Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 11--- VOL. 17.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1896.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

THE FARM.

BEST METHODS OF HANDLING CORN FODDER.

CORN FODDER.

The corn crop of Texas bids fair to be a dismal failure this year and it may be that corn fodder will be preserved this year/more than ever before. In Texas fodder is not generally saved as it should be, but the good to be derived from doing so is now being recognized, and much fodder is saved each year. An Ohio correspondent of Prairie Farmer has the following to say on the subjest: following to say on the subjest:

In a bulletin recently issued by the Maryland experiment station we are informed that the digestible matter contained in an acre of corn fodder is greater than that contained in the series grown upon the same, hence the ears grown upon the same; hence the need of handling the fodder in such a way as to utilize its full value. To that end corn should be out when the grains are glazed and before the woody fiber in the stalks becomes hard and indigestible. Along the the 40th parallel these conditions prevail about the first week in September, the time varying earlier or later as we move north or south of that meridian. If the weather is warm and moist, as is often the case at this season, and there is apprehension of injury from heating and moulding, the fodder should be cut in half shocks, and after the lapse of two or three days the cutting may be resumed and the shocks completed. Treated thus the fodder shocks will cure inside and out without moulding, and the blades and stalks will be more palatable and nutritious than if the harvesting had been deferred until the blades were sere and the stalks woody. Where a considerable acreage is to be cut the work must not be de-layed. Where horse harvesters cannot be made available sufficient help

should be secured if possible to cut the fodder before the fiber of the stalks becomes woody and unpalatable. When shredders can be made available, undoubtedly the best disposition to make of the fodder is to draw it to the barn when the corn is sufficiently cured to crib and pass it through the shredder. This unique but effective machine crushes and shreds the fodder and husks the corn at one operation. After the fodder has passed through the shredder it is carried upon the elevators into the barn or fodder shed where it is succssfully stored away for winter use. Thus handled the fodder is as palatable and probably quite as nutritious as Timothy hay. Horses and cattle as Timothy hay. Horses and cattle eat it with avidity, scarcely leaving sufficient refuse to bed them. Dairymen esteem it second only to well-cured clover hay. Of late years this fodder has become an article of com-merce and thousands of tons are an-nually baled and sold to the city trade where it is steadily growing in

The objection urged against storing corn fodder in bulk that it would heat and spoil has been disproved by our experience last winter. I visited a prominent farmer's home last January in whose capacious barns upwards of forty tons of shredded fodder were stored, and there was absolutely rospoiled fodder except a trifle partially molded that fell from the end of the carrier and was badly trampled. If the fooder is put away in good condi-tion, i. e., free from moisture, and properly cured, it win keep as well as Timothy have and its food value will be doubled. In drawing the corn and fodder to the machine it will be necessary to construct a rigging upon a long complex wagon with low wheels. Such a rig will greatly facilitate the work by lightening the labor of handling the heavy fodder. It will require four good teams to keep the shredders constantly at work, but the expense of this service may be avoided by "neighboring" with those who in turn will make use of the machine. It has been computed that the cost of handling fodder in this way will be but little more than the expense of husking in the field and dying the fodder in bundles to waste and bleach. In some localities four farmers unite in purchasing a shredler in order that they may command its services the conditions are just right. The rrobabilities are that within a few years shredding machines will be as numerous in farming communities as threshing machines today, and but little trouble will then be experienced in employing their services at the right time. If there is a lack of barn room to mow away Timothy and folder also and store the fodder. Timothy can be preserved in stacks for a year v appreciable loss, but corn fodder, if dered of little value. With the demand

TO KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME.
J. R. Doerflinger of Fancy Bluff,
Clynn county, Ga., writes the following
terrible article to a Southern farm

baled corn fodder constantly in-

creasing there will be no further ex-

cuse for the extensive corn grovers of

the prairie states allowing vast areas

of corn stover to go to waste because

it was unprofitable to narvest.

Many writers and orators are interetted, apparently, in keeping the boys on the farm, and have made various Doubtless all are good, but there is one fect that bas not been kept in the foreground always, namely, that it costs yery little to induce a boy to stay on the farm. This is an actual occurrence. the farm, but he wanted a little more than he was getting—something more than board and clothes. He pleaded for wages. "Give me," he said, 'my board and so much a month, and I will clothe myself like a hired man."

But his father would not consent to the arrangement, saying that with a mortgage and small profits he could not allow him a regular salary until he was 21. This working "uptil you are has sent a great many boys to a worse fate in cities. The boy went away. The farmer was obliged to hire a man to take his place. Now, he could have hired the boy for less than he paid the hired man-probably for half

This is another occurrence: 16 years of age, a good boy, who loved his home and wanted to stay, but he was not content. Some of his friends had gone to the city; they had better clothing than he had, and they had money in their pockets and jingled it. The boy and his mother tried to induce the farmer to give him regular wages, but he said he could not afford it. At length, however, he offered him cents a day, and made this arrange-

The boy was to be paid every Saturday night when possible; if the 70 cents was not paid on Saturday night 1 cent a day was to be added until the whole was paid. This appears to be a very small inducement, but it was sufficient; he boy became a different boy imme Seventy cents a week to do with as he pleased. His father did not pay every week, and at one time was six weeks behind, but this gave the boy more money when he was paid. He opened a set of books, keeping an unt with each week's work, and

"posting" every day 1 cent for non-payment on time. The bookkeeping was an interesting feature in 'tself-it is interesting for anyone to keep an account of gains. That boy will not leave the farm, and it costs only 10

HARD TIMES AMONG FARMERS. A recent issue of the New England Farmer contains the following, which is worthy of careful reading by the farmers in the West as well as in the

"Farmers in the West say that times were never so hard as they are now and many of them seem to think that the Eastern farmers are having an easy time and getting along all right. When in fact the Eastern farmers have as much reason for complaint as their Western brethren. The only advantage that the Eastern farmer has is his schooling in practical economy and saving all that he raises which in plen-tiful times the Western farmer was not accustomed to do. This difference was in former years practically una-voidable, because of different environments and the different conditions of farm life which are incident to a new country with an exceedingly rich soil and most abundant crops.

With the present prices of farm products steadily falling both East and West, there must of necessity be close and rigid economies, which economies tell most heavily first on the retailer of farm supplies, second on the wholesaler, then on the manufacturer, then way it reaches around to the farmer again in a sort of endless chain. What pleases us particularly, however, says, the Journal of Agriculture, is the following sentence with which the article

adverse conditions North, South, East and West are fast cementing a genuine hond of sympathy among farmers everywhere, that will soon bind them together and make them a resistless power in shaping and moulding legislatures and conducting the affairs of state

Commenting on the above. Wallace's Farmer says: It takes a long time for the farmers East and West to see that their interests are one, that whatever may be their politics, their nationality, their wealth or their religion, the farmers as a class stand out separate and distinct from every other, with one common necessity, and hence should have but one common purpose. When they begin to see this the causes of depression that are vexing us now will very soon come to end. United in a common purpose they become a resistless power which it is absolutely useless for anything to attempt to resist. They cannot be organized into parties or into farm organizations that their votes can be massed and thrown as one might handle an army, but when the farmers realize that something must be done, and begin seriously to think out the problem, something will be done, and that in short order. Nothing but close times will set them to thinking to this end and enable them to rise above section and party and force on all other classes policies based on jus-tice and righteousness.

