and scause of them without the shepknowing anything of the cause. this species, which has its home for of its life in the sheep's brain, would axist a single year were it not for st a single year were it not for the which, feeding on the sheep from the disease caused by this ach, where they mature nat, unpleasant things, made of ms, in each of which are more than

TRANSFERS OF The following in a c transfers of Jersey as parties since reg week ending Dec ported by the Americal New York, N. Y.
J. J. HEMINGW
Grace's Solo, \$7,554
Hamilton, Webberyll

Grace's Solo, 3, 304
Hamilton, Webberville,
Harry Branch, 32,436
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisi
Harry Flagg, 41,566
to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile of St. Lainbert,
White to W. N. Murph Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G. W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor.
White to W. N. Murph
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregs.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7

liams to T. J. Brown, Bicycle Girl, 109.658—1 C. R. Wright, Mexia, Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188—L. to J. C. Munden, Marsha Esterhazy, 102,707—A. C. Vaughn, Blooming Gr Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145-Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson,
Mamie Heneger, 57,789.
Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal
Prime II., 79,142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C.

Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. T W. Persohn, McKinney.
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187to W. E. Johnson, Millio
Susle Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, A Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Willie Howard, 102,001-Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. O Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001— to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 37056—

Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976

ey to S. L. Burnap, Au
Oleo Steke Pogis, 42,27 to W. A. Northington,
Tormentor F. of Lawn,
Foster to R. W. Willi
COWS AND HE Anna Field. 93,241-Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-

to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Bonnie Signaldina, 1 Bonnie Signaidina, Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 1987 kins to S. L. Burnap, At Clara, Princess, 97,186 Laird to W. A. C. Was Clara, Princess, Laird to W. A. C. aird to W. A. C. Way W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. Burnal Dora H., 105,293—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effie P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81,831—V to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.

T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831— to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy Ferris Signal, 109,386—J
 A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-cheft to M. B. Hastain, Gelden May. 73,511—Par Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Joel's Bessie F., 108.95 ton to S. L. Burnap, Au Joel's Calico, 108,618—F to S. L. Burnap, Austi Keranina Pogis, 101.
precht to H. H. McBride
Kate Putnam II., 107.094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride.
Katle Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville.
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride.
Kitty S. H., 62,084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phal
Lady Pogis. Lowndes.
Abbott to H. H. McBride.
Laura Clement, 65,361— Laura Clement, 65,361-to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Rioter. bott to H. H. McBride Leslie Signal, 105,910— & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,289-to H. H. McBride, O'Day Lucilla 93.224-W.

Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hu Seward, Brenham, Madame Signal, Madame Signal,
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas
Mary Annersly, 91,110—

to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
May Amber, 109,181—J.
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79,75 Melrose Marden, 79.77 Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, to W. A. Northingt Mittle Gray, 110,023-B.

Mittle Gray, 110.023—B.
J. D. Gray, Terreit.
Monarch's May, 108.88
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II., 89,222—
Ils & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64,673—Parks & Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 93,840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
Persian Nora, 107,826—J
W. A. Northington, Spanic W. A. Northington, Spar Queen Marjoram, 109 690 der to E. P. Bomar, Gain Resedene May, 60,685—J. J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terre Hardin to Parks & Parks, F. Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—T ris & Hardin to Parks & I

Shelile, 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Posts, 109.206procht to H. H. McBride, O. Texas Modesty, 101.032—W. der to F. P. Romar, Gainessy. The Young Widow, 11.805—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Ton Tommie Montgomery, 108.84 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Port Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730 Ponder to E. P. Romer, Gainessy. The Scales Posts, 109.206—Precht to H. H. McBride, O'T Welcome Lass, 106.316—Terris & Hardin to Parks & P. nis. Shellie, 92.024-TV. J. Owens

Widow's Little

Zingara Pogis, E. P. Bomer, Zula Landseer,

Texas Stock and Farm Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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

FORT WORTH, - TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

TO OUR READERS.

My son, Joseph L. Loving, has accepted the position of associate editor of Texas Stock and Farm Journal made vacant by the resignation of W. P. Hunt, the change having gone into effect June 1.

"Joe." as he is familiarly known has heretofore filled various positionssuch as prinetr, foreman, solicitor, cor respondent, etc., on the Journal. His work in these departments, together with his familiarity with the country, the people and the live stock and agricultural interests of the state, especially fit him for the work he has now undertaken. I therefore confidently trust that his efforts will prove satisfactory to all concerned, and bespeak for him the support and co-operation of our friends and patrons. Very respectfully

> GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager.

To feed scrubs of any kind is to throw away your feed. Improved breeds are now within the reach of all, and yet the pure bred sires should be preferred to good grades, in breeding up the scrub stock.

So far as cheap food for stock is concerned this country furnishes it in abundance. To make a success of feedfarming only requires good judgment in farming, and raising improved stock. This combination will work a profit to anyone. But to give good feed to scrub stock is throwing away the one or the other.

Twenty-five per cent of the beef and mutton-consumed in Great Britain is imported to that country. It is not wrong to suppose that as the population of Great Britain increases the importation of meat food must also increase. The time may come when America will furnish the larger part of the meat food for all of Europe.

To make feeding profitable you must be able to keep the animal fed improving constantly, for grain costs money, and every pound lost costs as much to replace as it would to hav added several pounds had the animal been kept thrifty. The one object is to get them ready for market.

It pays to push the animal intended for slaughter, says a writer, for it makes the cheapest meat; extra time requires extra "food of support"; there | doctors' offices. is no profit from the food which is required to keep the animal alive or to repair the waste of the system. This is also true of the extra labor in feeding.

The old saying that some men would kick if they were to be hung, was recently well demonstrated when Holmes. who had confessed to having murdered twenty-seven people, was placed upon the scaffold. He denied his former confession and said that he had committed only six murders, and that he did not kill the man he was being hung for killing. He considered the proceedings, therefore, rather irregular.

Experience has taught us that it is a loss of meney to hold any kind of marketable stock off the market for a rise. if the stock be prime fat. Thick, fat, merchantable cattle, sheep or hogs always bring the best prices and fancy stuff never fails to bring a good price. If your stuff is good fat, market it at once, as you may wait to do worse besides if your stock is fat, they may lose flesh by being held, at least, they won't gain anything. It is best to send everything to market when it's ready, even if the market is bad.

The mere fact that times are hard does not justify anyone in failing to improve their stock. The markets of the world, both for livestock and farm products, must be supplied, and the demand is only for the best. Prices are low, it is true, but improved stuff always commands good prices. What are you doing in the way of improving your stock and farm? Surely, you are not neglecting this because of hard times. Some breeders say: "I can't afford to buy fine stock for experiments these hard times. I will breed to the cheapest sires I can find until times improve." The man who takes that position has but little " hindsight," and his "foresights" are entirely gone. He forgets that it is these cheap grade sires which produce the great surplus of cheap scrub stock that are now on the market. It is all wrong, and should be at once remedied. The best bred sires are the ones that produce exporters and other animals which sell for double the money a scrub will bring.

The Fort Worth Livestock Reporter, a neat four page six coumn sheet, has made its apearanpee. D. O. Lively, formerly of the Journal, is its editor and to judge from the first issue, and knowing well Mr. Lively's ability, the Journal predicts a great future for the Reporter. In its salutatory, its exist-

ence, objects, etc., are thus explained. The growth of Fort Worth as a live stock market has rendered the publi-cation of a paper devoted exclusively

to that interest a necessity, and Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter is here for the purpose of giving each, week a record of what is transpiring in and round and concerning the stock yards, the natural center of what is and should be Texas' leading industry-

marketing livestock.
From an humble begining and through times of financial depression that have witnessed the downfall of enterprises backed by more capital than this was, have those who invested their money, time and brains in the establishment of a home market for at least a part of the great output of Texas livestock kept faith in the ultimate outcome, and that their faith was builded on good foundation has been fully exemplified, even though scarce more than a beginning has been made Local prejudices and financial aid to Texas shippers from the older and larger market centers have been opposing elements, but little by little they have been and are being overcome-a concampaign of education having been kept up to that end-until market of some proportions, one that can be depended on to take at current figures everything offered has been established. There yet remains, how-ever, much to be done along the broad road of education and realizing how infinitely small in scope and influence uch a publication as this can be as against so big a state as Texas, an appeal is made for the kindly consideration and aid of a wide gauge people and press such as blesses our prou domain.

THE YOUNG MAN BLUSHES. Claridge's Stock Farmer of San Antonio is a splendid good paper; fills the bill exactly, and as Tom Evans of Uvalde says, "it hits the spot." That is . -most always. The innate modesty of the writer handed down to him by his father, prevents his endorsing, too strongly, the following highly appreciated compliment which Claridge pays him in the current issue of Stock

Farmer: "In rustling cattle news we'll back Joe Loving, of the Fort Worth Journal, against the field."

Should Claridge make such breaks often, the Journal fears he may make a very serious one some time. Anyhow, Joe thanks you and modestly blushes as he writes these lines.

"WE BORROWED IT."

Last Saturday the writer was dozing in his chair, and dreaming sweet dreams of the man who invented the electric fan, when a hesitating voice disturbed the vision by asking if "the editor was in."

Visions' of a half column interview on some subject of interest or a bright silver dollar for a year's subscription most pleasing and smiling manner he assured the visitor that the editor was himself; offered the visitor the cushioned chair, theright hand of good fellowship and begun a fusillade of questions as to where he was from, how about crops, stock, etc., and did he need rain? All these questions were well answered, and when he gave his name, told how long he had read the Journal, etc., the dollar above mentioned seemed even mearer. But.

We opened our subscription book And asked him his address, And then he wore a tired look-His soul seemed in distress.

"I don't subscribe myself," he sald, For just across the creek Bill Jones, he takes the Journal, An' we borrow it each week.'

The Journal man has since invested n a good, healthy baseball bat and the next fellow of this kind who comes along will be glad that the Journal office is surrounded by drug stores and

THE GRADED SIRE A DELUSION. It is passing strange that a stockman or farmer should breed a grade sire now when the thoroughbred sires are so cheap. No one is benefited by the use of a grade, and everyone is injured to some extent.

When a man uses a grade sire, if he notices closely the results it will be found that his sire usually breeds back to his scrub ancestor. A correspondent in the National

Stockman hits the grade sire breeder a good sound lick as follows: "I read an advertisement in a local paper yesterday that I felt like taking a shot at. It said: 'For sale, cheap, ne two-year-old bull, seven-eighths

Durham. A good chance for farmers

to Improve their stock.' Now there may have been a time when the scarcity and high price of pure-bred bulls furnished an for the use of grade sires. But when we consider the difference in price be-tween the offspring of a full blood 'Durham' and the grade it seems like an insult to the intelligence and business sense of farmers for a man to put such a notice in the paper. friend Parker has just sold 18 fat steers after feeding them 125 days. Eight of them were sired by a full blood Shorthorn of good beef form. form. They cost him \$25 per head last Sep-He fed them \$15 worth grain each and about 36 worth of hav and fodder, and sold them for \$60 per head net. Ten of the same age sired by grades of various breeds cost in September \$16 each, and were given the same care and feed of the off-spring of the full blood sire. They ate just as much feed but did not make the same use of it and were hard to sell at \$37.50 per head—a dif-

ference of \$22.50 per head. "The grade sire is a delusion. He is a fine looking animal, often better form than his parent, but he is lacking in the prime essential of a good sire, the ability to transmit his good qualities. The practice of using grade sires is far too common, it is a great big rut running from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. It is so deep in some places that the armer cannot see out, and he remains blind to the causes that produce sixty neighbor's farm while he goes on raising steers that go begging for a market at half that figure. Grade sires cost the farmers of this country niore than trusts, taxes and transportation. Unfortunately what is true in this respect about the beef industry applies with equal force to horses dairy stock, hogs, sheep and poultry.

LIVE STOCK IN THE OLD WORLD. There is no country in the old world probably which has so many ive stock as Germany, where there are now 17,000,000 cattle, 13,000,000 sleep and 12,000,000 hogs. And in Germany, the population now many millions, is fast increasing, while the production of live stock is practically at a stand-

Thus it is probably, with all the countries in the old world; their live lation is, and to such an extent that meat food importations are much heavier with each succeeding year. As this continues and as America is the field to which they look for their supplies, our exports may be expected to materially increase with each seas-

Statisticians tell us in each new report that these exports are largely on the increase, and while there is much prejudice in some countries against American meats, yet with rigid inspection, our meats are largely in demand, and the export trade is destined to yet assume large proportions. With such a prospect for foreign trade, and a rapidly increasing population in our own country, it is only reasonable to suppose that our live stock breeders, with the exception possibly of the horsemen, will do well to look carefully into their herds and see to it that they do not become depleted, as they are destined to yet witness a revolution in prices.

Such an expectation, however, will not justify any unusual "raising of sights," as the improvement in thatdirection will be one of marked slowness, but of positive surety. Now is the time to improve your stock and when this increased demand becomes apparent you will be ready for it. Improved stock will be the ones demanded for that trade, as scrubs or even fairly well graded animals will not answer the requirements.

This is only one of many good reasons for improving cattle, sheep and hogs. Everything should be improved for various and occult reasons and the day is not far distant, the Journal trusts, when every animal on our ranges will show its breeding, mature earlier and make more money for the breeder than is now realized. Improvement is the order of the march; let every one fall in line.

DEATH OF DR. J. B. TAYLOR. A special to the Gazette from San Antonio dated the 16th tells of the death of Dr. J. B. Taylor, the well-known cattle man, who had his arm broken two weeks ago by his horse falling on him, resulting in in blood poisoning. Dr. Taylor was a native of New York and was for fifteen years health officer of New York city and came to Texas for his health about ten years ago. He was about 50 years old and unmarried. In Dr. Taylor's death, Texas loses one rushed simultaneously to the mind of of its best citizens, and the cattle inthe Journal young man, and in his dustry one of its most enterprising exponents. All Texas, and the cattlemen especially, will deeply regret the death in, and claimed that distinction for of Dr. Taylor. The Journal will be joined by its readers in extending its deepest and most sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased.

> BIOGRAPHICAL. Dr. J. B. Taylor was born in Bristol, Ontario county, New York, in 1846. In the early '60's he moved to Quincy, Ill., whence he returned to New York in a few years later and took up the study of medicine. He was appointed a mem-ber of the board of health of New York City and served in that position for nearly twenty years, when he retired up his residence here some nine of ten years ago and engaging in the stock business. He had two ranches. one lying in McMullen county and the ther inSutton and Schleiche ties. He was an ardent lover of good horses, and with his brother owned a stable of fine racers, among them the noted Joe Patchen. He never married. His mother, brother and sister survive him. His brother, Mr. J. G. Taylor, lives in Chicago, and his mother lives East Bloomfield, N. Y., to which place his body will be taken for burial. His brother will accompany the remains

COL. WM. L. BLACK. Among the most prominent of all men engaged in livestock and kin-dred industries of Texas ranks Colonel Wm. L. Black of Fort McKavett, Me nard county. A short sketch of his life and works will be of much interest to all readers of the Journal, because of his many sterling qualities and because he is everyone's friend.

He was born in 1843 in New Orleans, and obtained his education in the common schools of that city. Was deterred from going to college because of the war coming on just as he was ready to enter. He enlisted in the Confederate army at 18 years of age. He served through the war, and came out with much distinction, some scars and but little else

Immediately after the war he went to New York and engaged in the cotton business, remaining there until 1873, when he removed to St. Louis, where he continued in the cotton business. He presented to the St. Louis Cotton



Exchange the building now occupied by it, rent free, provided they would occupy it for fifty years.

It was shortly after his removal to St. Louis that he became interested in Texas. He secured about 50,000 acres of land at the head of the San Saba river and stocked it with cattle and sheep, putting the ranch in charge of Douglas Shannon. He continued their ranch under the firm name of Black Shannon until 1884, when having ac cumulated a fortune of a quarter of a million of dollars in St. Louis, he re-moved to Texas, closing out his St. Louis interests and taking active management of his livestock Shortly after coming to Texas he formed a stock company, interested his brother in New York and other capitalists with him and increased his pastures to 75,000 acres, his herds to 7000 cattle and 20,000 sheep. In the sketch of Col-

onel Black given in the Historical and Biographical record, it is said: "In 1889 a conference of the wool growers of the country was called to meet in the city of Washington, to which he was sent as a delegate from Model 29,71!
Texas. At that time he states that the value of sheep had declined to 75 cents per head, and the result of the conference was an advance in the target or address of delegate from Model 29,71! stock is not increasing, while the popu- iff of 1 cent a pound on week which as-

sured wool growers that they would be protected against Mexican and Australian competition, and a reaction. caused the value of sheep to advance to \$3.00 a head."

Colonel Black had during his career in the cotton business, learned the value of doing business in a method-ical manner, and decided that some kind of arrangement should and could be effected whereby the shippers of livestock could be always advised of the prospective shipments and decide thereby about the prospective receipts at the markets, hence avoid shipping on a crowded market. His interest in this matter resulted in the introduc-tion of a dill in congress by Senator Vest of Missouri known as "A Bill to Establish a Bureau of Information and Statistics Concerning Livestock," which now under advisement and doubtless soon become a law. Colonel Black has been an indefati-gable worker in behalf of the sheep and cattle industries.

Colonel Black has a large herd of Angora goats, but as they find a hard market has established a cannery at Fort McKavett, where he cans meat, marketing it himself. He does an extensive business in canning vegetables.

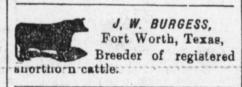
The history above mentioned concludes its sketch of Colonel Black by the following, which is heartily see onded by the Journal:

There is probably no man in the

South more universally popular than Colonel Black. He has practically made the country in which he resides, and by his indomitable energy and push has kept things moving when business in all lines elsewhere was practically at a standstill. He has the reputaof putting more money in circulation than any three men in West Texas. He has spent money lavishly n promoting the cattle industry, and there was no market for his he did not complain, but set about to inaugurate a system which in time will make the name of Fort Mc-Kavett prominent among the lowns of West Texas. He has the water power sufficient, with railroad facilito establish a manufacturing city not far from the now ancient and his-torical site of old Fort McKavett, where he resides. A visit to Colonel Black at his home is a rare treat to the lucky wayfarer who chances in that part of the country. His beautiful and accomplished wife is a delightful entertainer and hostess. His charming daughters are the pride of the com munity and afford great pleasure comfort to his busy life. His eldest son, George B., is a gentleman of good business ability and of great assistance to Colonel Black in carrying on his extensive business.'

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. In the past three months I have cleared \$660.75 selling Dish Washers. I did most of the work, my brother helped some. I expect to do better next month, as every Dish Washer sold ad-vertises itself, and sells several more I don't have to leave the house. Peo-ple hear about the Dish Washers and send for them, they are so cheap Any lady or gentleman can make money in this business, as every family wants a Dish Washer. Any of our readers who have energy enough for an agency can easily make from \$8 to \$10 per day. You can get full particulars by addressing the Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Try it and publish your success for the benefit of others.

> BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. CATTLE.



Hereford Park Stock Farm, Rhome, 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, 35,014 weight, 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd breed at Dallas state fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Mana-

ger, Henrietta, Tex.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR \$60

You can get a steel lined hay Press. Rest full circle press mounted for \$175.00, superior to any \$300.00 press, as to quality or quantity of work. Go-devils, best, all on wheels, \$25.00, and the common on two wheels, only \$15.00. They will save the labor of two and the expense of one man. For fur ther particulars address GEO. SCHUBERT, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR TRADE. A thirty-five hundred dollar stock of Dry Goods. Will trade them for cattle, or sheep. Address H. B. White, Meridian, Texas.

> BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. SWINE

BERKSHIRE HOGS Bred and for sale by M. C. ABRAMS, Manor, Tex Choicely hred stock for sale.



sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correondence solicited.

WM. O'CONNOR,
Taylor, Te Taylor, Tex. Fine Blooded oattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, sporting dogs, Send stamp for catalogue, 150 engravings. N. P. Boy-

POLAND-CHINA SWINE Of the most fashionable breeding. Herd headed by Jim Rivers 35,109. Also An gora goats and fancy poultry. Prices low; quality considered. Address J. P. ABERNATHY,

Pulaski, Tenn.

BROOKSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE From Look-Me-Over 25,343, Klever's Model 29,719, Duncan's A. A. 13,757 and Royal Prince 11,833, Sows of the most Royal Prince 11,833. strains. Pedigree with every Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on dress W. T. DUNCAN, noted strains.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX -Breeders of-

Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkevs, Thoroughbred Poultry, and Scotch Collie Sheperd Dogs

We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is our specialty.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

BERKSHIRES THOROUGH BRED Poland-China

Very best stock. Catalogue on appli-W. L. FOSTER, Shreveport, La. cation. Address

DUROC-JER EY SWINE Pigs from prize winning strains now ready to ship. Write for prices.

NAT EDMONDSON,

DO YOU WANT BERKSHIRE PIGS From an imported or a prize winning sow, sired by a prize winning boar? If so, I can sell you. My herd contains the four young sows that were first prize herd in 1895 at Kansas, Iowa, Nepraska state fairs, and were first and second prize sows any age at Dallas. Have other great prize winners. Herd headed by Major Lee, who was first and sweepstakes boar at Kansas state fair in 1895, and weighed at eighteen months of age 720 pounds in breeding condition. Several spring litters on hand. Write for prices and pedigree to J. E. McGUIRE, proprietor Idlewild farm, Gatesville, Texas.

Large English Berkshire Swine.

Herd headed by the sweepstake champion "Black champton No. 33,343, Prince, over all ages. Texas State Fair, 1895. Assisted by Belle Knight IV winner of fifteen firsts and sweepstake prizes at the Illinois braska and Iowa state fairs. All pigs from premium stock. ED. L. OLIVER.

Cooper. Tex.

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

> POLAND CHINA HOGS. of the very best strains, such as Black U. S. Wil-

kes, Victor or cumseh. I have good ones and and ship only first class stock. For prices and particulars address
T. W. JIERBST, Shelbyville, Mo.

FOR SALE.



handle the best of stock prices reasonable. King 32,937A, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II., 33,712A, herd boars. Our sows high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.

JETTON & REED,
Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesborn, 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 gilts. S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

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

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

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

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

190-POLAND CHINAS-190 April and May, September and October farrows. The get of King Ozark 9335, Prevail 12005, Free Trade U. S., 3983 and Cox's Wilkes 13979, combining the blood of world renowned hogs cheap, quality considered. faction guaranteed or money refunded. For full particulars write

COX & BUFFINGTON.

Golden City, Mo.

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

B. F. WEDLL, Heidenheimer, Tex.

FINE CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. Hereford and Shorthorn bulls and heifers, Poland China hogs and Shropshire sueep. Right upto-date

ing and individu For catalogue and particulars
H. C. TAYLOR & SON. Roanoke, Howard Co., Mo.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE of the most fashionable breeding. Pigs cheap for quality of stock. For prices and particulars, address W. R. MICKLE, Birdville, Texas.



FINE POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Highly bred and well grown. None etter. Winning prices. Write JNO. S. KERR & SON, BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. FOR SALE.

259-BULLS-250.

1 have 75 two-year-old and 150 yearling Hereford bulls. Inspection in vited

> W. F. HARNED. Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Five hundred head of horse stock, including three head of Belgium draft stallions, one trotting-bred stallion (a grandson of Mambrino Chief), one Tennessee jack and 100 head of fine mules, ones, twos, and threes. These horses are of high-grade Belgium and Mambrino stock; good all-purpose horses for draft, light harness, or sad-Will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for cattle or good Texas Above stock may the El Dorado ranch, four miles south of Dawson, a station on the Cotton Belt railroad, twenty miles west of Corsicana and thirty-five miles east of Waco. For further information call on or address B. J. Williams, Dawson,

HIGHLAND HEREFORD FARM. The pioneer Herefords of Texas. Established in 1877. Entire herd for sale, seventeen recorded, 24 onsisting of full bloods and five grades. Also some large Patchen and Hamiltonian mares, C. O. WHITMAN, Terrell, Texas.

Navarro county, Texas.

BULLS FOR SALE. Twenty-five high grade—Anxiety and Grove, 3d families — Hereford. Four Polled Angus and two full blood-best butter families-Holsteins. Bulls for sale low. Address

"BOX 45," Albany, Texas.

FINE STOCK RANCH FOR SALE. 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, 3,500 acres of patented and, 25 large, living springs that never freeze. Cuts from 600 to 1,000 tons of lay. Large irrigation reservoir, three houses, large stables, sheds and corrals, fifty miles of fence. Improvements all thoroughly first-class. Tributary to four railroads. Will sell cheap and on easy terms.

F. GILPIN, Woodland Park, Colo.

O. I. C. PIGS FOR SALE. Premium O. I. C. pigs for sale at C. A. Zumbrunn's, Dallas, Texas.

Breeders of pure bred (registered) Hereford cattle. A lot of first-class young bulls ready for sale. All bred and raised in Childress county. Call or address WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM-

SHORTHORN AND HEREFOR IS. bloods for sale. For information dress W. J. Logan, Rhome, Tex.

Breeder of Aberdeen or Poll-Angu-cattle, Fifty registered three-fourths and seven-eighths grade yearling bulls, Try the "doddies." Prices very reason-able. ROCK QUARRY HERD. Two extra choice Here-ford bulls for sale, 15

N. RUSHING, BAIRD, TEXA

choice heifers, all reg-istered; 15 Poland-China male pigs and ten choice sows. ter breeding in the United ter breeding in the United States, Write to N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salis-

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS,

Four breeds. Pigs, Dogs, Poultry and eggs; 21 bulls for sale. Come and in-ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS Taughkenamon, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Have for sale 30 head pure bred Hereford bulls for range. A number of show bulls fit for any company. Have ing one of the largest pure bred herds of Hereford cattle in this country we can offer purchasers anything t may wish. C. S. CROSS, they

Proprietor.

POULTRY.

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 Wil-liams. All Leghorn and Hamburg eggs \$1.50 per 13; Brahma, \$2.50. Orders \$1.50 per 13; Brahma, \$2.50. Orders booked now. J. F. Henderson, care tel-ephone office, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs, Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per setting. FOLAND CHINA SWINE of the contract the set breeding. 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,

DEAD EASY.

Lice, fea 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



steel gates, steel posts and rail, also Field and Hog Fence Wire, single and double farm gates, For further information, write to the UNION FENCE CO., De Kalb, III.

#### HOUSEHOLD.

con street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

LOOK NOT TO THE FUTURE. How often we sigh, how oft we're in

O'er things we imagine will happen tomorrow. Why can we not let our imagination For tomorrow we may be happy and

The future is sealed and we cannot And if we could, we might often rue For if 'twere unsealed and trouble

found there, How we would long for a shield to hide us from that care. Now as we know, the future is sealed; Let's let it alone for Fate to reveal. And surely he will, cold, cruel Fate, And if it be trouble it will not come

And if joy be in store, we'll welcome For not having known it, long years

The Household is favored this week with an original poem from one of its members, who signs herself Pet, also a letter. We are glad to claim Pet as one of our Household poets, and think her poetry is so good she should have more substantial name. Most of us will agree with Merry May that it is better to be a "maiden

lady" than an unloved and unloving

wife. There are many things worse than being a "maiden lady." I would ask some one to give an accepted definition of "new woman" for Merry May, but think we have discussed this subject long enough. new woman will define herself and position. Merry May, you say the world would be better today if woman was looked upon as man's equal. Where is she considered his inferior? As she improves and advances the old claim

of inferiority is forgotten. Positively, I believe the time has come to sympathize with the men. Indeed Gertrude is welcome, trebly welcome, with the twin girls. What pleasure and company they must be. Your ideas are right, Gertrude. Of course a woman has a right to earn her own living and be respected. She is far more respected for earning an honest living than being dependent When dependence is a burden. I think the world is now very kind to self-supporting women and very encouraging. To earn an honest living is far more honorable than to get it by a loveless marriage, and a woman need not be less refined, less womanly for her in-dependence. Too often they grow so. It is something against which they should guard. Is not the wife who looks carefully after her household independent? Does she not earn as much as the husband? Indeed she

does and should feel so-as an equal share of his fortunes, good or bad. It is too bad Woodland Mary, you were disappointed in the picnic disappointments must come to the young as well as the old. I wish could escape them, for it lasts uch a little while. Dear, delightful So beautiful, but so brief. hould like to know why you like sad usic, Woodland Mary? You should youthful music full of merriment, oks. Grave sad music to the older, ose heart strings are attuned to its

sad cadence, whose pulse no long-

ound with the full throb of life.

select sad music while you are ut now, Tom Sawyer, No. 2, here is m, I do want some lively boys to r around in the Household. I adore ys. The world would be a dull place thout them. Besides, what would we o for men if it were not for the boys? hose who grow impatient with boys please remember they are not boys always. They make men after while. Now, Tom, you and Pap's boy, and Woods' boy please bestir yourselves in the Household and keep Brand New Girl and Old Fashioned Girl from actual combat. Then watch the young folks. Tell me if you see any love-

please don't hide my specks nor tease Now, Sweater, I think it too bad of you to desert us. You are driven away by New Woman. Is that not cowardly, or does the bravest man fly from woman's scorn? Perhaps you think, "He who turns and runs away, lives to fight another day." If you must leave us I for one bid you a most regretful good-by. We shall miss you. May peace and joy go with you. I am sure you will never find a more comfortable place than your corner in the fortable place than your corner in the

making. I don't allow that. But, Tom.

I have a surprise for many of you girls. A member whom you have been taking for a girl is a fine looking young man. He is tall, full of life, a good talker. He came to see me. We had a good time talking about the Household. He told me his favorite girls of the Household. Now what will you give me to tell? He has studied the character of each of you from your letters, "whether he "has you down right" or not, of course, I cannot tell. Of the married ladies he spoke especially of Mrs. Thomas, Emma George, the Busy Bees, Nellie Hampton and others, all of whom he considered excellent letter writers. He thought our Household delightful and entertaining. He will continue writing for it.

OUR PET POETESS. Myrtle Springs, Tex. Dear Mrs. Buchanan.

Will you kindly admit another mem-er to the Household? I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am a great lover of fancy work, books, and flowers. Reading or working with my flowers is my favorite

Mrs. B., I have been writing some poetry lately, one plece of which I send to you. You may use it at the top of "our page" if you think it good enough to place before the members. Will send more to be published later if you like this piece.

For fear I have written too much, I will desist. With kindly regards to you and all the members, I will sign myself June 12, 1896. 2 mm 14

MERRY MAY ON NEW WOMAN. Dear Mrs. Buchanan.