TEXAS ALL RIGHT.

now, and she's never gone down yet, and I'm not afraid now," said Mr. B. F. Franklin, the dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, while discussing weather, crops and asked about the sales to the farmers with a view to ascertaining their financial condition, to which a business of during the months of spring and early ers had received more money from wheat and hay than they had last year, and if the cotton crop should turn out as well as could be reasonably expected from the conditions which prevailed at present, farmers of the country would be in better circumstances than they were last year. says that they received nothing from their wheat last year, and the hay crop was so heavy that it did not bring any money. This year there was something of a crop of wheat, and the hav being short, prices were high enough to pay for pressing, which was not the case last year. He had taken a quantity of baled hay for repairs ast year at the rate of \$4.50 per ton. This year the farmers were not willing per ton, and were paying cash for There, would not be much corn been much profit in the corn crop in

Texas, anyway.

Therefare he thought the situation in Texas was as hopeful as could be expected. Then, after telling about places where the people had never heard it thunder, he said he believed never looking finer in Texas before, and he believed this year's crop was going to be a splendid one, and the country people would have more money by fall than they have had for a

THE BOLL WORM. "They sweat hard and then they die. This is what the Tarrant county farmers say about the boll worm, which has been pestering them badly every season of late but this one. The cotton got the start of them this year. It takes a rank growth and several days of soaking in the rain with a good stock of weeds to breed the worms. This year the rains came early and the cotton came up promptly and before the weeds had a chance. Then came the dry spell, which has continued since the middle of April. The cotton has had a good healthy growth with no weeds or rain to in terfere with its progress.

The cotton crop is clean and strong and healthy, and no matter how much rain comes now the boll worm cannot The few that appeared early in the

season have dried up and blown away.

-Mail-Telegram.

INSECTS IN STORED GRAINS Owing to the large cotton and the small corn acreage throughout the South this season, it is quite desirable to keep any surplus corn over until next year. At this season, however, weevils are very numerous and unless they are given atention will desiroy a large per cent of the corn at present in the cribs. Whenever corn becomes low in a crib, the weevils escape to the fields where they begin their work on the new crop. If, however, plenty of corn remains in the crib before the new crop is gathered, the weevils continue feeding on the corn in the crib. It is thus very important that the corn re-maining in a crib is treated for the

weevils before a new crop is gathered.
There is but one effective remedy for insects of all kinds in stored grain and this consists of the application of bi-sulphide of carbon. China berries, Jimson weed, and the like have no effect either in killing the weevils or in keepeither in killing the weevils of in keep-ing them away. Salt has some effect if enough is used, but the best effective remedy is the application of the carbon bisulphide. This is a volatile liquid the fumes of which are heavier than air | well directed effort to get lands seeded

and it is best applied by simply rouring it over the top of the grain. The fumes thus evaporate at once and form a deadly atmosphere within which animal life cannot live. It is thus effective in killing any rats or mice which may be in the corn as well as killing the weevils. The unjust to be applied will depend on the tightness of the bin or crib containing the grain. One pound to the hundred bushels will be effective in a tight bin, but in the ordinary crib with corn in the husk-five pounds bisulphide to the hundred bushels of corn should be used. The fumes of the bisulphide are inflam-mable and no light or lighted cigars should be brought near where the bi-sulphide has been used. The fumes pass away within about twenty-four hours, after which there is no danger

from this source.

Where can the bisulphide be obtained and at what price? As a rule the local druggists keep but a few pounds on hand and charge from 25 to 75 cents per pound for it. It can be obtained from the manufacturer, however, Edward R. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, for 12 cents per pound in ten pound cans or 10 cents per pound in fifty pound cans. The local druggiste can obtain it from the wholesale houses at prices which enable them to sell it at the above price. Where less than ten pounds is obtained, 15 cents per pound is a fair price. So that if the lo-cal druggist keeps it, it is best to get it of him or have him order it for you.

If the local druggist does not or will not keep it, or if his prices are too high, it is perhaps best to get the bisulphide direct from the manufacturer. A fifty pound can should be kept on every farm. What is not used this season will do equally well for next year But there are other uses for the bisulphide aside from the destruction of weevils in corn. It is equally useful for killing ants in a hill, or for killing weevils in peas. Paint which has been allowed to dry up can be made useful and old paint brushes can be made

H. E. WEED Entomologist Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss.

Whatever else his land does or does

not produce, the average farmer may be sure that he will have an abundance It matters little to these pests whether the season be hot or cold, wet or dry. Adverse conditions of climate or of soil may destroy the planted crops, but the weeds will on hand to take possession of the land. Just now a great many of the mowings are infested with these intruders. This, knew him better. The Old Testament too, on farms where clean cultivation shows the goat as an essential part of of the hoed crops is an invariable rule. from weeds when it was seeded now shows them in abundance. Unfavorable seasons have killed much of the grass and retarded the development of nuch that did not utterly perish, and needs have come into the land as freely as though they were its naturel product. These weeds are a nuisance, and one, too, that should be speedily abated. But how to deal with it most as green manure for fodder corn or Hungarian grass, while many others simply let them alone until haying time and then out and cure them with be preferable depends largely upon which is always of vital importance. This is to prevent the ripening of the seed. For whatever purpose the weeda are used they should never be allowed to mature. It is not always possible, even with the best of care, to prevent the presence of weeds, but no really scatter their ripened seeds.-Practical

Farmers should all take more interest in their live stock and particularly in those they feed for market. Such tuff as is most in demand should be handled by them, and to be successful a close study of the market's demands should be made. An exchange has the following to say on this sub-"There are many things which the farmer must consider if he wishes to be most successful in raising stock in demand, and what will, therefore, sell at the best advantage. It always seems that packers want what producers haven't got. When there is an abundance of heavy cattle they want light ones. The fact is the demand calls for some of all kinds, and when the supply runs largely to one class there is a premium on the other. For this reason light bacon hogs are in lead now. The foreign traffic is chiefly in this class of hogs, and it cuts a considerable figure in the market at present. Packers want to hold this trade if possible, and will no doubt offer such a premium as will induce producers to raise the kind of hogs they want, regardless of the abundance

loss on the farm is quite frequently made up by small items. Most farmers consider the chicken yard and garden too small matters to receive proper atention, and yet they are very important items when we consider the fits. Some go so far as to say that a good garden is half of the living, and those who live in the cities seem to think that if they could have gardens, poultry and cows they could get along with little else. People who are deprived of these things seem to think that it is a great deprivation, and yet there are many farmers that almost have no gardens at all. They seem to think that gardening is the work of the women folks, and do not even cooperate with them so far as to properly prepare the ground for the seed. Again, we see many gardens that are overgrown with weeds, unplowed and neglected. But some say, "We have not time for such work." Well, take time, for it will pay and pay well in the saving of money for other eatables and in satisfaction it will be found profitable to have a good garden.

The western farmer has not ye learned economy, although many of them think that they are very eco-nomical. Conditions are changing and unless they learn faster than in the past there will be much more selling out and going west to grow up with the country. We realize that these are unpleasant and unprofitable truths for the agricultural editor to advance, but that they are truths cannot be disputed. Tools are allowed to stand in the field to rot and decay. buildings are allowed to go unpainted weeds are allowed to grow, and even acres in extent of lands are allowed to go to waste simply because there is not time taken to smooth the rough places and seed them down. If seeding is impracticable then by all means try to get them to pasture. Rough lands and slough lands make

and when so seeded they become permanently profitable. The difference in looks alone should prompt farmers to clear up waste places, and we are glad to see a great improvement in this direction within the last few years, but there is room for further improvement in some localities. It takes a rich soil to produce enough to pay for all the machinery needed on the farm, and if loss occurs through for all the machinery needed neglest the cost is greatly increased.

Larger and better pastures, smaller and better tilled fields would add much to the appearance and profit of many farms, require less work, allow stock to go into winter in better condition and in every way benefit the land owner and the stock kept on the farm. Some farmers seem to think that all the grass left on the land in the fall is a dead loss, but experience has proven that winter pasture is profitable, and few that have winter pasture feel that they have enough, and even if a considerable amount of grass remains the following spring the land seems to be benefited and the future of the pasture is generally benefited. Especially in our drouth years grass has been too short, and even in wet seasons there has been little surplus

Crops in the older states seem to have fared much better this year than in Texas, as is attested by the following from the National Stockman and Farmer: "Everything points to an abundance of feed this year. The acreage of corn is very large, and the condition is generally good. There is more moisture in the ground now than for several years at the beginning of the growing season, and a crop may be made with good showers at the right time. Oats promise to make a record breaking yield this year. The acreage sown is the greatest on record, and the crop is in much better condition than it was last year, when a large yield was harvested. Unless the season henceforth should be extrmely unfavorable this will be a year of plenty so far as feed grains are concerned.'

GOOD OF THE GOAT.

The goat has not had a fair show in modern times. Among the ancients he was highly esteemed, and figured extensively in serious literature. Now he is only the butt of funny paragraphers whose acquaintance with him is confired to a tradition that he eats tomato cans on the Harlem rocks. The children of Israel and the heroes of Homer of the hoed crops is an invariable rule. the Hebrew's flocks. It gave him milk a great deal of land that seemed free and meat for food, hair and skins for clothing and was his most common sacrifice for sin.

Encamped before the walls of Troy, Ulysses and his comrades regaled themselves with the fat goat's roasted quar ters, and thought themselves specially blessed of the gods. But we of the Western world have come to despise the goat as "the poor man's cow," a useful enough animal for the mountaineers advantageously is a question that is of the Alps or the squatter sovereigns difficult to settle. Upon some farms of unsavory suburbs, but an inferior the weeds are cut and thrown to the creature not worth the notice of the hogs to be eaten or worked up into free-handed owner of broad American manure. Upon others they are cut acres, possessed of Jerseys, Merinos early in the season and converted into and blooded trotters, and above the

are coming to realize that the goat may be made one of their valuable domestic the grass for hay. The latter course is not consistent with good farming. Which of other methods named will the farm community, filling a place of its own and giving a return peculiar circumstances. But there is one thing itself. A Missouri farmer writes to an agricultural paper that he profitable for rough land filled with weeds and bushes. He has had them four years, and they have destroyed the bushes, sumac and small persimmer trees.

> while his neighbors who did not keep goats lost most of their hogs by cholera He ate the meat of young goats and liked it better than mutton. His expeliked it better than mutton. rience coincides with that of farmers in countries where the goat is extensively raised and prized. England is not among them, owing partly to there be ing comparatively little waste land, but also, according to S. H. Pegler, an authority on the subject, because there "the advantages of goat-keeping are but imperfectly known," and the American lack of appreciation for goats may be inherited. In Ireland, on the con-trary, the number of goats has increased in recent years. Of course the goat cannot compete with the cow as the single milk animal for those able to keep the cow, but it has advantages in places where the cow cannot be kept, and as an addition to the profit. of the farm. In the first place, it is a great instrument for extending pasand thrive upon forest leaves, shrub and weeds that no other domestic animal will touch, and get a rough and overgrown field into good condition for porses and cattle. It is hardy, and will live on rough or smooth ground is a prejudice against the milk, but one entirely groundless. It is richer than cow's milk, heavier in butter and much heavier in cheese, but all experts declare that it has absolutely no different flavor or taste from that of the cow. The average daily yield of a well-kept goat is said to be three pints; not a large quantity, but not an item to be despised, in view of its richness, the size of the animal and the slight cost

Herds of goats in this country would not only utilize much of the herbage which now goes to waste, but might also develop some profitable industries which have not yet been acclimated here. The manufacturer of fancy cheese in imitation of expensive foreign varieties in some cases has been so successful that the domestic product sells on its own name and merits. In other cases, such as Roquefort, the results have not been satisfactory. Methods of curing account in part for the failure, but different materials may have some-thing to do with it. Many of the finest European cheeses are made from goat's milk, while the American attempts to rival them have been made with cow's milk. There is nothing else available in the market. If there were, doubtless creameries making fancy cheese would arrange to consume all that could be had, and the goats would prove a source of wealth both to farmer and manufacturer. Nor is the goat to be despised for food by an over-fastidious race. In the restaurants of Rome the kid holds an honored place. The elderly members of the tribe are inferior to mutton, but the kid, properly prepared, is a meal which will bear comparison with any other. It would be an agreeof wealth both to farmer and manuwith any other. It would be an agreeable variation of our regimen. The man who makes a goat grow where none grew before should have credit with him who makes two blades of grass stand where formerly one stood alone. By all means, let us learn of the ancients and grow rich from flocks of

The people engaged in exporting live cattle from Argentine and Australia to England have found it very unprofitable on account of the long trip and severe heat encountered in crossing the

HORSES AND MULES.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TROT-

(Driftwood in Horse World.) One scarcely can pick up a turf journal without reading of the wonderful improvement in the trotting and pacing horse. Invariably this improvement is attributable to the strengthening of the blood lines. Perhaps there is no other one thing that has done as much to improve the breed as the concentration of the best blood lines-in fact, we know there has not. But while we are giving this one idea so much of the glory for the advance made since 2:30 was first beaten, we must not for-get that wonderful advance has been made along the line of improved appli-ances. In the first place we should consider the difference in tracks. What comparison could there be made between the tracks that were in use on Long Island, and in and around Bos-ton, back in the days of Lady Suffolk. In those days tracks practically had no care, and such a thing as a track harrow was unwnown; in fact, it was thought the harder the track the better. If we turn to the vehicle drawn by the trotter and pacer, we can see perhaps greater improvement than along any other line. From the cumbersome gig, with its straight axle, that necessitated hitching the horse so far from the sulky that it was very much to the horse like playing the old schoolday game of crack the whip, to say nothing of its great weight and imperfect bearings, as is well known, the sulky was improved until it was brought down in weight to about forty-five pounds, and was con-sidered a perfect racing machine. But 1892 saw one of the most remarkable improvements that had yet come, in the form of a pneumatic tire and ball bearings. Since that time it has been thought that no improvement could be made, only in the matter of reduction in weight. As everybody with experience knows, this has been carried on to such an extent as to be an actual detriment and a retarder of speed, to say nothing of the dangerous part of the whole affair. I have seen so many of the lighter ones collapse that I am convinced that the further improvements must come along other lines. A great many are asking what possible greatest troubles trainers experience at the present time is with the axle bearings. A sudden hard jolt, caused by the air escaping from the tire, will break the balls or flatten them, or, break the balls or flatten them, or, worse still, chip out the cones; or, perhaps, the "valet" has neglected to properly oil them; in fact, a dozen different contingencies may arise, not only to annoy, but to actually lead up to the losing of a race. Going about the country as I do, and having gone through all the annoying experience just referred to, I naturally take great interest in all of the noticeable im-