As you were kind enough to print my first letter, I thought I would come and have another chat with the dear Household band. As New Women is the most popular subject for discussion, I will give you a few of my ideas. I am well aware that there are many who might be able to enlighten the people on subject than I am, nevertheless I will have my say. You can call us new women, club women, or what you please, but I think it is better to be a maider lady than to be an unloving or an unloved wife. Of course women can't be entirely independent, out she need not sit down and simper her best days away waiting for some meet to need not sit down and simper her best days away waiting for some man to come along and claim her for his own. I want to ask what is meant by new woman? Does it mean a mannish woman, or does it mean women trying to better the human race? Does the new woman differ from the common-

place woman? Is she different from our dear old grandmother? What is her mission? Is she trying to teach women to be better wives, mothers and sisters, or is she, on the other hand, trying to get them to forget their duty? If the latter be so, let her reign be short; but if the former, welcome her

When God placed man in the garden of Eden he placed woman by his side as his equal, not as his inferior, nor yet his superior. God gave each their duty to perform, and holds each responsible for their own acts. As to how man has set God's plans aside and made a plaything or a slave of woman, as the circumstance may be, shall not dwell upon. History tells us, and present events confirm it, that woman does not hold her position as God intended she should, and it is only in latter days that the barriers have been broken down so she could reach that high position she first held.

Women now study arts and sciences and other avenues are slowly opening up to her. Woman could vote without losing her womanliness. No, I don't think a woman ought to be a sheriff or a soldier; but there are positions she could fill better than man can if she were educated for them. I don't know whether I am a new woman or better if woman was looked on as man's equal, and not as a hothouse

plant or a slave.
One woman (I have forgotten who) said animals were her hobby. I agree Nature itself is my hobby. I love

all that is in nature that is lovable; most things are lovable. I don't think there are any things that are not lovable—except a person with an irritable disposition. I pet cows, horses, chickens, turkeys, pigs, and in fact everything that is on a farm. They all seem to have more sense than most people seem to have.

To those who hold communion with

nature "she speaks a various language. Thanks to the Brand New Girl for her information about the turkey question. I love that Brand New Girl. I know she is harmless; she just has a

Now, Mr. Mustard, I did not intend to turn your head, but as I would like to know more about turkey raising I will send Fred Caudill my address. Mr. Mustard, you are speaking of bogus brands. I don't like the idea. That is the way cowboys get into the pen. Well, I will not scold you, as you know it is wrong as well as I do.

Hoping Mrs. Buchanan will pardon me for having so much to say this time, I will bid you adieu for this evening. A kind word and encourage-MERRY MARY.

LIMITED BY CAPABILITIES ONLY. Prairie Home. Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I would like to come in and chat with

you all awhile if you will let me bring my babes (the sweetest little twin girlies with blue eyes and brown hair.) I lon't think those among you who have plenty of near neighbors can apprecite all the nice letters in the Household as do those of us to whom our papers mean friend, neighbor and caller, all. I especially enjoy those bright country pictures and the "woodsy" letters. I used to live in a timbered country. But now I live on the prairie, which stretches away on every side till it grows hazy and dim in the distance. The prairie is very beautiful at this time of year when there is so much grass and so many bright flowers. But sometimes long for the dark, cool

We are hearing a good deal about the woman's sphere, etc. It seems that some would have her atghter, singing birds and running tain to manninsh heights, while others seem to think she should be content to travel year after year a beaten path from the stove to the flour barrel and smoke house, and never see or know anything outside of their home affairs. its slow, sad measures. believe it is such as the latter that has brought forth the "new woman." I ut now, Tom Sawyer, No. 2, here is don't believe in women voting or takearty hand shake for you. Indeed ing active part in political affairs any way, but I think when necessity requires, she has a perfect right to go forth and win her living in any hon-orable way for which she is physically and mentally suited. It has been fully demonstrated that woman may be independent and self-supporting, and yet be as womanly and refined as the most fastidious critic could demand. I think too, that woman's sphere is limited only by her capabilities and attainments. If this don't fall a victim to the oft mentioned monster, the waste basket, perhaps I will write again. GERTRUDE. June 15, 1896.

> A LOVER OF SAD MUSIC. Piney House—Dear Mrs. B.: The long dreamy days are with us again; the sky is of the deepest blue and summer is upon us before we realize it. The sun shines sublime, the birds sing merrily among the trees.
>
> That is one great drawback—the sun shines every day most too sub-lime. I had rather see it hid by heavy clouds, and hear the rain pattering down to moisten the parched earth. It is almost as dry here as the

> Desert of Sahara. A heavy shower greatly marred the pleasures of our picnic day. We girls had laid out so many hopes for the occasion that I almost weep to recount it. But in the afternoon the clouds were all blown away, so we went after all, had a very pleasant time, though not as many were there

> as we expected.
>
> Miss Florence Liles, I too, wish you could have been with me. Oh, how I would love to hear you sing a sweet little song, accompanying yourself on your airy, sad guitar. I am a great lover of music, can play "just a very little" on the violin. I learned to play several pieces when quite small, but I quit practicing, as I wished to learn by note, and there isn't a music school at our town. Mamma gave me a fine guitar for a birthday present last No-vember, but have never yet had an opportunity to take lessons, but hope I may soon. Am especially fond of guitar music. It is so sweet and sad, like the rippling murmurs of some far-away brook. I think violin music is very beautiful also. Miss Florence, sing a little sad song and think how well would love to hear it, and play "The Fatal Wedding" on your violin and think how well I would like to waltz it. It is my favorite waltz. I would have went to music school, only it is the

"going away from home" that I don't Before I close I will say to Zelda: You can get a book entitled, "Shorthand Simplified," price \$1.85, from Bryant & Stratton, Correspondence College, Buffalo, New York. It is said to be the latest gotten up, and is especially pecially arranged for home study. I once desired to study shorthand. A lady out west requested me to take a course from her, but I declined

the idea. I once thought I would get a book and study at home, but I was told it could never be learned successfully without a teacher, so I've given up the notion

With many pleasant wishes, I am, WOODLAND MARY.

A WELCOME INTRUDER Henrietta, Texas. Kind Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Perhaps you may think that I am in-truding, but with your kind permission, I would be more than pleased for you to add one more name to your admirable and interesting circle, which is al-ways full of pleasant and instructive

Dear Mrs. B., you said that Pap's boy was probably the only boy in the Household, but if you care to accept

like some boy company, as he looks rather lonesome away out on the plains, But like myself, he thinks if there were only a few pretty girls around, everything would seem so bright and

Mrs. B. don't you need about two lively boys, like Pap's boy and myself, Just to stir around and when we see an old maid's eyes flashing fire at some fellow, just step up and stick a straw between them—but excuse me. I don't believe any of the Household ever seems in the least disagreeable and that is very charming for all.

Ha! ha! I believe Pap's boy is going to fall in love with Pap's girl as sure as the vine grows around the stump. Perhaps some of the older members will exclaim: "Oh, why don't you keep that chaps out." Ah! ha, my dear friends, if it were not for the chaps, as you may call them, things at your house would not be so bright or animated, for you all know that a the life of a home; he is always playing some of his pranks; into some mischief, teasing the cat or making the dog howl, but mind you, if he has a dog howl, but mind you, if he has a sister to tease, he generally concentrates his time, so as to put in the majority of it just seeing how much he can aggrevate her without making her ot, but I believe this world would be etter if woman was looked on as nan's equal, and not as a hothouse of the dear boy, for he does it all in fun. And as for me, is it not like a boy to take up for a dog?

Ah! I think I see Mrs. B. frowning at so much of my boyish talk, but a boy will be a boy, take him where you with her, but take in a larger scope will. As I do not wish to be too tedious on my first visit I will come to a conclusion by sending my best wishes, and kindest regards, to every member of the Household.

TOM SAWYER II. June 14, 1896.

SWEATER SEEMS SQUELCHED. Abilene, Tex. My Dear Mrs. B.

He that opposeth woman is condemned already, and woe be unto him that she despiseth, for it is written, he that indorseth not woman is of a few years of mortal agony. And one certain man named Sweater had a vision, and the windows of the Household were opened and there appeared the "Guardian Angel," who spake, saying go thou ever the rough places. And ere yet appeared another being, wailing and lamenting for her lost virtues, but they were not. For the "Coming Woman" has invaded the land. And she began to revile and chastise Sweater and spake all manner of evil against him. And she wasted her sweetness on the desert air endeavoring to decoy him from his stronghold. But he yielded not, neither did he afright. Deception has become the order of the It is practiced by all, from earliest infancy to the brink of the river. The most expert are looked upon as supernatural. The legerdemain per-former draws eager humanity from every occupation and of every creed. The little child at its mother's knee is termed cute as it displays deception of a high degree. People never feel so well as when being humbugged. Deceit has become a science. Stay with Stay with your nom de plumes. As Ho Bo led, I will follow suit, but before I make my exit I will say, I am a Texan who has just turned his teens, and am at home in the saddle, and not that hungry-looking, knock-kneed being from the North with toothpick shoes, piccadilly hat, hard-boiled shirt and staked-andridered collar, with every accompani-ment that makes the ideal degenerate man and dishonest politician, as some would have you believe. Your ever-to-SWEATER.

THE PROPER RAISING. A writer in commenting upon the great laws of kindness struck the keyphere in which children habitually live is of much more inmportance in their mental and moral training than any direct instruction that can be imparted to them. Precept, however wise and good, can never impress children like the sight of daily practice by those whom they look up to and love. However careful one may be if they fail to practice deeds of justice, righteous-ness toward all mankind, high and low, the rich and the poor, all of their efforts have been in vain. A parent may demand of the children the strictest of Christian formalities, but if these things be not practiced in their home and everyday vocations they are but empty symbols to deceive and defraud, deceive the parent and and defraud the child of that training to which it is rightfully entitled. Deceit, pomp, splendor, style and hellishness are elements closely allied, and born of ignorance, and never fail to cheat a child of parental care a home of honesty, honor, and we might add, of heaven. How important then it is that hose who have taken those who have taken upon themesleves the grave responsibility of rearing children should learn to set aside all of those things that tend to dwarf, debase and degrade the intellect of their children, and teach them only those higher and ennobling traits of charac-ter that makes the world better by their having lived, and causes all man-kind to bow their heads in reverence and sorrow when life with such a one has been drawn to a close. Children, as a rule, are close observers, and no-tice things that pass around them things that pass around them much more closely than we sometimes think or are willing to believe, hence the importance of imparting that we ow to be free from corrupting influences.-Exchange.

### W. C. T. U. COLUMN

MRS. H. M. PRICE, EDITRESS.

This paper has kindly consented to

give the W. C. T. U. of this city one-half column weekly. By God's help I will try to fill it. We are to have our half-column on the household page and would be glad to have any of its readers write on our subject.
Address all communication to the W. C. T. U. department and oblige THE EDITRESS.

PLEDGE.-I do solemnly promise, God being my helper, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, including wine, beer and cider, and to use all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS. Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets every Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the parlors of the Y. M.

All regular meetings open to visitors. Special invitation for each fourth Friday, the occasion for monthly reports.
R. R. Work.—Regular meeting every Thursday at the noon hour at the Fort Worth and Denver shops.

MRS. ANNIE WALTON, Supt.

Jail Service.—Every Wednesday af-ernoon. MRS. DELANO, Supt. Loyal Temperance Legions.-Meet every Sunday afternoon at the C. P. church and at the Mission church on the South Side

MRS. MATTIE LUSHER, and MRS. GEO. B. LIGON, Supts.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Texas W. C. T. U. will meet in Dollars June 24, 25 and 26. All railroads give reduced rates and a maximum rate of \$5 has been secured all over the state

The White Ribbon says: "Dallas is preparing for the largest convention ever yet held by the union. The mayor is lending a hand and the four Dallas union will see that nothing is left undone to make the convention a success in every way as to welcome and enterboy was probably the only boy in the Household, but if you care to accept for all delegates who will come Go to me, that will increase the number to Dallas and got enthused. Your work Dallas is prepared to care

twe. I also suspect Pap's boy would | during the coming year will be more satisfactory."

> a heavy penalty upon railroad com-panies for the employment of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants.

This is how diminutive dogs are pro-They soon cease to grow entirely. The er two or three generations. What a terrible lesson for drunkards and absinth consumers.—New York World.

cigarettes.

(Note by the editor .- It is not the intention of the Journal in publishing this new department to advocate the principles of temperance, religion or politics, and in agreeing to devote some of its space to the good ladies of the W. C. T. U., feels that it is almost overstepping the ironclad rule never before violated, of allowing nothing of a religious or political nature to appear in its columns. The Journal does not prepare a line of the copy and allows and gives the space at the request of the ladies of the W. C. T. U.)

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lin ing of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the infanma-tion can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by entarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Pollars for

any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE

\$60. San Francisco. Selling dates June 15, 16, 23 and 24. Allows until June 30 to reach destination, with stop-over at pleasure, final limit of sixty days from date of sale.

\$38.85. Buffalo, N. Y. Selling dates July 3 and 4. Limited to July 13 for return. Limit for return will be extended until September 1 on request

to July 18 for return, with privilege of extending return limit to July 31 if de-

\$30.05. St. Paul, Minn. Selling dates August 30 and 31. Limited to September 15 for return, with privilege of extension until Septem-

\$29.40. Richmond, Va. Selling dates June 26 and 27. Limited for return twenty days from date of sale.

J. E. COMER, C. T.

ICE CREAM NOW MADE IN MINUTE. I have an ice cream freezer that will freeze cream perfectly in one minute. As it is such a wonder a crowd will always be around, so any one can make from five to six dollars a day selling cream, and from ten to twenty dollars a day selling freezers, as peo-ple will always buy an article when it is demonstrated that they can make money by so doing. The cream is frozen instantly and is smooth and free from lumps. I have done so well myself and have friends succeeding so well that I felt it my duty to let others know of this opportuity, as I feel con-fident that any person in any locality can make money, as any person can sell cream and the freezer sells itself. J. F. Casey & Co., 1043 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., will mail you complete instructions and will employ you on salary if you can give them your whole

intend to take advantage of the cheap rates which have been named for July 7 to 10, to learn that the "Great Rock Island Route" has made arrangethe privileges of going or returning between Chicago and Buffalo via Lake steamers at a very slight increase of cost over the regular one fare rates. It will make one of the most de-lightful vacation trips possible to tra-verse the entire length of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, visiting the his-torical island of Mackinac and passing through the beautiful St. Clair and De-

St. Louis, Mo., July 22d.

July 27th. J. E. COMER, C. P. & T. A. S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JULY 27th.
For this occasion the M., K. & T. will sell tickets to Chicago at rate of one fare for the round trip. Selling dates July 4th and 5th, limited to July 12th for return.

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

Fort Worth, Tex.

Michigan has passed a law fixing

duced in Paris: Snatched from their mothers' breast when but a few hours old, they are put on an alcoholic diet instead of a lacteal diet. When they reach a certain age, alcohol under different forms constitutes almost the sole diet of the animal. The young dogs do not die, but what is far more important, they do not develop, and appear to be wasting away continually, Lilliputian animal is thus obtained aft-

Alcoholic Liquors Consumed on Shipboard.—The London Star is authority for the statement that the passengers of the Cunard steamers alone annually nsume 344,000 bottles of spirits, about 16,000 bottles of claret, 9,200 bottles of other wines, and 489,344 bottles of ale and porter, as well as over 30,000 pounds tobacco, 63,340 cigars and 56,873 arettes. The Cunard is but one of the several popular lines carrying a large number of ocean passengers. If there is the same proportion of drinking and smoking upon the other lines as upon the Cunard, the aggregate of liquors consumed on shipboard must indeed by very large. There is great peril involved to the traveling public on land by the use of intoxicants, but their use on shipboard is exceptionally hazardous. Many of the disasters at sea, on naval vessels as well as in the passenger service, have been due pri-marily to the use of alcoholic liquors. There should be a vigorous and earnest crusade against the use of intoxicants 4f any who go down to the sea in ships, whether passengers, officers or sailors.-National Temperance Advo-

Sold by Drugists, 75c.

"KATY."

\$36.30. Washington, D. C. Selling dates July 3, 4 and 5. Limited

M., K. & T. Ry.

A DELIGHTFUL VACATION TRIP. It will no doubt interest parties who tional Educational meeting at Buffalo, ments by which its patrons can have

troit rivers. The lake part of the trip will be made on first-class iron steamers of modern construction and fully equipped with all the latest improvements for both safety and comfort; If you will write to the undersigned, he will take pleasure in advising you promptly, giving details of cost and time en route, J. C. McCABE, time en route, J. C. McCABE, G. P. A. Great Rock Island Route, Fort Worth, Texas.

PUPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION

For the above occasion the M., K. & T. railway will sell tickets July 19th, 20th and 21st at rate of one fare for round trip, limited for return to





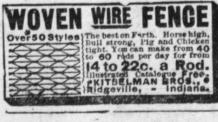


MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., CLINTON, IOWA.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN Is the only Bee Journal published in

the South, and the only bee-keepers school known is taught through its columns by that world-renowned teacher, Mrs. Jennie Atchley. How to raise queens, bees and honey, and how to make bee-keeping a success is taught in the school. Steam bee-hive factory and all bee supplies. Sample journal and catalogue free to any address. Price, \$1.00 a year. The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.





-THE-Painless Dentist.

Crown and Bridge Work A SPECIALTY

Th. Tex.

A. A. GLISSON.

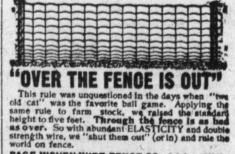
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex corner Fifth and Houston streets.



North ™ East. MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. This is the Short and Quick Line,

HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to

J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass'r Agent, H. C. TOY 'NSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.



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

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells

and Northwestern Railway

Company. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. Effective November 2d, 1895,
Daily Except Sunday.
Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p.
n.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Sunday Only,
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.

W. C. FORBERS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Commercial Nurseries. The. Of Everything in the Orchard, Best Yard, Cemetery and Park. "Remember THE ALAMO." the greatest Southwestern Pear. New Catalogue. Attractive Prices. Write JOHN S. KERR. Successor to A. W. and J. S. Kerr.

### D APRIL, 1880.

e than others do, and, of course, nsity can be educated. By tak-to breed from ewes that were s twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it lower of any flock-master to get imbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for must be a good keeper sires to favor large increases, some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probability most productive of a there should be a large perce nbs to ewes depends, of con on the flock-master him on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they led, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or rse, beyond placing, with the nsent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not ous to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general stem is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters nen have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results A good shepherd is invaluable, ch so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. m find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present part and middle of the present and although agricultural la-oam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the pro-of triplets and even quartettes y educating the propensity it tes developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up. generally imparts the milk-bearction equal to the other, how-The one naturally accon r, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the when they begin to grow big.
rse, a little trough of food should
alarly supplied both to ewes and
y under such circumstances, and ases when ewes have to rear in ngle lambs they should have istance and be adequa nary assistance and be adequately nurtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abundal by having a satisfactory succes-fodder crops, and by making proof slage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

the explanations of various dis-nat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse mistreatment. We may excuse misnade a century ago, but when a
oular author on veterinary praceges that the brain bladder worm
used the disease known as gid or
ess is due to hereditary origin by
young lambs become affected and
o early breeding or natural deneither parent will cause the disrear surprised, to say the least,
and no wonder that shepherds who
never made a study of this matter
be misled at times," says the
ican Sheep Breeder. There are
exceedingly curious things in naAnd that a tapeworm should,
its discharge from the intestine of
in which it has lived for months,
on the grass and the multitude of
ontained in it should somehow get
he stomach of a sheep, either on
ass or the hay made from it, and
these eggs should mature from
the creatures that are found in
y bladders in the brain of the
symptom is giddiness, due to
the
ure on the brain of these bladders,
leed very strange. It is by no
s more so than many other things
happen in the life of an animal,
nust, however, wholly discharge
our minds the belief that any livhing comes into existence without
its, whether it be an animal or a our minds the belief that any livning comes into existence without
its, whether it be an animal or a
and that these changes of a worm
g its life are any more strange and
erful than the changes which
insect undergoes, as from a butis egg into a caterpillar, this into a
a brown thing like a dried, curledaf, and then into the beautiful
ad insect that flits among the flowd insect that flits among the flowed insect that flits among the flow-eeding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which by to lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shep-knowing anything of the cause. This species, which has its home for the its life in the sheep's brain, would its life in the sheep's brain, would t a single year were it not for which, feeding on the sheep from the disease caused by this

somwhat amusing to read in old

ported by the Americius, No. 8 West Son New York, N. T.
J. J. HEMING WELL
Grace's Solo, 37,554
Hamilton, Webbard Hamilton, Webberville, 1
Harry Branch, 32,436—J
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisir
Harry Flagg, 41,585—W
to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile of St. Lainbert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex

The of St. Lainbert, White to W. N. Murph Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver Gray to G. W. McDona Lottie's Tormentor, White to W. N. Murph Moro St. Lambert, 29, ton to W. Boyce, Gregg, D. Ponal's Cactus, 32, llams to T. J. Brown, S. COWS AND HEL Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T. C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188—L. to J. C. Munden, Marshal Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. C. Vaughn, Blooming Groglenny Kilgore, 109,145—Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Leonette's Orange, Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mamie Heneger, 57,788—Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall Prime II., 79,142—Park M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies E. Andrews to H. L. Las.
St. Lambert's Montezue.

St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C. shall. Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. I W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 to W. E. Johnson, Mille Susie Kilgore, 109,146

Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692

Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440

Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Willie Howard, 102,001

Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the wes cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S. china Grove, 42,251—11
son to J. M. Cardwell,
Colonel Harry, 42,001—1
to S. L: Burnap, Austin
Coro Lambert, 37056—
gomery to W. V. Elsell,
Golden Rob, 35,276—S.

Golden Rob, 35,276—S.

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

sey to S. L. Burnap, Ans
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27

to W. A. Northington,
Toumentor F. of Lawn

E Foster to R. W. William

COWS AND HEI

Apple Field 92,241 Anna Field. 93,241-Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892 to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616-to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

to S. L. B.rnap, Austin
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W
E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill
Bonnie Signaldina,
Wright to J. M. Lang,
Calico Landseer, 108,7
kins to S. L. Burnan, Au
Clara, Princess, 97,186—
Laird to W. A. C. Wau
Cream Pat Popis, 109,1
to W. A. Northington,
Dorjava's Oonan, 18 Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. Burn Dora H., 105,283—Par Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Inglesid Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831-

Eva Landseer, \$1.881 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94.059—P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin, Favorite Daisy, 93.831—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv Ferris Signal, 109,385—1 A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199— chett to M. B. Hastain, Golden May, 73,511—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Gill & Gill, Nash.
Indian Squaw, 81,730
P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth.
Joel's Bessle F., 108,864
ton to S. L. Burnap, Au
Joel's Calico, 108,613—F to S. L. Burnap, Austi

Karanina Pogis, 10t precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107.09 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogts, 100
precht to H. H. McBride
Katle Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrvije.
Kitty Scales Pogts, 100
precht to H. H. McBride
Kitty S. H., 62.084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha
Lady Pogts Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride
Laura Clement, 65.381 to H. H. McBride, O'De Laurette Rioter, 109 20 bott to H. H. McBride, Lesle Signal, 105,910— & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,289— to H. H. McBride, O'Da Lucilla, 93.224—W. A. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109.505—H. Ht

Seward, Brenham.
Madame Signal,
Parks to Gill & Gill. Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas Mary Annersly, 94.110—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109.181—1 W. A. Northington, Spa Melrose Marden, 79. Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18 to W. A. Northington, 8 Miss Araby Pogis, 109 18 to W. A. Northington, S. Mittle Gray, 110,023—B.

Mittle Gray, 110,023—B.

J. D. Gray, Terrelt.

Monarch's May, 109,55

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II., 89,222

ris & Hardin to Parks &
Osa T., 64,673—Parks &
& Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93,840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Persian Nora, 107,826—J
W. A. Northington, Spani
Queen Marjoram, 103,650—J
Green May, 66,685—J
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terre
Hardin to Parks & Parks,
Sadie Gienn III., 105,921—
ris & Hardin to Parks & ris & Hardin to Parks & Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Poets, 109.206—
Drocht to H. H. McBride, O'
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W
der to E. P. Bomar, Gaineau
The Young Widow, 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Do.
Tommie Montgomery, 108.54
G. Burrs to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth,
Tormentar's Pride, 44.730
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gaineau
Vic Scales Poets, 109.208—
pracht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105.216—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nis.

Midow's Little
Abhott to H. H.
Ysleta Poris II.
to W. A. Northin
Zingara Pogis,
to E. P. Bomar,
Zula Landseer,
E. P. Bomar,

#### PERSONAL.

Jot J. Smyth of Itasca was here Mon-

Claude Flores of Belle Plain was visitor here last week. N. Givens Lane of Childress, one of the owners of the "Scab 8" herd, was

W. D. Jordon of Quanah, United States quarantine officer, came in Wednesday evening and returned home

W. T. Way, San Antonio, representa-tive of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company, passed through Fort Worth en route south Monday night.

A. P. Bush, Jr., the assiciation president, is in the city from a visit to his ranch at Colorado City- Says a fairly good rain has fallen and grass is now

B. Holleran, a well known Tarrant county stockman was in town last Saturday. He says the recent rains did not amount to much and more is

B. J. Williams of Dawson, Navarro county, has an advertisement on page 4, in which he offers a good trade to some one on 500 head of good horse stock. Look it up and write him. Dr. Joseph McCracken of Mineral

Wells was in Fort Worth Tuesday. The doctor says crops in Palo Pinto and Parker counties are needing rain now very much and unless something happens soon a failure is unavoidable.

Uncle Bill Hunter of this city is in Southern Texas for his health. Inci-dentally Uncle Bill will manage to mix up a little business with his search for health, since he's never too delicate to always advise with his many customers on any business.

Ed Farmer was in from Aledo Wednesday. He recently shipped ten cars of beeves to the Chicago market, which weighed 1132, 1145 and 1310 pounds, and brought \$3.50, \$3.65 and \$3.55. Considering the unusually hard markets, these cattle did very well. But Mr. Farmer is always on top in flesh, weight and prices—then, too, he's lucky.

In this issue appears the advertise-ment of the school of Prof. W. B.See-ley on North Flores street, San Antonio, and those who have boys to educate could not find a school where more through discipline is enforced, and where the different branches are taught to a higher degree of perfec-

Ben A. Bywaters of Paris was here Wednesday: He handles a good many cattle each year, and is largely inter ested in live stock and land in different portions of the state. He reports Lamar county as dry. Mr. Bywaters went to Wichita Falls Thursday to look after his farming interests in that sec-

A. B. Robertson, of Colorado City, one of the most extensive cowmen of west Texas, was here Tuesday on his way to Dallas. He says a fairly good fain recently visited his section, and that grass is now six inches high and perfectly green. He thinks that stock water may soon become a little scarce unless additional rains come, but is not

D. P. Gay of Ballinger came in Saturday. Says the late rain in his section was not sufficient to do much good and unless more rain comes soon, crops will be a failure and cotton will suffer. Mr. Gay goes to the territory soon to begin shipping. He has a good string of cattle there which will be fat and ready for market by the first.

John W. Gibson and James Parkinson of Waggoner, I. T., came in Sunday. They report lots of water and grass in the territory and say cattle are beginning to move even now. They are considerably discouraged at the outlook and naturally wish the market was better. However, they have nopes of an improvement some time and when it comes they will be on hand to get some of the benefits.

James L. Harris (Sycamore Jim). traveling representative of the Chicago Union Stock yards, and one of the best known men interested in the live stock business, left this week for a three months' business trip through Wyo-ming, Montana, Utah and other North-Western states and territories. Jim actually seemed sorry at leaving Texas for such a long time and the feeling is eciprocated and returned by his legion of warm friends in Texas, who wish

Jere W. Barbee of the Cotton Belt, met with a very painful accident a few nights since. In attempting to close a window he ran his hand through the glass and received very severe and dangerous cuts from the glass. Some fears were at first entertained that he would be overcome from loss of blood. but the prompt attention of physicians soon stopped the flow of blood. The up and dressed, and at last accounts



"New Woman" will be a stronger woman than the old fresh air and the right exercise will do much for her. Fresh air is a great restorative, exercise a great nerve tonic a woman be in condition to take it. A healthy woman can avoid disease. She can avoid the seemingly almost inevitable "weakness" of her sex if she pursues the proper hygienic methods. The same methods will not cure her if she be already sick.

Taken under medical direction, in connection with the right medicine, they will help effect a cure. No women who suffers at all from so-called "female weakness" should attempt athletics of any sort. She should first put herself into possession of strong and hearty health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After she is thoroughly well, exercise and diversion will help to keep her well. The cure should come first. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed and recommended for only the one thing. It acts directly upon one set of organs. No matter what is the matter with them, it will cure it. It will not cure anything else. It is a wholesome tonic, an invigorating nervine, or nerve-food as well as a healing medicine, and thousands of perfectly well women have found that by taking it regularly during the period of pregnancy, the danger and pain of par-turition were much lessened, and in

many cases, almost entirely obviated. In every American household, there should be a copy of Dr. Plerce's great work, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 pages, illustrated. One copy free to any address on receipt of 21 one cent stamps to pay for mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Everybody's Friend Jere was resting and doing nicely.

N. T. Wilson, manager and buyer in Texas for the Western Union Beef comapny, the well known "7 D" outfit was here Wednesday, from the "T X" ranch of his company on the Pecos. Says it has rained in spots over most all the Western country, yet it is dry and much more rain is needed. Mr. Wilson says their Kimble county ranch is also dry, and a similar state of affairs exists on the Bailey county ranch. His company have about 12,000 cattle on the trail to their Montana ranch. Mr. Wilson went to San Antonio Wednesday night.

Dodge Mason, the well known banker and cowman of Kemp, was here Saturday night with his family, en route to Mineral Wells, where Mr. Mason will leave his family for several weeks. He returned Sunday and went out to the Territory, where he has 9000 out to the Territory, where he has 3000 cattle on pasture. Says his cattle are fattening right along and many will now do for the market. Dodge don't go to the Territory with his cattle as a usual thing, but couldn't afford to take prevailing prices for his cattle in the spring and has them up there now trying to get out and he will ow trying to get out, and he will -doubtless.

Uncle Henry Martin, of Comanche, Uncie Henry Martin, of Comanche, who has been in Texas and the cow business for nearly always, was in with a load of steers, trying the Fort Worth market, Wednesday. He just brought up one load as an experiment, and because these particular steers had a bad habit of breaking into his feed, hence he wanted to get rid of them. Uncle Henry believes that a good market will some day be built up for Texas right here in Fort Worth, and he will lend the enterprise his encouragewill lend the enterprise his encouragement. He is one of the most extensive dealers and feeders in the state, and is ever welcome to the live stock center.

Colonel J. L. Pennigton, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, has just returned from a business trip to Pur-cell, I. T., and other points along the road. He says that he made inquiries at every station where he stopped about the condition of the crops and live stock, Wheat is far better than at first supposed. Farmers are threshing their wheat, and it averages from 16 to 24 bushels per acre or a general average of twenty bushels per acre. W. E. Washington & Bro. of Marietta, I. T., are threshing their 1300 acres of wheat and so far it has showed an average of twenty bushels per acre. Corn is doing well in some places and in others is badly damaged by the dry spell. All is badly damaged by the dry spell. All the farmers claim that they will have about half a corn crop at least. The cotton promises to be fine if no disaster befalls it withOin the next sixty days. The yield will be larger than ever and the acreage is also greater than last year by at least 20 per cent than last year by at least 20 per cent. Everyone is feeling encouarged and the merchants are commencing to stock up in view of an active fall trade. The cattle on the grazing lands are holding their own remarkably well-The prevailing low prices on the markets is holding hundreds of head back at presnet. It is the intention of own-ers in view of a good cotton crop to hold their stock and sell it as feeders this fall. The cattle in the Osage country are gaining fiesh faster than they have for a number of years on account of the splendid growth of grass. The crop of politicians is the largest ever known by the oldest inhabitants. They are all "bred in the bone" Democrats, but propose, at this election, to lay down on the party, as the majority are for a gold standard and pros-

A SIMILARITY OF NAME.