interest in all of the noticeable im-provements made along these lines, and from observatione, I believe the next great improvement is coming in the form of a roller bearing. After a close inspection and a trial, I am convinced they are really the coming bearings, I was at Saginaw a short time since, and saw the working of the lieve they are as much ahead of the ball bearing as the pneumatic tire is ahead of the old-fashioned steel tire. I will make this prediction to the Horse World readers, that two years from to-day they will not only be used on all the best and improved sulkies of the day, but are bound to come into use on all of the better class of road vehicles as well. The great advantages coming from this bearing is that the parts can be so adjusted that they are dust proof. Another and greater advantage is that they need no oiling. The bearings are long and can in no possible way bind, so that when a wheel is once properly adjusted it needs no farther looking after. Surely this is a much needed improvement and one that horsemen will thoroughly appreciate. Before leaving the matter appreciate. Before leaving the matter of the advance in the sulky as a fac-tor in the improved speed of the harness horse, I would call attention to the latest in tires (pneumatic). One of the greatest annoyances that comes to the race driver is to have a tire get punctured, or from any other cause have the air escape, the tire come off and wind around the hub, and come in just behind the flag. To overcome this a great many devices have been tried, but the best one I have yet seen is the one that is interwoven small steel wire. This will stay even though the wind is all out of

and the driver has a chance left for his money. Somewhere I have read that anything that adds to the comfort of the horse adds to his speed. This being true, and I believe it is, I come down to the matter of harness. At the present time there is quite a controversy going on amongst what is known as the patent track harness, Several manuufacturers seem to have grasped the central idea of doing away with the breast collar and drawing from the back rad. While I am not in a position to discuss who has rights and who has not in this matter, I will in a general way say that in a great many ways this comparatively .ew appliance has added greatly to the speed of many horses. One of the great reasons for this is that there ! to irritate, as the breast collar and tugs can be removed,, also the breeching. In 1894 I had a rather nervous mare in training. The flapping of the tug or breecring against her body seemed to annoy her, and she would cringe and try to get away from it. It occurred to me that a Darr harness would overcome this, and after a thorough trial I was finally convinced of the fact, and I was able to drive her three seconds taster than ever be-fore, rigged in this way.

A short time since I call called on

at Detroit. Mich., and saw for the first time a pneumatic pad and girth. As there can be no concussion through air, I will leave the trainers to judge of its mortis. of its merits. Certain it is, it will do the girth comes in contact with. Were I training horses at this time it would surely be one of the appliances I would It was only a few years ago that if

a horse went wrong in his tendon the firing iron was the only thing known that would cure, and in many cases that falled, and necessitatedd laying the horse up for the season. Now we have remedies that will not only cure, but still allow us to keep the horse in training. Amongst the best of these I might mention Naviculine, Curine, Absorbine, Caustic Balsam, and Quinn's Ointment. For the farther comfort of the horse and cleanliness about the stable we have Bonner's Horse Cleaner, a preventative against flies and lice. Following along this same line of stable comfort, we have Box, also the National Feed Box. stable is complete without some of the improved feed boxes and no stable can be complete without them. These are a few of the many inventions that have come to the help of good breed-ing and helped to carry the trotter

and pacer nearer, year by year, to the two-minute mark.
In view of the fact that so little horse breeding has been done in the past two or three years, and that for good draft and coach horses we are coming on rapidly to a short supply the following by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman seems to the point at this time: The brood mare of a certain quality will now sell for \$50. Some years ago a brood mare of like quality would have brought \$100, and she will possibly command such a price again. It may seem better to hold her until she brings a better price, although she is not as good as one should keep. Not so. Now is the time to get rid of her. For when she sells for \$100 it will take \$150 to buy a good one to put in he place. Now a good one can be got fo \$75. Of course I am speaking of good farm chunks. The change can be made now for \$25; and when better prices prevail the good mare will be worth \$50 more than the inferior one. One will have doubled his money if the prices of some years ago prevail again Certainly prices cannot go lower, so one cannot lose money. But if the change is not made until the good prices prevail, it will cost \$50 to make it; the chances of being able to add to the \$50 are poor, and the probabilities are, on the contrary, that when one wishes to sell the better mare he can-not get back all of his \$50.

BREEDING IN THE WEST. Every journal devoted to the horse interests is just now urging the horse breeders of the country to begin again breeding the better class of horses. The horse world is somewhat depopulated and good horses are soon quite sure to be in active demand and at good prices. Scrubs won't do, how-ever, and no wise man will breed them. The Spirit of the West wants

farmers to raise good horses, and says:
"The Iowa and Western farmers have been told and re-told by all the leading breeders' journals published in the country, to breed their brood mares to good horses. The solemn fact is, the farmers have mighty few good brood mares left, and a further fact, there are very few good draft stallions in the country, and most of them are only ordinary grades. The truth of the mat ter is the farmers hardly know what to do. They are told that it will not pay to produce a poor class of horses, and just how to breed a good class from the mares they have and from the inferior class of draft stallions in general in the country is not an easy

"A number of papers warned breeders a few years ago not to sell off their best young brood mares, but prices were down, and everybody lost inter-est, and anything on the farm that would bring the most money was sold.

The imported stallions and mares that were owned in this state a few years ago did not do the horse market much good. There were some good ones among them, but they were not retained in the state long enough to produce a type or even improve the native breeds. All that was gained is lost, and the only way to succed is to

commence again in the beginning.
"It will pay farmers who do have good mares to breed them. If you have heavy draft mares breed to the best have good road mares or light harness mares, breed to some large well-bred standard stallion, and do not stop for a few dollars difference in the service fee. If you do not have any good mares and want to breed a few horses, it wi pay to sell off what you have and buy one or two good well-bred, stylish young mares, and breed them. One of two colts will sell for more money when matured than three or four poo ones that do not have any good

Philadelphians are prophesying a season of victory for that city's polo teams. The first week in June was alloted by the Polo Association to the Devon club for its annual inter-club tournament, and this week to the Philadelphia Country club. Eighteen new ponies, said to be the strongest and fastest lot ever taken East, have just been received in the Quaker City