Causes Wilson and Ware to Need Introductions. Col James A. Wilson, general agent of the Chicago and Alton road, spent last week in the south, principally around San Antonio. The colonel reports a good business for his road and some rain has fallen down there and things generally are looking some little better. During the absence of the colonel some miscreant placed an advertisement of a hair and moustache dye in his office, endorsed as being recommended by him. This was a very mean trick and totally uncalled for, as the colonel never uses any of the stuff, hence cannot say anything regarding its efficacy; he knows nothing kind of hair dye except the well-known "W. W. W." brand. Another very mean joke perpetuated on Col. Wilson was that of some one sending to Col. John Nesbitt a maked copy of a local paper in which the statement was made that a certain James Wilson had been fined for vagrancy. There may be more than one James Wilson here, and doubtless is, since some one of that name has been in police court, for of course, it was not Col. James Augustus Wilson. The Journal sincerely hopes that no one will connect the well-known representative of the Al-ton with any one who is similarly nam-ed and who advocates the use of hair dye or appears in police court on a

vagrancy charge. But our good friend Col. Wilson is not the only one among the livestock agents here to suffer from the fact that there's another fellow wearing a similar cognomen, as the following from the Gazette of the 15th will show:

"I wish you would do me a kindness," said Charles L. Ware to the Gazette man vesterday. "All right, what can I do for you?" asked the Gazette man.

"Please let the public know that Charlie Ware, general livestock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver—the only great railway in the United States, is not the Charlie Ware who is accused of stealing old man Brown's harness, over on the South Side." "But is it not a fact that you have just moved into that neighborhood?

asked the Gazette man.
"Yes; and I acknowledge appearances are against me, and I also needed the harness, but I didn't get 'em. I will tell you confidentially that so far as I am concerned. I don't care for the suspicion that may haunt some of my friends that I really got the harness, but for the sake of others I believe it is best to straighten the matter up." So, the Gazette takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the fact that the Charlie Ware who is the fact that the Charlie Ware who is accused of stealing old man Brown's harness is not big-hearted Charlie of the Denver. If Charlie had the harness he would 'fess up.

Of course, Charlie didn't steal any harness, but its quite true that he has

just completed and moved into a new house in the heighborhood of old man Brown's stable, from where the harness disappeared; it is also equally ness disappeared; it is also equally true that Charlie has invested in a fine new phaeton and horse, but his harness is new and old man Brown says his was somewhat worn. This clears Charlie, if evidence be required at all.

WANTED. A lady of successful experience desires a position as teacher in a pri-vate family or school. Teaches the English branches and election, Latest and most improved methods. Terms reasonable, references exchanged. Address Lock Box 46, Seymour, Tex

MINERAL WELLS TEXAS Rapidly becoming the greatest water-ing place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford. Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Tex., for Mineral Wells. For further particulars address W. C. FORBESS, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Weatherford Texas

#### NEWS AND NOTES.

Rain fell in Hill county on the 10th. On the 10th a good rain fell at Ab-

Over half an inch of rain fell over Twenty-one cars of beef cattle were shipped from Hutto recently by Pflu-

Wroe & Holman. Crops in Grayson county about South Mayd were considerably damaged by a severe storm on the 11th.

A good shower fell at Thorndale on the 10th and was badly needed, and while more is needed, that was of much

A fine rain fell at Thackerville, I T., on the 10th, which was much needed, as corn had been cut off about onethird by the drouth. On the 12th Eastland county was visite by a good rain. Corn is still doing well and cotton is fine, having had

favorable weather to cultivate. The Central Texas Poultry and Pet stock association held a meeting re cently in Waco and discussed the mat-ter of holding an extensive poultry show in Waco this fall, and it is probable that the exhibition will material-

A western ranch owner having quite a string of horses to sell wrote a friend in Washington and asked if there was a chance to sell them at good advantage in the District. His friend's answer was as follows: "The people of Washington ride bicycles. The street cars are run by electricity, and the government is run by jackasses. No demand for horseflesh."

Taylor, Tex., June 11.—Schuyler Lew-is, Tom Barker and Emzy Barker, a trio of the best cattle ropers in this section of the country, are arranging for a grand cattle roping contest, a big, free barbecue and Fourth of July big, free barbecue and routen of suly celebration to take place at the Taylor fair grounds on July 4, 1896. Fifteen head of fat cattle, sheep and hogs will be barbecued for the occasion, which will prove a veritable feast for aspirants to office and all others who may attend. Twenty or thirty of the wild-est steers to be found in the state will be provided and expert cattle ropers from all parts of Texas and elsewhere will be invited to participate for the handsome purses and premiums offered by the business men of Taylor. In addition to the big free barbecue and cattle roping contests there will be horse races, bicycle races, foot races, baseball games and a diversity of other amusements and a large gathering is anticipated. A freavy shower of rain accompanied with strong winds of short duration, however, fell in this received late tyesterday, evening, but by the business men of Taylor. In ad section late 'yesterday evening, but not in sufficient volume to do the growing crops much good.

UTAH-THE 45th STATE.
The territory of Utah entered the Union of states on January 4, 1896 with a population of about 200,000 peo ple and a climate unsurpassed in the wide world. It is richer in agricultural resources than any other state. It has within its borders nearly all of the known minerals and metals—gold, silver, copper, fron, tin, etc., in abundant quantities. It has, best of all, a health-giving climate, always temper-ate in summer and winter. It has hot sulphur springs and is in fact, one large sanitarium. Utah is the ideal place to build a home in which to spend the balance of your days, surguarantee all the necessities and mos of the comforts of life. There are millions of such homes now awafting settlement. Send to F. A. Wadleigh,
Salt Lake City, for copies of Utah
pamphlets. It will pay you to post
yourself on the merits of the new
state, which has been aptly termed
"The Promised Land."

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The international and Great Northline between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed water and rest in

transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,

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

A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the california cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold direc-tions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like my-self, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail samples of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CRIPPLE

With the opening of spring the activity in Cripple Creek and other min-ing camps of Colorado increases and prospectors are now getting down to work uninterrupted by unfavorable climatic conditions. The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway is the great short line from Texas to the gold fields. of Colorado with many hours shorter time and grandeur of scenery. Low round trip rates will soon be announced limitation of October 31st, 1896 Write for them to

D. B. KEELER, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.
E. A. HIRSHFIELD,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

On and after June 1st, excursion lick east will be on sale from all stations on the Texas and Pacific railway, limited for return to October 31.

GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

FOR TRADE. One 32-inch separator, one Osborne binder in good working condition, near Shreveport. La.: also twenty-five high grade Jersey cows, good milkers, in Coleman county. Will trade any or all for young mules. Address C. C. HERNDON,

Shreveport, La. ALL ABOARD FOR COLORADO Via the "Katy." For summer tourist rates and other information call on J. E. COMER, C. P. A.

# Land, Ranches Cheap.

Among the large tracts of land that we are offering at less than half their value, we desire to especially mention:

The "Rocking Chair" pasture, containing 300,000 acres, in Collingsworth county, one-half of which is held in fee simple, the other half by lease. The best watered, grassed and sheltered; in short the best land and best ranch in the Panhandle. The patented land must be sold in a body, price \$1 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance one, two three and four years at 6 per cent.

Three hundred thousand acres in solid body in Nueces county, fronting on Corpus Christi bay, and near the city of Corpus Christi; rich black waxy soil. Will be sold in bodies of not less than 25,000 acres. This land is worth \$10 an acre, but will be sold at \$4, and on easy

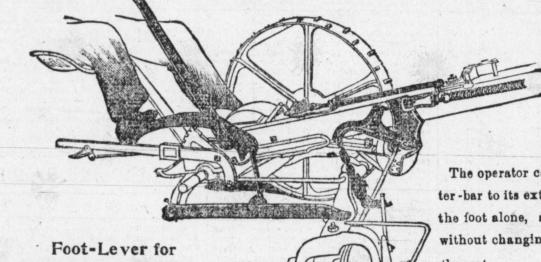
The Putnam ranch, located in Hood and Erath counties, 29,000 acres in a solid body. Good agricultural and grazing land, worth \$5, but will be sold at \$2.50 on easy terms, but must be sold in a body.

Those wishing to buy or sell large tracts of Texas and, stock ranches, etc., should correspond with or call on us.

> GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Scott-Harrold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

### THE STANDARD FOOT-LEVER,

Used on 5 Feet and 6 Feet Machines,



Lifting Cutter-Bar. Showing the bar lifted from the ground and held by the foot, as in turning a cor-

The Foot and Hand Levers can be used in connection with each other, or independent

The operator can raise the cut ter-bar to its extreme height with the foot alone, and do it easily, without changing his position or

It is raised to its extreme heigh as easily as it is raised the fo two inches from the ground. does not grow heavier the high

FACTS KNOCK OUT PREJUDICE

Now and then a man will get a notion that he knows a thing is not so, because he does not know it is so, and is not therefore willing to be shown he is wrong. One of our men was at Columbus, Texas, with a six foot Standard Mower. Having set it up he was explaining its construction, stating forcibly that they required no more team, and were therefore more economical than the narrow machines. Several farmers in the crowd, of course, knew that it would be impossible for a machine cutting six feet to need no more power to drive it than required in the same grass for an ordinary four-foot machine.

The result was the crowd went out in a field of heavy grass, and with a very small pair of mules hitched

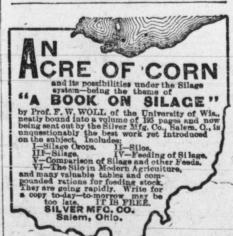
to a Standard six-foot Mower cut two acres in one hour, which, the grass being very thick, was equal to four In this short time the prejudice of years was removed, and facts established that no amount of fluent

EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas. A Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue Will Be Sent on Application.

A. L. MATLOCK, S. H. COWAN I. H. BURNEY. For HOGS, POULTRY, and all fence purposes.

Thousands of Miles in Use.

lways gives satisfaction. Sold by dealers. Freight paid. Take no other. Catalogue free.



WHAT IS YOUR BOY WORTH! An education? Then send him to the San Antonio Academy. There is no better school in the South. Eleventh year begins September 21. Our cata-

ogue is worth reading. W. A. SEELEY. A. M., Ph. D., Principal, San Antonio,



The above manufacturer, known and appreciated in Texas and Mexico for the manufacture of the best goods in his line of general cooperage in the Southwest. Call on or address GEO MANDRY

214 Austin, corner Hays street, San Antonio, Tex.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

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.,

DR. FRANK GRAY,

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

## SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

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

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



TO THE STOCKMEN OR USERS OF GOOD SADDLES.

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

We manufacture and turn out same styles you are accustomed to only better. The saddles will adjust to a horse hack case to rider and to horse. ter. The saddles will adjust to a horse's back, easy to rider and to horse, strength equal to any heavy stock work and sold under a guarantee. The saddles are approved by the trade. First premium at Dallas Fair was awarded by the judges on a Flexible. The demand is good, we want it better. Don't hesitate to investigate before buying, as we have a saddle that will please you and wear for years.

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

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

PADGITT BROS.

Dallas, Tex.

#### MARKETS.

#### FORT WORTH MARKET.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 18.-The folowing quotations are furnished from today's market by the Fort Worth Union stock vards:

Hogs, carload lots .....\$2.30@2.65 Medium fat cows..... 2.00@2.10 

Fort Worth, Tex., June 15, 1896. Editor Journal.

In our last weekly market letter we advised shippers to send forward any hogs ready for market, as we believed there would be a slight advance. The market did advance some 15 cents over the previous week's quotations, and ruled firm for several days. The close of the week, however, showed prices barely steady and indications pointing to lower figures. There will be an active demand here for hogs for some time to come; and our advice is to forward, although we do not look for any marked advance. There is now an active demand in this market for all classes of cattle. We can use twenty cars per day of light cattle for the next ten days or two weeks, and shall be glad to have your consign-ments. As heretofore advised, we now have located at these yards a number of buyers for packing houses in the North, which insures active competition on bids.

During the past week a comparison of sales in split shipments shows this market netted the shipper 10 cents per hundred more than other markets. Good choice beef steers sold here as high as \$3.10. We are now prepared to make liberal loans to shippers, and solicit correspondence. It is no trouble to answer letters or questions, and we trust you will give us an opportunity

o do so. The following are some of the "Standard" representative sales made during the last week: Hogs. 0......220 ......190

> .....1280 irs very truly STANDARD COMMISSION CO. DALLAS MARKET.

allas, Tex., June 17.-The following rket report is furnished from A. C. omas' stock yards: ktra to choice fat steers .. \$ 2.50@ 2.85 air to choice fat steers.... 2.25@ 2.40 Common to fair steers.... '1.90@ 2.20 Extra choice fat cows.... 2.20@ 2.50
Fair to good fat cows..... 1.90@ 2.10
Common to fair cows..... 1.90@ 2.10 Common to fair cows......1.20@ 1.50

Common to fair yeal....... 3.50
Extra choice for yeal....... 2 986 Extra choice fat yearling... 2.10@ 2.30 Fair to good yearlings..... 1.90@ 2.00 Common to fair yearlings... 1.60@ 1.80 Choice milch cows,per head 20.00@30.00 Choice springers, per head. 15.00@17.50 weighing 225 to 300, car-

ing 85 to 110 pounds..... 2.50 Choice fat muttons, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds.. 2.25 Common to fair muttons... 1.00@ 2.00 All good fat stock scarce and find

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER. Chicago, June 16. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm

Journal: The past week's market in the main was more agreeable to the selling side, and so far this week has been on the improve in the cattle branch of the business. While the advance from last week's closing value is narrow, the undertone of the market has been stronger throughout, demand from the shippers and exporters ruling firmer and ocal concerns buying more freely. Good to choice grades of beef shipping steers to 15c higher than one week ago, those most in favor with the buyers being choice 1350 to 1400 pound steers or fancy 950 pound yearlings. Heavy cattle are selling better, but the big ones are not much wanted where the handier weights can be secured. Most of the good to choice beef cattle are selling at a range of \$3.80@4.10; all selling above \$4.20 having claim to special quality. These prices stand \$1.50 lower than one year ago, when best 1500 pound steers were selling around \$5.75. Feeders are selling a little higher, but both supply and demand are very light. Fat cows and helfers show a net advance of 15c to 25c from the values of one week ago, but canning grades have improved but little and the thin to fair grassy cows are yet hard to seil. Veal calves are a little higher, the best selling around \$5.10. Supplies from Texas have been liberal enough at all times to hold values down close to late values of ten days ago. Very few fed Texans have been marketed above \$3.75, and all grass cattle reaching \$3.00 were of very choice quality, the bulk of grassers selling at \$2.60@ 2.90, and most fed steers at \$3.25@3.65. receipts of Texans last week about 9000. The selling side of the market is a little encouraged by the turn of affairs this week, but the movement is not yet reliable enough to warant taking risk in discounting prices for a future advance. Supplies of hogs and sheep are evidently large yet, and present prices for beef can not considered low in comparison with current prices for other meats. Careful buying and a steady movement at present prices seems advisable as there is little probability of any radical change from current values for the near future. Extra beeves 1200@1450 near future. Extra beeves 1200@1469 pounds, \$4.25@4.35; choice to prime steers, 1400@1700 pounds, \$3.90@4.20; fair to good 1200@1500 pounds, \$3.75@4.16; common to medium, 900 to 1350.

pounds, \$3.30@3.65; bulls, poor to extra, \$1.85@3.20; feeders, 900 to 1100 pounds, \$3.40@3.80; stockers, 500@900 pounds, \$2.60@3.35; cows and heifers, choice to extra, \$3.00@3.75; common canning to good beef cows, \$1.50@2.80; yeal calves, common to choice, \$3.25@ 5.10; grass Texas steers, \$2.40@3.10; fed Texans, \$3.00@3.80.

Values in the hog market again fell very close to the lowest level of the season. A run of about 20,000 larger than the total for the previous week, and 39,000 more than for the same week last year, has kept the market in a glutted condition during a greater part of the week, and since Wednesday nearly 100,000 were marketed (up to Saturday) within 5c to 10c of last week's lowest range. Yesterday we had about 42,000 on the market, and prices

ruled about 5c lower, and today we regained this decline on light receipts. Sows and rough lots are still discrimi-nated against and should be avoided in making up shipments unless they can be bought at a discount of 50 cents per hundred weight. Speculative markets have taken several upward spurts and show some net gain in values for the week, but excessive receipts have counter-balanced any stimulating effect from that cause. We still believe a reaction from the pres-ent low scale is about due, but recovery must be slow and gradual, as there is no indication of a short supply. Choice to fancy heavy shipping hogs seling \$3.15@3.25; fair to choice heavy packing, \$3.05@3.20; rough lots, \$2.75@3.00; good mixed and medium, \$3.10@ 3.25; selected medium barrows, \$3.25@ 3.35; assorted light, 180 down to 140 pounds, \$3.40@3.45; common to choice light mixed, \$3.10@3.40; stags, skips

and poor pigs, \$1.65@3.00.

The whole situation regarding hogs and provisions has changed so much during the past few years, the economy practiced among the people so general, and all meats, grain and other feeds so low in price, together with the lack of speculation, go to prevent much permanent recovery and mainten-ance of the markets. On the other hand, we have record-breaking prices, Mr. McFadden's ranch lying on both policies will be placed before the peo-ple, when the thinking classes will realize that this country is still in ex-istence and second to no other nation in resources and recuperative powers.
With a falling off of about 6000 head of sheep compared with the arrivals of the previous week, the general tone of

this branch of the business was weak-er and prices on choice grades of sheep and lambs dropped fully 25c, while the lower grades of sheep and common lambs are 50c to 75c lower.

There has been a greater proportion of common and medium native sheep than at any other time this season, and they have suffered badly, showing the full decline. Texans have continued rather moderate supply and held within 15 to 20c of last week's prices. A string of nearly 3500 averaging 84 pounds, selling recently at \$3.40. Good spring lambs have sold readily all week, with best grades around \$6.00; bulk of good to choice \$5.0005.65. bulk of good to choice, \$5.00@5.65; fair lots around \$4.50, but common thin

lots slowly at \$2.50 to \$3.75. Choice to prime native wethers, \$5.75 @4.00; fair to prime westerners, \$3.50@ 3.90; fair to choice feeders, nominally, \$2.25@2.80; medium to choice mixed natives, \$2.90@3.70; fair to choice Texas muttons, \$2.85@3.40; native and Texas culls, \$2.00@2,50; choice to prime year-\$4.00@4.40; common to fair lambs, \$3.75@4.10; good to prime lambs, \$4.25@5.00; good to prime spring lambs, \$4.75@6.10. JEROME.

Chicago Livestock. steady with a rather good demand for get ripe in August, September or Ocbest; others sold slowly. Common to choice dressed beef and shipping steers \$3.50@4.30; bulk, \$3.85@4.50; export cat-tle, \$4@4.25; good cows and heifers, over fifty years. In 1892 nearly all the steady. Texas cattle were in fair demand at a decline of about 15c from last week's prices. Hogs—Good demand at an advance

of 5@10c. Common to choice lots averaging 250 pounds, \$2.35@3.35; lightweights, \$3.25@3.60; pigs, \$2.85@3.50. Sheep-Good demand for desirable but common kinds continued to sell badly. Common to extra ratives, \$2@4.25; bulk, \$2.50@8.90; Texas sheep sold \$2@3.40; the better lots selling satisfactorily. Yearlings, \$4@5 for good to choice; shipping lambs, \$5@6.50; the best ruling the higher. Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 14,000.

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, June 17.-Cattle-Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 2,200. Best grades steady, others slow. Texas steers, \$2.50@3.50; Texas cows, \$1.75@ beef steers, \$3@4.05; native cows, \$1.75@3.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@ 75; bulls, \$1.25@2.90. Hogs—Reccipts, 13,100; shipments, 1,000. Market strong, 5c higher. Bulk of sales, \$3.05@3.15; heavies, \$2.50@3.10;

packers and mixed, \$3@3.20; lights, \$3.05 @3.22 1-2; pigs, \$3.05@3.22 1-2. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 8,-000. Market steady; lambs, \$2.50@5;

Chicago Grain. Chicago, June 17 .- Bad crop reports and the probable action of the St. Louis convention were both influential factors in wheat today, the price for July advancing 1 3-4c over yesterday's final figures. The range for the session was 1 3-8@1 1-2c. The market opened firm and continued on the advance all the forenoon with one short interval of ex-Chief influences were the reports of the very bad outlook for the crops in Indiana, declining condition of spring wheat in the northwest and heavy clearances of wheat and flour from the seaboard. The weak feature of the day's news was the heaviness in the northwestern receipts. July open-ed 1-8@1-4c higher at 57 1-2c and after selling momentarily at 57 1-2c and after selling momentarily at 57 1-4c, stood irregularly to 58 1-4c and reacted on realizing to 58 5-8c. On the last five minutes of the session those who sold calls got thoroughly alarmed at the persistent firmness of the market and the price jumped to 58 3-4c on July and 59 8-4c on September, and those were the current prices when the closing bell

Corn ruled strong all day, although the advance was but trifling. Oats were in sympathy mainly with

wheat. Provisions were quiet with moderate demand, closing tame. July pork closed 5c; July lard, 5c; July ribs, 5c Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 30; corn, 375; oats, 325 cars. Hogs, 29,000

Kansas City Grain. Kansas City, Mo., June 17.—Wheat— Firm. No. 2 hard, 48c; No. 3, 38@43c; No. 2 red, 54c; No. 3, 50@52c; No. 2 red, 54c; No. 3, 50@52c; No. 2 50 1-2c; No. ? 46@48c. Corn—Higher. No. 2 mixed, 22 1-2@ 23c: No. 2 white, 23 3-4c. Oats-Firm. No. 2 mixed, 15@16c; No. 2 white, 18@18 3-4c. Rye-Lower. No. 2, 80c. Hay-Steady: unchanged.

Butter-Steady. Creamery, 12@13c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Firm. Strictly fresh, 7 1-2c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000; corn, 10,400; ats, 2,000.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, June 17. — Wheat — Spot steady; futures steady, 1-4@1-2d higher. Corn—Steady; American mixed, new, 3s 4d. Futures steady, 1-4d higher Flour-Steady; fair demand.

JAMES A. M'FADDEN. The subect of this sketch was born in Jefferson county in 1840 on the ranch in Jefferson county in 1840 on the ranch of his father, William McFadden, and there he lived for eighteen years, becoming at that age an experienced, practical cattleman. At 18 years of age he moved to Refugio county, where he began in the cattle business for himself, with a herd of less than 200 head, and from this start James McFadden now has three ranches, on which he runs over 16,000 head of well graded stock cattle, and several hungers.

graded stock catitle, and several hundred horses. In 1881 Mr. McFadden left the ranch and removed to the town of Victoria, where he now lives. From here he can personally superintend and manage his large and growing interests, in which he has been so successful. His three brands, "M 6," "N 6" and "Z" are well known as among the best cattle in



Southern Texas, and as he is a pro-

hand, we have record-breaking prices, the adjournment of congress, which ought to help all lines of business, the damage that is always liable to the Guadalupe and San Antonio rivers, and just where they join before emptying in the general liquidation which is liable to occur at any time during the Guadalupe and San Antonio rivers, and just where they join before emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, is said to be not only one of the prettiest, but also one of the best located ranch. let-up in the general liquidation which is liable to occur at any time during the summer. The convention will soon be over and the financial and tariff where, with his wife, son and two daughters, is one of the happiest, most congenial and most hospitable homes of Great Texas.

> SPOONS FREE TO ALL I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to any one sending her ten two-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$12 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a houserold necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook in the back. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly, JEANNETTE S.

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

PEACH CULTURE. "About all I can say will be from my own experience, as my reading on that subject has been of very little benefit. The first thing is to select land suitable for growing first-class peaches. High knob land that lies in narrow flats or tolerably wide ridges that are not very stony is best, when it has been cleared long enough to get all the new or wild quality out of it, say fifteen years. Chicago, June 17 .- Cattle, prices were | Fresher land will do for peaches that tober, but all kinds are more liable to rot on fresh land than on old. My peaches in our county rotted. We had one orchard in good condition on fresh land that all rotted, while on the old land they were as sound as I ever say them," said T. J. Martin, before the Kentucky Horticultural Society. "The next thing is to have good trees, carefully planted and well cultivated. Too much stress cannot be put on cultivation, as there is just where most people make failures. I grow corn my young orchard as long as it will grow fodder; I use fertilizer in the hill After the trees get too large for corn, I use disc harrow both ways once a year, about the 1st of June. But it

> packed from rain. All weeds, briars and bushes should be kept down by cultivation. The next thing is a good rotation of varieties beginning to ripen the middle of June and ending the middle of October, but don't get too many very early ones. I would advise also to go slow on Crawfords and all their relations-not that they don't sell well, but they don't bear enough to pay. I would rather take a peach that was not so fine that would bear an abundant crop than one that would bear a few very fine ones. I have been growing fruit for profit for more than twenty years and have kept some shy bearers all the time, but they have not been profitable. Had I known at the beginning just what I know now, I would have been

> would be still better if the ground could be stirred as often as it gets

better off than I am at present. "I said in the beginning that good were necessary to success-trees with healthy roots and tops one year old from the bud. How to get them: Plant the seed in good ground in rows about four feet apart by about four to six feet in the row; cultivate them well when they come up and bud them in September.. The seed should be planted in the fall. Get the buds from trees that you know to be true to name or that bear the kind of fruit you want, as names do not count for much any more. Nurserymen have things so mixed that it is very uncertain about names, especially the older sorts, which are real standbys. A great many of the new varieties are the old ones under new names.

'As to pruning, I expect I will differ from all of you. I prune very little. On real fresh land shortening in is all right, but on our old worn-out land it is sure to injure the trees. I have tried it ofen, and have seen it done by my friends. I cut all the deadwood out and sometimes will cut back a leader that is running too high but do not go over and cut back, as Downing recom-

Selling the fruit is the next important thing. For Louivsille market I put them up in bushel baskets, and I do not put small specked, wilted ones in the middle and fine, large ones on bottom and ton, as some do. My reason is, in the first place it does not pay; and you may fool the people for awhile, but you mill soon run out of customers. Secondly, it is not honest, and I am going to try to make an honest living. For shipping farther from home I use peck boxes, two or four nailed together. I like four better than two, as they make a square package, and rallroad men handle them better. They stack away in the cars on hard ends, and the fruit is not bruised by the weight of the other packages. I try to put up the fruit in the packages honestly, placing it solid, with no rotten ones in the center, but you often have to put in some small ones to make it fill out right. I also place the red sides to the cracks to make them look attractive"

Honey costs nothing, and is a valu-

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, J. F. Butz, salesman, where the same care will be given consignments as has characterized the Chicago house. Consign your hogs and cattle to the Standard Commission company at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin, Manager.



The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texass and the indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will en-deavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us. STANDARD LIVESTOCK

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

RAILWAY

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

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

TRINIDAD,

**PUEBLO** And the Great Wichita, Red River,

and Pease River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing

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

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

DOCTOR J. ALLEN,

M. R. C. V. S. Veterinary Surgeon. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Office-Marlow Bros., Stable, Corner Rusk and Fourth Sts.

A.C. THOMAS Commission Dealer IN LIVE STOCK.

Liberal advancements made and prompt attention given to all stock con-signed to me. Correspondence solicited, Market Report Free. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, Dallas, Texas.

small outlay in care and the expense of the first introduction. There is no reason why every farmer should not Strong colonies of bees sometimes become suddenly depleted in number with not enough left to keep up suffint warmth to hatch the eggs.

is because no young bees have been hatched, and the old ones, superannuated, left the hive on warm days in search of food and were not able to return. If plenty of provision had been given them, they would have managed their business all right. The life of a bee in the busy season is

very brief. It is conceded that during the honey flow they do not live more than six or eight weeks; they live long-er when confined to the hive during winter. When spring comes they are at the goal of their existence, and unless substituted by young bees the hive must inevitably perish. To feed the bees, place syrup over the cluster, or sugar, if the weather is cold; place oil cloth over the cluster, in which are a few small holes around which the feed is placed. The bees will soon find it and carry it down. Keep up the sup-

ply, and see that the holes are open.

Colonies of bees which are strong begin breeding this month, and their stores will be consumed rapidly. The apiarist should ascertain at his earliest convenience the state of each of his colonies, that none may lack a sufficiency of stores at this critical season. Young bees are all important now to keep up the warmth of the hive, and the old ones are daily disappearing. It is an idle practice for beekeepers to feed swarms during a honey flow in

order to forward storing. When the sweets can be obtained from the flowers it is useless to try to "feed" the bees in any other way. They prefer Flora's fresh nectar, and will gather and store it in the combs, entirely ignoring all ther food which can be placed before them.

HINTS FOR APIARY. There are about 5,000 bees in a pound. A gallon of honey weighs about eleven or twelve pounds, according to its den-There is more profit with less labor

in 300 hives of bees than in 160 acres of land, but you should know what to o and do it in time. Comb honey seldom granulates if kept in a uniform temperature that is not too cold. It will keep better in the kitchen than in the cellar. Secure Italian bees as they are the best workers and more handy. Bees must be protected from the cold of the

northern states. They can be wintered in cellars or buried in a dry place in he ground and ventilation given. All of the bees should be looked over now and then and the hives thoroughly cleaned. Do not leave trash of any kind on the bottom board as this furnishes a good nest for the moth miller See that all the dead bees are brushed off the combs and everything left clean

What farmers are looking for today is something that will yield an income outside of their farm. Bees would make quite an item in the income of the farmer and would be made from able product, considering the price it the farmer and would be made from usually brings, in comparison with the what is going to waste every year.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

# EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Agent.

Capital, \$200,000 | Capital and Credit symplus, 200,000 | available to the Trade, \$2,000,000 Annual Business, \$20,000,000 Perfectly Equipped to Handle all Business
Entrusted to Our Care. DIRECTORS:

C. A. SNIPPR, Vice-Prest. ANDY J. SNIDER, Treas. A. T. ATWATER, Sec'y. G. M. WALDEN. T. JEFF DANIEL. H. M. POLLARD, Gen'l Counsel. ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yarde, Ills.

Offices CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, hicago, Ille. ( KANSAS CITY, Kas. City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Me. We Offer Unequaied Service and Absolute Safety.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHLLE, HOGS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. National Stockyards, Ill., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
A new firm of old stockmen, the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS

Jno. Dyer, J. S. Dorsey, cattle salesmen; George Nichols (for-merly with W. F. Moore & Co.,) bog salesman; E. V. Garnett, sheep salesman. Market reports furnished on application. Write to us.