This is the way an English fournal, devoted to live stock, looks upon the horseless carriage movement: "Judging by the past, there would seem to be nothing in the horseless carriage movement to justify any widespread scare. In spite of railways, steam ploughs and the cycle mania, good draught horses and high class animals for riding and driving are more val-uable than ever, and in all probability will continue to command high prices far into the next century. There will always be plenty of work, and, therefore, a ready sale for heavy horses, and Englishmen are never likely to abandon the horse-loving pleasures of the turf, the field, the park and the highway for mechanical motion of

any kind or shape." One of the most remarkable freaks known in the animal world is a pon-born on the farm of Israel Hunton, in Ottawa county, O. While now about two years old, this interesting bit of horseflesh is only 13 inches high, and is undoubtedly the smallest equine specimen on earth. Dot, as this midget is called, has a remarkable history, for, unlike other dwarfs of her race she is the product of an ancestry of ordinary, every-day horses. Both her dam and sire were of the usual size and appearance, and so far as known there is no reason for her remarkably diminutive form. She is therefore purely a freak. When born she was not much larger than a kitten, and had to be fed by her owner from the beginning. Great care was given the tiny colt in the effort to raise her, and now she is full grown, al-most perfectly formed and vigorous in health.

Though experts aver that horses of Anatolia have degenerated during recent years, some good animals are to be found there, especially in the hands of Kurdish breeders. If purchases for the Turkish army were persistent the breed might be improved, and the comparatively small number in-creased. At Tchiffteler, near Livri-hissar, there is an imperial stud of Hungarian and Russian stallions, from Hungarian and Russian stallions, from which great improvement of the native breed of horses is confidently anticipated. Horses in Anatolia are chiefly kept for riding purposes, though also much used as pack animals, and to a certain extent for draught purposes. They are very seldom used for ploughing. The mules of the Angora province average 13 hands, and their power of endurance is great. They are almost entirely employed as pack animals and carry loads of over 300 pounds on long marches. The Cesarea race of donkeys is considered a scotone, owing to cross breeding with the Byrian, Cypriote and the Egyptian animal, and to the preservation of the breed, but in other parts they are of the small kind common to Europe in general. in general.

Rain was reported last week at Ede

D APRIL, 1880.

re than others do, and, of course, msity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were es twin-born, and of employing iich also were twin-produced, it power of any flock-master to get umbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Agil Journal. "Nor is this all, for cmaster must be a good keeper sires to favor large increases. sires to favor large increases.

, some breeds of sheep are natlore productive than others, the
and Dorset Horns being probe most productive of any, there should be a large percentmbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself an on his shepherd. The latter are and good management, make sful rearage of them after they ned, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or rse, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled 3, rams into a forcing piece of the as clover or rape, which is own to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. re flock-masters, no doubt, not tious to induce the twin-bearing ty in their flocks which, as a l be found to be those who either or farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or y subjected to great scarcity or d management in the general system is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters men have no encouragement to te best of things. Only when sters and shepherds work hand together can the best results A good shepherd is invaluable, ich so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ained the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. 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 ly educating the propensity it hes developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up. generally imparts the milk-bear-iction equal to the other, how-The one naturally accomp er, almost invariably, but it must nitted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-, a little trou nlarly supplied both to ewes as ses when ewes have to rear mo ingle lambs they should have nary assistance and be adequ turtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abund-d by having a satisfactory succes-fodder crops, and by making pro-of silage to serve when there are s of scarcity owing to a bad root r attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various dishat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-l treatment. We may excuse mismade a century ago, but when a ppular author on veterinary prac-leges that the brain bladder worm leges that the brain bladder worm aused the disease known as gid or less is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and po early breeding or natural demether parent will cause the diswe are surprised, to say the least, 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 currious things in materials and the same strength of the same sheep. exceedingly curious things in nat-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 contained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either rass or the hay made from it, a these eggs should mature from te creatures that are found in ry 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, deed 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 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 but-'s egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled-af, and then into the beautiful ed insect that flits among the floweeding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its es and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the , and thousands of sheep pine and ecause 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 xist a single year were it not for log, which, feeding on the sheep die from the disease caused by this in, take these immature worms into omach, where they mature into omach, where they mature into flat, unpleasant things, made of ons, in each of which are more than usand eggs, one only of which esg will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in the transfer of the remedy is a very simple.

FIRST

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EXPUSITION

1895.

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ton to W. Boyce, Gress.
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Bioycle Girl, 109,658—T

Bicycle Girl, 109.658-C. R. Wright, Mexia,

Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188—L to J. C. Munden, Marshs Esterhazy, 102,707—A.

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sallie Fair, 62,660—J. T. Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. T.

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

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Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Willie Howard, 102,001 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the we

Canvasser, 31,110-R.

Captain Herne, U. S

Willis to T. E. Lancast China Grove, 42,261—N son to J. M. Cardwell,

Colonel Harry, 42,001— to S. L. Burnap, Austir

Coro Lambert, 87056-gomery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276-S.

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

nev to S. L. Burnap, A

Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,2
to W. A. Northington,
Tormentor F. of Lawn
& Foster to R. W. Will
COWS AND HE

Anna Field. 93,241-

Burts to Mrs. A.

Worth, Argyle's Hugo, 107,892

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

to S. L. Burnap, Austir Bertha Easy, 84,108—X E. P. Bomar, Gainesy

Bonnie Signaldina,

Clara, Princess, 97,186-Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Pogis, 109,17 to W. A. Northington,

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Eva Landseer, \$1.851—V
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Fancy Vic, 94.059—P.
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A. W. Lander, New Hope
Gilt Edge Jess, 110.199
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Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730-1

P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth.
Joel's Bessie F., 108,964

ton to S. L. Burnap, Au Joel's Calico, 108,613-E

to S. L. Burnap, Aust

Keranina Pogis, 101, precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107,09 to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Kate Scales Pogis, 108,
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katie Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 1002
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Kitty S. H., 62,984—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phallady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65,761—
to H. McBride, O'Dani
Laurette Rioter, 109,201

Laurette Rioter, 109,20 bott to H. H. McBride,

Leslie Signal, 105,910—1
& Hardin to Parks & Par
Lois Lowndes, 100,289—
to H. H. McBride, O'Dat
Lucilla, 93,224—W. A.
P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hu
Seward, Brenham

Seward, Brenham, Madame Signal,

Parks to Gill & Gill

Mary Annersly, 94 110-to E. P. Bomar, Gaines

May Amber, 109,181-J.
W. A. Northington, Spar
Melrose Marden, 73,75

W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79.78 Marris 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, 109.58 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, Gaines Persian Nora, 107.826—J. W. A. Northington, Span

Persian Nora. 107,826—
W. A. Northington, Spanish
Queen Marjoram, 104,690—W
der to E. P., Bomar, Gaineav
Resedene May, 60,685—J. D.
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, Es
Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Te
ris & Hardin to Parks & P

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shelile, 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Poeris, 108.206-precht to H. H. McBride, Of Texas Modesty, 101.032—W. der to E. P. Bomar, Galnessy The Young Widow 11.505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dar Tommie Montgomery, 108.54 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.720. Ponder to E. P. Romar, Galvic Scales Posis, 109.208—precht to H. H. McBride, O'T Welcome Lass, 105.316—Territs & Hardin to Parks & P. nis.

Widow's Little Baby, Abbott to H. H. Markete Veleta Poris II., 100,177 to W. A. Northineton, S

Effe P., 79,464 Parks

. C. Hooker,

Bro. to W. C. Ho Tinsy Kilgore,

cember 24, 1895:

Howard, Quanah.

Mr. W. D. Farris of Ennis on last Thursday made the first of a series of dipping experiments to kill ticks on cattle at his stock farm near Ennis. The Journal had intended to have a representative present, but on account of a mistake as to the time, was not represented. The Mail-Telegram of this city save the following account of the experiment in its issue of last Friday: Mr. Farris' ranch and stock farm, which consists of 4800 acres in pasture

and \$00 acres in cultivation, is located just five miles from Ennis, in one of the most fertile regions in the state of Texas. Arriving in Ennis yesterday at 10:20, we were met at the train by Mr. Farris, who immediately took us to his ranch. The drive developed the fect that while that portion of county, as yell as other parts of the mtate, is very much in need of rain, yet the character of the soil is of such a nature that the crops we passed are, our opinion, reasonably fine. Arriv ing at the ranch house, we were just in time to see a herd of splendidly bred cattle driven into the harnyard. They consisted of grade Durhams, Galloways and Polled Angus. After the cat-tle were safely penned we were invited onto the ranch house, where we partook of a dinner that would certainly sladden the heart of an epicure; every-thing a hungry man could desire was before us, and many dishes which would tempt one who had not found anything tempting previously

As soon as we had done full justice to the viands placed before us, Mr. Farris invited us to look over the buildings and improvements while the ranch force were getting the cattle into the different lots preparatory to the souse in the vats. We visited three large barns, each capable of holding two hundred tons of hay in the loft room, and each capable of providing thirty-odd horses or cattle in the first story. A magnificent windmill and an inexhaustible well furnished water through pipes for each of the barns, and also an inexhaustible supply of water for the hog yards, where by the way, Mr. Farris enjoys an annual crop of 400 pure Berkshire pigs. Many of the hogs that we saw yesterday would certainly be ribbon winners at the different Texas fairs. We also saw two splendid stallions and two thoroughbred Kentucky jacks, which go far toward the success of a modern stock farm. After having inspected the improvements minutely, and being very much impressed with what we saw, we concluded that Mr. Farris was one of the progressive stock farmers in the state, we wended our way in the direction of the vat, where the foreman of the ranch informed us that he was ready to apply the crucial test. As a minute description of this new enterprise will be very interesting reading patter to the readers of the Mai!relegram, it is here given: The vat Itself is 24 feet long, 4 feet

wide at the bottom and 8 feet wide at

the top. The inclines where the animals ascend after being forced into the vat is 24 feet long, four feet wide at the bottom and eight feet wide, at the top. The approach or chute into which animal is driven preparatory to the plunge is 16 feet long and 2 1-2 feet wide. At the end of the approach is situated a trap, made out of a solid piece of oak, 7 feet long and 2 1-2 feet wide and four inches thick. This trap is adjusted on an iron bar 3 inches in diameter and 81-2 feet in length. It is so well adjusted that a few pounds of weight toward the vat more than behind the rod will cause the steer to slide into the vat. The solution with which the cattle are dipped was in this instance 4000 gallons of clear water and 150 gallons of oil, called the "West Virginia Winter," and manufactured by the Waters-Pierce oil com-The first animal for this bath was driven into the vat at 2:30 p. m. No trouble was experienced in forcing the animal into the vat, as the oil and water is hidden from view until the brute is directly on the trap. The poor thing hesitated a minute when it saw the flash of oil on the water, but being prodded gently, it swayed a little forward, when the trap, with lightning like rapidity, tilted forward, and the cow slid gently into the vat. She was completely submerged, and when she arose out of the depths, swam swiftly for the opposite side. As she ascend-ed the dripping incline the reporter ex-amined her minutely and saw that she was completely saturated with oil. The reporter then called a halt in that he might make a close examination, and his scrutiny developed that every hair on the animal's body was completely soaked in the oil, and it was dripping off her at the rate of about a quart per minute, as closely as we could estimate it. This continued without interruption until fourteen had been driven through, and we calculated that at least forty cattle per hour could be thus dipped. The cattle were allowed to stand on the dripping inallowed to stand on the dripping in-cline until all the surplus oil had fa-len to the plank below, leaving their bodies, however, thoroughly saturated with the solution. After the first animal had been on the platform about twenty minutes the reporter poked a stick through the chute and gently touched the largest ticks, and found they would drop off with the lightest touch with the stick. This showed that the solution had an almost immeare safe in saying that 24 hours, at the outside, will witness the parting of even the smallest ticks from the animal after it has been submerged in

this vat. This operation is certainly a most thoroughly important matter to the cattlemen of the state, from the fact that not alone does it eradicate the tick pest, but it will keep the flies away from the cattle altogether, as was most thoroughly developed during the investigation we were purusing. We noticed that the cattle when they were brought into the approach to the vat were covered with flies, and after they had ascended the platform from their bath we found that there was not a fly anywhere in their vicinity. It will take at least two weeks even with a good rain or two for the hair to become free from the scent of the oil and water, and during this period we feel safe in saying that not a fly will approach an animal which has been subjected to this dipping process; hence we believe that for the fly pest alone this experiment will prove of ceeding great value to our cattle-

men. Mr. Farris has 1500 head to dip, and counting the entire cost of the vat, its approach, ascent, water and oil used. it will not approximate more than nine cents per animal for the entire

ACRE OF CORN "A BOOK ON SILACE" I—Silace includes:
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They are soing rapidly. Write for a copy to-day—to-morrow may be to late.

1100. The vat is very securely constructed, and its present contents are capable of thoroughly saturating at least 2000 cattle, so it will be seen that in the long run, the cost will not approximate over 3 1-2c or 4c per head at the outside. It will be remembered that the Hon R. I. Kleburg of Alice. that the Hon. R. J. Kleburg of Alice sanitary commissioner of the prese live stock board, was the first to attempt any measure towards the killing of ticks on catle. It was not taken into account at that time that it would very thoroughly eliminate the fly pest. But Mr. Farris experiments of terday have developed this fact most

materially. Our conclusions are that the cattlemen of the state at large are under many obligations to this enterprising young stock grower for having demonstrated to them beyond peradventure of doubt, that there is an immediate cure within the reach of even the most hard pressed cattleman, for both the eradication of ticks, which certainly sap the vital strength of the cattle, and the exceedingly annoying and fat destroying pests, which at certain seasons of the year cover the cattle almost completely. Mr. Farris is going to dip some more

of his cattle the early part of next week, and has very kindly extended an invitation to the Mail-Telegram to be present at that time. He has told us that he will have the number of cattle dipped yesterday (286) rounded up so that we can examine them minutely o see if a single tick is remaining, or fly anywhere in their vicinity. readers will hear from us on the sub-ject when we visit this gentleman We would respectfully suggest to the practical cattlemen who are within reach of Ennis that they visit Mr. Farris and look into his methods for themselves. In his unbounded hos-pitality he will be very glad to entertain them, and we can certainly promise a day of thorough pleasure and direct instruction from both of which they will profit largely, if they take advantage of Mr. Farris' gener-

CHARBON.