# DRUMM-FLATO A. DRUMM, President. F. W. FLATO, JR., Vice-President. E. WILSON. Treasurer. W. J. EWART, Secretary.

# COMMISSION CO.

IVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

CAPITAL \$200,000.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. CHICAGO.

ST, LOUIS,

UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. Large or small consignments solicited. We make a speciality of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. George W. Barefoot, Nocona, agent for North Texas and Indian Territory. Green Davidson San Antonio, agent for Southern

SAM'L SCALING,

GEO. 8. TAMBLYN, MANAGER.

W. L. TAMBLYN.

J. H. WAITE, Sec.-Treas

NEW ORLEANS, LA

# SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards. East St. Louis, III.

Kansas City Stock Yards. Union Stock Yards. Chicago, III. Kansas City, Mo.

GEO. R.BARES , President.

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

PAID UP CAFITAL STOCK 8250,000.
Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all so mmunications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Hen ry Stephens.

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

A. P. NORMAN.

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock Stock Yards, . . . . GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sts., New Orleans, La.

A. C. Cassidy W. L. Cassidy. A. L. Reschler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Boer, & shies, St. Louis.

### CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS,

D. B. CARVER, Manager or Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Reopened in first-class style with all modern improvements. The table up-to-date in every particular. BASCOM H. DUNN, Prop

Rates, \$2,00 Per Day.

#### THE "COTTON BELT" Invites You to the

GREAT TEXAS FRUIT PALACE To be held at Tyler, Tex., July 8 to 22, to see the grand state encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard, wan com-

rethive prize drills, for which will 5 given the largest money prizes in the history of state encampments.

To see the most magnificent and lavish display of fruits and flowers ever gotten together. To hear the renowned Mexican Goy-

rnmental band. To witness the summer operas given by an immense number of select artists from the North and East.
And to facilitate your doing this the "Cotton Belt" will put on extra low rates of fare. For rates, etc., inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or

S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.
A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.



Is told by many who bought cheap, inferior, never-going, always-tiring, always-out-of-order Windmills and Towers that blow down or were badly rattled in the storm of April 11, 1896. Owners of DANDY outfits had no such complaints!

We are headquarters for everything in the Windmill line, with the most complete stock in Texas. CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO., Dallas, Taxas MILL CO.,

D APRIL, 1880.

eed from ewes that were

to breed from ewes that were stwin-born, and of employing ch also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get mbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper sires to favor large increases., some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probable of any. most productive of any. there should be a large percentmbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself on the nock-master missin on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they led, but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or se, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not ious to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as be found to be those who either r farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general vstem is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters men have no encouragement to e best of things. Only when iters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, h so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. m find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural laoam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although they have to tend. Atthough a used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the proof triplets and even quartettes by educating the propensity it less developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring upgenerally imparts the milk-beartion equal to the other, howction equal to the other, how-The one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, eswhen they begin to grow big.
rse, a little trough of food should
nlarly supplied both to ewes and
under such circumstances, and
ases when ewes have to rear more
ingle lambs they should have existance and be adequahary assistance and be adequately urtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abundad by having a satisfactory successfodder crops, and by making proof slage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

the explanations of various dis-tiat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse mispade a century ago, but when a pular author on veterinary prac-eges that the brain bladder worm nsed the disease known as gid or ess is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and a early breeding or natural de-either parent will cause the dis-te are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter. I be misled at times," says the ican Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in mand that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of ontained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either on ass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from the creatures that are found in y bladders in the brain of the symptom is giddiness, due to the ure on the brain of these bladders. symptom is giddiness, due to the ire on the brain of these bladders, leed very strange. It is by no a more so than many other things appen in the life of an animal rust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any liver than the strange without the strange with the strange without the strange without the strange ng comes into existence without ts, whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm its life are any more strange and rful than the changes insect undergoes, as from a but-s egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled-if, and then into the beautiful i insect that flits among the floweding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which v to lay its eggs to reproduce its s and then die and disappear. But pe worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shepwing anything of the cause species, which has its home for its life in the sheep's brain, would ist a single year were it not for g, which, feeding on the sheep te from the disease caused by this take these immature worms into mach, where they mature worms into mach, where they mature into dat, unpleasant things, made of ms, in each of which are more than sand eggs, one only of which esguill be the parent of theusands and may infect a hundred sheep in

somwhat amusing to read in old

The following is a transfers of Jersey as parties since reweek ending Dece ported by the Americal No. 8 West Son New York, N. Y.

Grace's Solo, 87,554 Grace's Solo, \$1,004—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, T.
Harry Branch, \$2,436—J
Mrs. A. Willmin, Raisin
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W.
to W. T. Henson, Wills I
Ile of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G. W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murph
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregs,
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,
liams to T. J. Brown, S.
COWS AND HEI
Bleycle Girl, 109.658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia. Bleycle Girl, 109.658—1
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,183—L.
to J. C. Munden, Marsha
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson,
Mamie Heneger, 57,789—
Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall
Prime II., 79,142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothia
Queen of the Prairies

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

Sallie Fair, 62,660 J. I V. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 to W. E. Johnson, Millic Susie Kilgore, 109,146-Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Willie Howard, 102,001Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895; Canvasser, 31,110—R. Howard, Quanah.
Captain Herne, U. S.
Willis to T. E. Lancaste son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001-

Colonel Harry, 42,001—
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Coro Lambert, 27056—
gomery to W. V. Elsell,
Golden Rob, 35,276—S.
E. C. Snow. Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976—
sey to S. L. Burnap, Am.
Oleo. Stoke Pogis, 42,27
to W. A. Northington,
Tot mentor F. of Lawn.
E. Foster to R. W. Willi
COWS AND HE. COWS AND HE Anna Field, 93,241—En Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,618— to S. L. Birnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. E. P. Bomar, Gainesville. Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnan, At Clara, Princess, 97,186 Laird to W. A. C. Wat Cream Pat Pogis, 109,1 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. Burns Dora H., 105,283-Par Gill & Gill, Nash.

Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464-Parks Effle P., 79,464—Parks. & Gill, Nash.
Eva Landseer, 81,831—V
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93,831—V
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv.
Ferris Signal, 109,385—J
A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-chett to M. B. Hastain, Golden May, 73,511—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. GHI & GHI, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730— P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Joel's Bessie F., 108.964 ton to S. L. Burnap, Au Joel's Calico, 108,613-to S. L. Burnap, Austi Karanina Pogis, 1018
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kate Putnam H., 107.094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Kate Scales Pogis, 109,
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katle Perry, 110,225—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109 D. C. Darroch, Kerrville,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 100
precht to H. H. McBrids
Kitty S. H., 62.084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65,361
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Laurette Rioter, 100 200 Laurette Rloter, 109,200 bott to H. H. McBride, C Leslie Signal, 105,910— & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,289— to H. H. McBride, O'Das Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hu

Seward, Brenham.
Madame Signal,
Parks to Gill & Gill. Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas Mary Annersly, 94,110—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,131—1 W. A. Northington, Snar Melrose Marden, 79,75 Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18 to W. A. Northington, S. Mittle Gray, 110,023—B.
J. D. Gray, Terrell.
Monarch's May, 109,5
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nasi
Orange Pearl II., 89,222

Orange Pearl II.. 89,222—ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64.673—Parks & Osa T., 64.673—Parks & Gill. Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—Wito E. P. Bomar, Gainesv Persian Nora, 107,826—IW. A. Northington, Spani Queen Marjoram, 109,690—der to E. P. Bomar, Gaines Resedene May, 60,685—J. C. McClelland, Thornton Rover's Baby, 5911—Tene Bardin to Parks & Parks, Sadie Glenn III., 105,921— Sadie Glenn III., 105,921-Tris & Hardin to Parks &

Shelile, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Powis, 109.206—
Procht to H. H. McBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv.
The Young Widow, 11.505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Da.
Tommie Montgemery, 108 hd
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth,
Tormentar's Pride, 44.700
Ponder to E. P. Pomar Gail
Vic Scales Powis, 109.208—
pracht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105.316—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P.
nis. Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Widow's Little B
Abbott to H. H. M
Yeleta Protis II.
to W. A. Northine
Zingara Pogis, 84.
to E. P. Borner, G.
Zula Landseer, St.
65 E. P. Romer, G.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager.

M. T. Kidwell, from Palo Pinto, was in the city for a day the past week, and reports it generally dry where he has been in southern Texas.

Ben Duncan, from Moore, and who owns a nice stock of cattle in Frio county, was in the city and says he would like to see a good rain. G. E. King, from Taylor, who is an extensive feeder and cattleman, spent

a day in the city. Says the feeding business was not very profitable the past season. Frank Cochran, who is one of Dewitt county's most prosperous stockmen, spent several days in the city the past

eek, says they are needing rain badly

in his county. H. S. Toms, from Floresville, who owns a fine ranch and stock of cattle in Atascosa, was in the city the past week, and reports the country in his

Ed Corkill, who is largely interested in land and cattle at El Sordo, spent several days in the city the past week, and paid up his subscription to the Farm and Journal.

John Campbell, from Campbelton, one of our oldest stockmen, spent several days in the city the past week. He reports the country very dry, but stock of all kinds doing well.

Vincent Bluntzer, of Nueces county, stopped off for a day in the city on his return from his rance in Atascesa county, where he had been to ship out a lot of cattle to St. Louis.

J. J. Welder, who lives in Victoria and is interested in several large ranches near Corpus Christi, was a visitor to the city last week, and reports the weather very hot and dry.

A. J. Durham, from Sabinal, was in the city the past week, and stopping at the Southern hotel. He reports his section as needing rain, and that the corn crop is ruined by the dry weather. J. A. Wilson, live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railway, was in the city during the past week, and as usual

was looking after the interest of his road in the shipment of live stock to -H. T. Keenan, the live stock representative of the C. B. & Q railway in Texas, was a visitor to San Antonio during the week, and reports a good business in the way of live stock over

W. T. Way, the southern Texas representative of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company, has just returned from a trip to St. Louis and Chicago, and reports stock of all kinds as selling very low.

William Hunter, of Fort Worth, representing the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission company, arrived in the city this week, and is pleased to meet his many southern Texas friends, with whom he is doing business.

W. M. Choats, who is interested in stock in Karnes county, and who is also inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, spent a day in the city. Mr. Choate has rendered good service to the association.

Guy Borden and R. W. Rogers shipped the past week a train of fifteen cars of very fine cattle from Millett. These cattle were purchased from Crawford over a year ago, and have been held since for a better market.

S. J. Woodhull, who is largely interested in sheep in Maverick county, came into the city the past week and reports his sheep as in fine condition, and says he has some very fat muttons for sale. Says there was a very fine rain in Mayerick county the past week which was very much needed.

Andy Culpepper, who is interested in a ranch and cattle in Frio county, topped off in the city a short while on his return from St. Louis, where he had been with a shipment of cattle. He expressed himself as not satisfied with the low price cattle are selling for.

Robt. J. Kleberg, from Corpus Christi, and who is the present manager of the King ranch, was a visitor to the city the past week, and reports a good rain at Corpus Christi, but that it did not extend beyond that place. He rereturn from his ranch in Atascosa very dry, but that his stock was looking very well.

For the past ten days the Interna-tional and Great Northern and Iron Mountain railways have been doing a rushing business in the way of ship-ments of stock to the St. Louis and Chicago markets, and in consequence been very scarce of stock and in many instances have had to resort to the use of "common stock cars" which is not desirable to the shippers the introduction of the "stable We learn, however, that arrangements have been made to supply all demands along this line, and in future no trouble of this kind will occur. The demand on the road for cars was greater than expected, hence the shortage in

The many friends of Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio will regret to learn that his injury from a falling horse has taken the turn for the worse, and a telegram received here from San Angelo tating that blood poisoning was feared and in the same telegram re-questing Dr. Watts of this place to come immediately. It is hoped that he has improved, and that all danger is past, as up to this time (Tuesday) no information has come of any change for the worse. The doctor has many frineds here who are anxiously waiting for the good news of an improvement his condition. Besides being a very prominent and intelligent stockman, he is one of the ablest and most earnest workers that Southern Texas has on the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' associa-

San Antonio will entertain during the next week the sixth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of Texas, and will be followed without intermission by the Baptist State Sunthrough six days. It is expected that this will be one of the largest gather-ings of Texas Baptists that has been known, and extensive preparations are being made by those in charge for the entertainment of these visitors. It is confidently believed that there in attendance at least 2000 delegates. and perhaps more, besides a great many who will come that are not regular delegates. It is estimated that the attendance will be at least six or seven thousand. San Antonio has just entertained the past week the Christian Endeavorers, and as warm as the weather was, had a large attendance. The entertainment of conventions by the city is getting to be quite common, and we have won a reputation along this line. This certainly has been a fortunate year for us in the way of conventions. And we still have more to follow. The railroads in every instance have contributed their share by

putting on a very low rate for all visitors and delegates who wish to come,

THE CROPS. There has been since our last issued only partial rains in Southern Texas, and as a matter of course the corn crop has been cut short over one-half. In many places not even a half crop will be realized and now under the will be realized, and now under the most favorable conditions with plenty of rain could not help the present crop which is too far gone and is beyond re-demption. This is to be regretted, especially when a good corn crop means so much to the farmers of Southern Texas. It is almost impossible to raise a good crop of hogs without some corn, and especially is it necessary when you prepare them for market. At best hogs are selling for a low price, and when they are forced on the market without being in proper condition, the price will be lower and the results much worse. Hence Southern Texas hogs will get full fat on the pear apple, but it is not good hard fat like you can obtain from corn. There is an immense crop of pear apples this year, but most of the farmers are not conveniently situated to this very important article, and cannot of course be a benefit comparatively to only a few of them, and those who are situated so that they can allow their hogs to run on the range and feed on the apple, complain that the animals have a disposition to go wild and uncontrollable. This I presume is the result of such a wide and extensive range, and the hogs wander so far from home, and see so few people, that they necessarily become wild.

I have noticed, however, that the planting and cultivation of the corn crop has considerable to do with its success. Where land has been ploughed

year the results have been very differ-ent from where poor and indifferent preparation was made.

There is not a farmer within my knowledge in Texas today who can say that he has ever sub-soiled one single acre of all the land he has had in cultivation since his residence in the state. This, to my mind, is one of the most important features connected with farming, especially in a country that is subjected to drouths. You talk to a farmer here about sub-solling his land and a majority of them will con-fess that they have not only never practiced it, but many of them have never heard of it. I have suggested to farmers time and again to try the ex-periment in a limited way, but have never yet been enabled to arouse a sufficient interest in it to get one to adopt H.