Charbon is a disease belonging to the Anthrax family, and is produced

by the conveyance into the system of the animal a bacilius, which is a vege-

table parasite, can only be seen by the aid of the microscope. In form it is cylindrical, or rod-like, measuring 1-5000 to 1-2500 of an inch in length and about 1-25,000 of an inch in diam eter. These bodies have the power of They rapidly infinite multiplication. increase in numbers and produce conditions in the blood and tissues, and substances foreign to health, which rapidly poison the body. In the body y multiply in number by growing in length and at a given length they divide into two. These two immedi ately commence to grow and as soon as they attain their full size

each into two and so on indefinitely until the animal dies or the process of growth is arrested by some means either natural or artificial. Outside of the body, however, they multiply in a different manner, rounded or oval bodies seem to develop within the rods. These are called spores. These are much more tenacious of life than the rods and will remain alive and will produce the disease after they have een dried for years. It requires strong heat to destroy them; in fact, boiling water is necessary while the bacillus or rod-shaped bodies themselves are very easily destroyed by heat. It is most common in regions of country where the climate is warm, where frost is not common and on low lying lands that are subject to overflows, swampy lands where stagnant pools abound and common on and black soils that hold water well. It is a disease that is easily recognized by more or less swellings on the animal's body and sudden death of the animal attacked. If the animal lives any length of time the swellings in-

line to supurate and discharge a yel

lowish, glaing sticky fluid and

cut across have a blackish appearance from the conjected blood in them. After the body swells up very much death. and rapidly, caused by the generation of gas from the rapid decomposition of the soft tissues.

In the way of treatment, when the disease is once well established and in an acute form very little if anything can be done, but where it does not take on so virulent a form, when the first swelling is noticed it should be lanced or cut across both ways; that is, the incisions should be made at right angles to each other and to the bot-toms of the swellings, and as soon as the blood stops flowing freely swab the cuts out well with pure carbolic acid or saturated solution of bichloride of mer-cury or chloride of zinc. This should be repeated in an hour or two for three or four times and any of the solution that got on the sound skin should be sponged off immediately and an application of carbolized vaseline or zinc ointment with iodiform added used on the sore. The sores should be covered up and thoroughly protected from the flies, as they convey the infection from the diseased to the sound

animal. Another way is to inject with a hypodermic syringe small amounts of carbolic acid or carbolic acid and tincture of iodine into the swelling at several different points and at the same time give the animal a laxative; as a quart of raw linseed or cottonseed oil; also a half drachm of iodide of potash morning and night for a week or two This treatment seems to do very well when used early and when the disease is localized on the surface of the body. and perhaps when the fly has inoculated the animal, but where the disease is localized on the surface of the body, in with the feed or drinking water, death generally takes place before any medical remedy can reach the disease to arrest it. All carcasses should be ourned as soon as death takes place. This is the only practical way of arresting the spread of the disease. By leaving them on the surface of the ground flies spread the contagion and the virus is washed into streams and as is done in many instances the carcass is thrown into streams and allowed to infect them and float down and spread the disease. Such acts are nothing less than criminal and should be visited by the severest punishment for by placing a few sticks of cordwood on the ground and rolling the dead animal on it and then placing over the animal some wood, brush or straw, the fire gets under the carcass and soon onsumes it. When carcasses are urled it should be at some high point

> "TO KILL TICKS." The Second Experiment.

where the discharges and sepage from the carcass will not drain into a

stream or drinking pool for other animals to receive the infection.—Wm. Folsetter, V. S., Dallas, in Farm and

Mail-Telegram, July 1. There is no more doubt that the process of dipping cattle for ticks, as em-ployed by Mr. W. D. Farris of Ennis is a decided success.

A few days since the Mail-Telegram published the full particulars of his first experiment at dipping cattle and reported that he would again experiment on some more soon. Yesterday the second lot of cattle were dipped. In response to an invitation from Mr. Farris a Mail-Telegram representative was on hand to witness the second experiment and to ascertain by per-sonal observation the result of the experiment of last Thursday.
Soon after the crowd of visitors and

citizens of Ennis assembled at the ranch, which is about five miles from town, a splendld dinner was served. With the exception of a few changes in the construction of the dipping vat

to the large vat of oil and water. The result of their dive manifested the same effect as did that of their predecame out of the "dip" many of the

off by touching them a very little.

One of the greatest objects of our visit to Mr. Farris' magnificent ranch was to witness the result of the former experiment. The cattle we had seen treated before were driven up and a personal investigation was made by the crowd of spectators. After a close examination the fact was disclosed that the former dipping was not any longer considered an experiment, but an assured remedy. Several of the cattle were roped and fastened. Every space where the oil had touched the animal, the ticks were discovered to be dead, black and all shriveled up. Even the smallest ones, which had been half buried in the animal's skin, had also given up the gheat Best less had also given up the ghost. Besides killing the tick, the oil preparation had left such an odor on the animal that flies did not appear. The scent was strongly perceptible yesterday on

the first dipping. Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. Ferris for this process of getting rid of these pests, which are sucking the life blood out of millions of cattle. Remedies of various kinds have been tried and experimented with one way and another with no avail. The gov-ernment has also attempted to find some experiment which would kill all the ticks and not injure the animal, but only failed. Remedies have been found which have proven successful in ex-terminating the large ticks, but no process has previously been discovered that would affect the small ones bedbed in the animal's skin without injuring the skin. If Mr. Farris' edy proves infallible on all kinds of cattle at all seasons, which no doubt it will, he has accomplished something in his line for which the cattlemen the country will forever feel grateful

Dr. Francis, professor of the agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, and director of the Texas experiment station at Bryan, was one of the visitors who witnessed the experiment yesterday and examined the cattle formerly experimented upon. The professor was thoroughly convinced that the remedy used is faultless, and is he has it often right at his door.

very enthusiastic in praising its vir- who has a better right to use it

Besides a number of citizens of En nis those who witnessed the dipping experiments and received the liberal hospitality of Mr. Farris were Messrs. G. W. Barnhart, Fort Worth, general freight agent of the Cotton Belt; J. B. Wadleigh, Dallas, commercial agent of the Cotton Belt; Robert I. Ellison, Fort Worth; Walter Haney, Fort Worth, conductor on the Houston and Texas Central, and Jerry W. Barbee, of Fort Worth, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF A O'Bryan Bros., Neosho C., Kansas, write as follows to Breeders' Gazette of the results of their efforts as feed-

The 61 heifers that weighed 840 pounds each and sold by us for \$3.55 in Kansas City on May 19 were fed at Kimball, Kas., under our personal supervisions. pervision. They were about half one and half two-year-old cattle and part of them were grade shorthorns. were put on full feed January 20, fed 120 days and gained 373 pounds each. We will give you the figures showing the cost of the feed and also the profit feeding:

Daily rations of each animal. Cost. 15 pounds corn-and-cob meal... \$0.045 pounds 5 pounds prairie hay..... Total \$.09 Cost January 20, \$13.75 each,

weight 500 pounds each. \$833.78 Cost of feed, \$10.80 each. 658.81 Wages paid for feeding, \$15 per month month Total cost ...