Now it occurs to me with a very

success. Where land has been ploughed deep, and the cultivation thorough, this

small expenditure of money, two, three or more farmers might combine and buy a sub-soil plow, and each one sub-soil through one of his fields a small plat of ground, and run his rows directly across this piece of land, in connection with the portion not sub-soiled, and in a dry time watch the result. Sub-soiling has paid and proven a suc-cess in the old states, and why not in Texas? I am satisfied the results would be satisfactory on land that has a clay sub-soil, and see no reason why it should not be equally satisfactory on the deep black soil. I have been told by farmers that it would not pay to sub-soil the black waxy land of Texas and when asked the reason why, co not give one, and would invariably state they had never tried, or even heard of its being tried in Texas, and deep ploughing is beneficial only in sustaining a crop under a drouth, and this being the case, we can see no rea-son why this means should not be complied with in a country that is subject to drouths. The theory is no doubt correct, and has been practiced by some of the best farmers that have ever lived in the South. David Dixon of Georgia not only practiced it himself, but wrote article after article in the Southern Cultivat sults, with the hope of stimulating his brother farmers to adopt this plan. succeeded to some extent in introduc-ing the sub-soil plow among the farmers and it was kept in stock by every hardware merchant just the same as any patent turning plow, but never yet

In Texas have I ever seen or heard of a harware merchant that had ever bought one, or ever had a call for one. Now this looks as if we were living in the dark ages in Texas so far as an in-telligent, practical mode of farming is concerned, and I would like to ask right here of your many readers, and farmeres especially, if they ever heard or knew of a single farmer in Texas who has ever used a sub-soil plow in the preparation of his land for the crop, and if so, what was the result? It will cost a little more of course to prepare your ground by sub-soiling than not, but we are among that class that be-lieve it is the only salvation for Texas farmers in the future, and there is no good reason why Texas lands should not permit this system of preparation than those of any other state. all kinds and varieties of soil in this state, and even if it should not succeed in one it would in another. There is no plan that will succeed better than thorough preparation of the land by deep ploughing, sub-soiling, and very shallow cultivation, and if any farmer

will ultimately succeed. It has been for a long time accepted as a fact that if a man had no sense, he would necessarly have to go to farming to make a living, and while this is true to some extent a great many of them make a very poor living, and are in fact very poor farmers. I do not know today of a single farmer in Texas that has caught on to and accepted the advanced ideas in regard to farming; or that has any reputa-tion as a farmer outside of the im-mediate community in which he lives. What I call a good farmer is a suc ful one, and one who is not afraid to adopt ideas that did not originate with his father. I can remember the first time I traveled through Tarrant county, and inquired of some of the few settlers why they did not have wells instead of hauling their water in bar-rels from the creek, and was told that you could not obtain water in that country by digging a well, and before I left there the county was full of wells, and had a few artesian ones also. Now these settlers were honest in what they said, and really believed it was the gospel truth, but the difficulty was they had accepted as a fact from others what they had not satisfied themselves by actual experience, and it is equally as hard today to engraft upon the farmers any new ideas as it was to convince the old settlers that they could get water simply by digging for it. There is no class of farmers as successful in Texas as the Germans, and there is no class in which the cultiva-

will adopt this plan, and stick to it, he

ion and preparation of their land is as horough and as complete. It is surprising that none of the experimental agricultural stations con-trolled by the state of Texas have ever made any reports from sub-solling land. It would appear that when there had been such marked success in other lo-calities from this mode of culture, the experiment could be tried and given & fair test by the state. If any such experiment has ever been made I have failed to see it, and would be glad for

Tailed to see it, and would be glad for any information upon this particular matter. Or if any farmer has ever tried it would be glad to hear as to how he succeeded.

The cotton crop of South Texas is still safe so far as the drouth is concerned, if we can only have rain sometime in the near future; the plant still retains a good color and is not wilting under our burning summer's sun. It is still time enough for this section to produce an average cotton crop if the seasons in the future will be at all favorable. The plant now has obtained a good size, and is almost entirely free from weeds or grass, and in a good growing condition. The other crops, such as millet, sorghum and forage crops generally, are made and harvested, except in cases where the planting was late, and if rain will come soon much of the late plant-

of course in some localities where there was rain recently this crop is not in any immediate danger, and can hold out yet for some time to come. It is still not too late with good seasons to plant and raise here before frost a good forage crop, and our farmers will do well to look after this matter in case we should have rain in oredr to make we should have rain in order to make up for their loss in a corn crop, and as there is in most localities a good grass crop, it is hardly necessary to remind the farmers that if they can save a good hay crop that it will enable them to pull through all right until they can make another crop, and at the same time winter their stock in good condition, besides hay will no doubt ommand a good price in this market during the coming winter and can be the means of keeping at home a great deal of money that is paid out for hay raised in some other section or state.

### SHEEP AND WOOL

THE FLOCKMASTER'S FUTURE. A. M. Garland in Wool Markets and

It will not do for our farmers in the aggregate seriously to contemplate eliminating the sheep in the list of domestic animals. Such a course would be business suicide. No country has made permanent progress in its agriculture without sheep, and the necessity with most of them is for an increase of numbers rather than a diminution. Great Britain has more than thirty million sheep on less territory than is included in Illinois and Missouri. France has more than twenty millions on fewer square miles than hes within the single state of Texas. These we countries, with not more than pne-tenth the terriory of the United Staes, have about ene-third more sheep. The figures show that increased numbers of sheep are not The figures show that only practicable, but that the experi-ence of farmers on high-priced lands has demonstrated that such increase is inseparable from profitable husbandry. What the farmers of two advanced European nations have demonstrated as not only possible, but necessary, must be accepted by the farmers of this coun.ry. More sheep and better ones are needed-animals that while grow-ing wool will make first-class meat

and be ready for market before they "eat their heads off." And this brings us to the considera-tion of mutton, which must in a great measure furnish the solution of the problem of profitable sheep husbandry. Mutton that will bring the top price in market, grown by animals that will mature rapidly and fatten economically, is the key to the solution of the problem confronting the majority of farmers of how they can meet the depressed prices of wool, no matter how they may be forced by competition at home or abroad. This may necessitate a new departure for a majority of them, but the sooner they recognize the necessity and turn their faces to-ward the light the better for them-

selves and the country.
For a number of years English farmers have grown sheep on higher-priced lands than any that are occupied in this country; and they have shipped wools here and sold them in our market after paying 10 cents a pound for the privilege. Cannot our farmers do as well? Our Canadian neighbors have fattened and shipped across the line about 1500 sheep per week during 1895, and on every animal have paid a tariff -for the tariff on live animals is still in force. Why cannot farmers south of the great lakes breed and feed as lligently and economically as do

their neighbors further north? Talk of abandoning sheep husbandry need not be listened to. This country can no more diseard sheep from its agriculture than it can omit the low or pig; and those pessimists who are preparing requiens to the passing of our flocks may as well "hang their harps on the willows" and devote their energies to some more exalting theme The sheep is here and here to stay.

It is not only unnecessary, it is better not to grind grain for sheep.

The cross-bred sheep cannot be depended upon to produce a fixedness of

There is one thing greatly in favor of

the business.

Fail not to dip the lambs after the old sheep are shorn. No other treat-ment will fill the bill at that time.

If within a reasonable distance of a large city, fatten the lambs for market when they are between two and three Ticks tickle the lambs after the old

sheep are shorn, and a good dip tickles the ticks to death. Dip the lambs at shearing time. Good pedigree and good character

make a most desfrable sheep, but if it comes to a choice between the two, select the latter. Americans would like to wear more wool and eat more mutton, but "I can't

afford it" is the declaration that keeps down the price of both. The Merino does well where other reeds will not; but where there is Juxirious pasture and nearness to market

select the mutton breeds Wool and sheep are low of price, but what is there on the farm that pays better? We must now judge this bus-iness by others, and not by its own

Old rags, the shoddy mill, the dishonest manufacturer, and merchant without scruples are parties to a conspiracy that gives wool prices "that

Where mutton and wool are both the object it is difficult to find any kind of sheep that will surpass the Downs, now so common in the Northwest, the

Cotswolds, Shropshires, etc. Rape can be sown as late as July, or in the corn field at the last cultiva-tion of that crop, and will make an abundance of very fine feed, last-

ing till hard freezing weather. The farmer that knows how to feed and care for sheep is not only never without them, but is always a good farmer in all respects, and is therefore successful when success is possible.

The American Sheep Breeder is authority for the statement that we annually import 18,000,000 pounds of shoddy and half the wool c Does this look like overproduction?

Successs in sheep husbandry is not a matter of luck. The "lucky" sheep farmer is none other than the pains-taking, humane, enthusiastic shepherd. whose success turns upon his attention to details

Sheep growers need legislative protection;" all right, give it to or; but they will never be prosperous and a protection is given to wool wearers and mutton eaters that will enable them to buy more of both.

thrifty at the smallest expense, and where good mutton is necessary to profit making.

The depression in sheep breeding has esulted beneficially in weeding out the flocks, and in the introduction of pure bred rams of the mutton breeds to in-The high price of meat is boom ing the mutton sheep interest, and it will now develop here as in Europe, where the question of wool is but sec-

A sheep salesman at Chicago said the other day: "The supply of common spring lambs is entirely too large. They are not wanted at any price and ship pers feel greatly disappointed because they sell so low. Buyers will pick out the best of a mixed load for which they will pay a good price, but they don't want the tail end at all. The range between the good and medium is very broad and country shippers fail to se the justice in such a discrimination."

A large wool buyer says: 'Last season we were much troubled by the season we were much troubled by the sisal twine with which many ficces were tied. We had to throw away thousands of pounds of wool on this account, as the small particles of sisal damage our goods, and it is our inten-tion to hereafter avoid all wools tied with this twine. The fiber mixes with the wool and injures its value. A small, hard twine should be used in tying up fleeces."

"If a sheep or lamb happens to break a leg, mend it in this way," says American Sheep Breeder. "Set it right and wrap some cotton batting or soft cloth around it, then tie a few thin splints over this to keep the limb in position. Wrap these and the limb in wet straw-board, sprinkled with common plaster, as used by masons. Tie it firmly with broad strips of cottor cloth. It will soon dry and make stiff support, so that the sheep will try to go about as if nothing had hap pened, but this should be prevented, and the sheep kept in a pen for two

A good deal of prominence has been given in foreign markets to the shortage in the wool clip of Australia as decreasing the world's supply, but the official records of imports, published by Messrs. Helmuth Schwartz & Co London in their wool report of May 15th, show that the increase in woo production in other parts of the world has been sufficient to swell the total im-ports and exports of Europe and North America beyond that of any previous year. The figures are as follows: In 1891, 2,885,000 bales; 1892, 2,541,000 bales; 1893, 2,488,000 bales; 1894, 2,595,000 bales; 1895, 2,783,000 bales.

Here is an extract from a late market report that gives the true cause of the depressed condition of wool: "When mills like the Hockanum, the Rock Manufacturing company, the American, the Wauskuck, the Springville, the Riverside and New Lingland woolen mills find it necessary to run on short time or close up, it can be readily understood why there is a lack of spirit in the wool trade; and at this writing all seem to be at sea as to any idea when there will be better con ditions for the great wool and weeden industries," The present price of weel is more a matter of money system than of tariff system.

The following lambing reports are taken from English exchanges: One flock of 187 ewes had 266 lambs, living and doing nicely; 98 pairs and 71 singles. A flock of 113 Shropshire ewes gave 215 lambs, all doing nicely when report was made. A flock of 200 Suf-folks gave 230 lambs, all living when report was made. A flock of Leicesters containing 120 ewes gave 170 fine, healthy lambs, and 520 Kent-ewes are rearing 700 lambs. Good early spring pasture and considerate feeding of chief causes of these successful lambings. How near can any of our readers come to duplicating these figures?

With an abundance of feed it looks as if it would be wise for the farmers to hold their spring lambs till next fall, says the Drovers' Journal. They are getting almost nothing for the comm ones, and might do much better to fatten them for a later market. The big crop of lambs is due to the very pleasant weather early in the spring, which so favorable that the mortality was unusually small. The fact that so many common lambs are coming is due, no doubt, in a great measure to the ewe's inability to furnish enough nourishment to two offsprings. Had the weather been cold and wet, as is generally the case, many of the lambs would have died and the balance would have been in better condition,

At all the markets just now general dissatisfaction is expressed against the heavy lamb. Of course it is all a fashion and a fancy. Just as in the cattle feeding business when the feeder wants one year an animal of entirely afterent style to the one he has been accustoned to feel. However, it is always well enough to humor the fancy of the hour. But it is not a very settifactory state of mini always to as to what may be the next turn in the wheel of fortune to throw a dam per upon a man's seemingly well de-vised projects. The light steer, and the light hog craze in the markets are of a piece with this orate for light lambs. It looks to us like a concerted move to keep prices down on well fir ished stock at a time waen men are able to feed to a finish and the country full of good cheap feed. See if heavy weights are not again popular in the course of a few years.

The importation of free wool from Askentina and Australia into this country is very listy to natroduce new and hurtful weed seeds picked up by sheep while at pasture. All who have ever pastured sheep on newly cleared woodland know the great va-riety of burry weed seeds that will gather in their wool. The Maine Experiment station issues a timely warning on this subject. The weeds it especially cautions against are some which have been found in wool secured by Maine woolen mills. One of these is called "May" weed, but is a very different plant from that commonly known under that name. It has a branchy der that name. It has a branchy, sprangling top, with innumerable seeds and a root twisted like a corkserew that runs deep into the ground. The other weed grows eighteen inches high, with a single stalk at first, but branching out from every joint if pulled up and left on the ground. Both the may weed and burr weed are very hard to kill except by pulling up and burning. Whenever they gain entrance in any neighborhood every specimen should be destroyed before it has a chance to seed.—Americ in Cultivair.

### VETERINARY.

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

county, writes the Journal as follows: I have a colt about two months old. Rape, roots and oil meal are largely old. It is not doing well. While it used for sheep in countries where land and rentals are high, were the flosh greatly. I have it on grass and lend your troubles with the mice.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light

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

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

### IN YOUR HOGS

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON.

WE. SKINNER.

General Manager.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODICUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895		2,457,697 2,170,827	864,713 567,015		103,368
Sold to Feeders	392,262		111,445 69,784	Company of the State of the Sta	
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED C. F. MCRSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendenta W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers, HORSE AND MULE DEPARTMENT.

A. P. Marmouget, Sec'y and Treas.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO. Limited COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

STOCK LANDING, New Orleans, La.

P. O. Box 558. ESTABLISHED IN 1880 We do exclusively a commission business.

The Live Stock Market of St. Lou

THE ST. LOUIS

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

& G. KNOX, Vice President

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

We are now the largest receivers of wool direct from the **CROWERS** of any house in this market. A few years ago we commenced at the bottom of the list but the year 1896 finds us on top and we are going to stay there. We Make QUICKER SALES and QUICKER RETURNS for wool than any house in this market. THAT'S OUR RECORD and we are going to keep it. Don't Dispose of your Wool until you write us for our report and other valuable information

which will be sent you at once free of charge. SACKS FURNISHED FREE. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ink, Chicago, and this paper. 174 S. Water St., CHICAGO,

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

VIA THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

Rates from Fort Worth, Texas, to SAN FRANCISCO Selling dates, June 15th, 16th, 23d and 4th. Allows until June 30th to reach destination with stop-over at pleasure,

with final limit of sixty days from

date of sale.

\$26 95

\$38 85 BUFFALO, N. Y. Selling dates, July 3rd and 4th, Limited to July 14th for return. Limit for return will be extended until September 1st by depositing ticket with joint agent at Buffalo on or before July 10th.

\$36 30 WASHINGTON, D. C. Selling dates, July 3rd, 4th and 5th Limited to July 18th for return, with privilege of extending return limit to July 31st if desired,

RICHMOND, VA. \$29 40 Selling dates, June 26th and 27th. Limited for return twenty days from

Selling dates, July 3rd, 4th and 5th. Limit for return good to leave Chicago For rates, etc., from other points see

CHICAGO, ILL.

your nearest agent, or address A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., 401 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.
S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

give it daily about about a gallon of fresh sweet milk, morning, noon and night. What is the best treatment There are thousands of small mice in

my barn, destroying oats, corn, etc.
What is the most effective or speedy
way to get rid of them? There is nothing the matter with your colt except that it is not receiving enough nourishment. Teach it to feed; it will readily learn to eat bran. A little strychnine judiciously scat-tered around your barn on bits of cheese and mixed with flour will soon

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK



The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City and St. Louis.

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

We can also bill to Kansas
City and St. Louis with privi-

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

lege of Chicago.

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

Guarantee Position. Accept notes for tuition, er can de-posit money in bank till position is secured. Car fare paid. PRACTICAL Busines Saleger NASHVILLE, TENN., and TEXARKANA, TEXAS. ndorsed by Bankers, Merchants, and others. B