"The cattle averaged 873 pounds each at feed-lot May 18. They were fed in an open lot sheltered only by timber and watered by a creek running through the lot. A few hogs were put in with them for a short time, but did not gain any and were taken out. not gain any and were taken out. are now feeding 27 13-months-old steers here that weigh 974 pounds each. We intend to market them in Kansas City about July 1 and have them weigh 1,100 pounds. They have been gaining three pounds per day for five months."

LARGE OR MEDIUM CATTLE. Now is a time when style is as much in demand with cattle as in anything else. A buyer insists on having some-thing to suit him, and light weight, but fat, cattle are usually those demanded. C. W. Murtfeldt writes to the Journal of Agriculture as follows on this sub-

If one looks carefully at the market reports for beef cattle, he will find, to surprise, that the largest steers do not bring the highest prices. This is to be expected if Texas steers are unde consideration, but not for stall-fed grade Shorthorns. Texas cattle, the old style, have an immense frame, and in consequence much offal. The market seems to demand a medium animal, smooth and not over bony, weighing rather less than 1400 pounds. Such an animal will bring more than

one that weighs 1600. Another reason is that fat is not valued as it used to be. Do not mis-understand me; a fat animal is wanted, but one the meat of which is marbled and it need not have, nor should have, great wads of fat over the kid-neys nor on the entrails. This latter is the case with the Shorthorns. These have fat in the places indicated. What breeds shall we raise if the Shorthorns are discounted? Without hesitation we answer, Devons or Herefords or Polled Angus. The last two breeds are very close competitors for first place, and both are pitted against the Shorthorns. Perhaps there is something in the feeding as well as in the frame or general make-up. But let our friends remember this, they are not to be dwarfed artificially nor stinted in the feeding. While the animal is growing, good and abundant pasture is neces-While the animal is growing. sary; and, be it remembered, it must be come-at-able with the least possible effort in travel. And just here is where the Devons come to the front. Being lighter and more nimble of foot, they will thrive where the other breeds named will not, because of their bulk. Rich, lush and abundant pastures are a necessity for the Shorthorns. Water, handy, pure and plenty, should be given to all stall-fed cattle

Before the Irondale creamery established the owners fed cattle for market, generally such as could be bought anywhere and without any par-ticular breed strains. While there was good blue grass pasture the cattle had it, but as soon as the corn was #t, it was cut up for the cattle, and very soon they were tied up in the stalls. A strap around the head and a short rope fastened to a stanchion were all the fixtures, and they were never loosened until they were taken to the track, the cars coming to the very gate of the concern on a switch of their own. Narrow-gauge elevated tracks were laid inside of the sheds upon which the ground feed—made right at home—was shoved in front of the stock. Water was furnished in the same way. Some farmers feed in pens where the whole corn is dumped by the wagon the process of dipping was practically the same as that of last week. This time 200 head of steers were dipped inBUCHAN'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 borses and other animals. Put up fn 4.0z. bottles, 1 fb 1 fb., 3 and 5 fb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers una Proprietors. GEO. H THOMPSO N. Treas

way were it not that hogs follow the cattle. When a steer has had an ear of corn in his mouth and he drops it, he will never pick it up; he will starve first. But the swine is not so fastidious; he takes not only that, but every undigested kernel in the droppings, so that nothing is lost. The first method mentioned requires more labor, but I think the last one requires more time When fattening-cattle are driven to water twice a day, they never should be driven faster than the slowest walk. Good farmers are very particular about

this point, and rightly so.

If any herd includes a rampageous steer, it were better to kill him at once, if there be no close stall to confine the close that the close the close that th him If the herd contains heifers likely to be in heat, these also must be gotten rid of some way, because the whole herd of steers become wild, and they will lose more flesh in one day than they will recover in a week thereafter. The meat wagon is not a new institution in the country, but is becoming more of a necessity every year. There was a time when the farmer had fresh beef about once or twice a month; now who has a better right to use it than

year ago the J. B. Wilson 'fexas fed steers, weighing 1252 pounds, sold at \$5.25., On the present market these same cattle would bring probably less than \$4.00. A year ago Secretary Mor-ton thought cattle were selling too high on the market and set about to find a remedy. He's making no kick now and the supposition is that he has found the remedy.

There is no doubt but what the denand for stock cattle will be much better after the western range season opens. Those who have canvassed the country, both east and west, find that there are no young cattle of any con-sequence on hand, and all feeders are wanting them. It is predicted that there will be an unusual demand as soon as enough cattle of this class come to market. Feeders are begin-ning to have faith in the future of the fat cattle trade. They are of the opin-ion that an investment now, when cattle are low, is much better than last fall, when they were comparatively high and on a decline. If the demand meets expectations the price of fat range cattle ought to be reasonably good.-Drovers' Journal.

A commission house in Chicago says of Lyons, Neb., was here upon Monday last with two loads of high-grade Shorthorn and Hereford 3-year-old steers which we had the pleasure of handling for him. There were thirtyfive head in the lot, they averaged 1475 pounds and sold to the United Dressed Beef company for shipment to New York at \$4.25 per hundred 658.81 pounds. The steers were of his own raising and the last of 120 head fattened the past winter. They were run in stalkfields until about March 1, when they were put on a full feed of shelled corn. Mr. Everett firmly be-lieves in raising what he feeds to be a more profitable course than buying and fattening. He has a bunch of pure-bred White-faced heifers which he is going to make prime, and is also feeding pure-bred and high-grade steers for the fall market. As to the former he remembers a time in New England when heifers for beef outsold steers pound for pound and is inclined to think we are going to come to it in the west. The tendency is certainly in that direction and Mr. Everett's words may prove him to be a prophet with hnor, prehaps within the very near future." Texas will soon be marketing just such cattle as those mentioned above and when that happens no one will want to longer handle scrub cattle.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE *30.05. St. Paul, Minn.

Selling dates August 30 and 31. Lim-ted to September 15 for return, with privilege of extension until Septem-

J. E. COMER, C. T. M., K. & T. Ry.

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 Eastern summer resorts. In addition to the above, the following very low rates will be made for special occasions:

National Democratic Convention. At Chicago, July 7th, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets sold July 3d, 4th and 5th, good for return 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 deposit with joint agent.

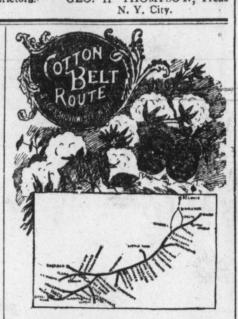
National Encampment G. A. R. St. Paul, Sept. 1st-4th. One fare for round trip. Tickets sold August 29th and 30th, good for return until September 16th, with privilege of extension until September 30th Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City and Chicago, with Pullman Sleepers and free reclining chair cars. sleepers between San An-Through

Through sleepers between San Antonio and Kansas City.

For tourist books, folders and additional information, address

J. C. McCABE,
G. P. A., Fort Worth.

MONEY MADE IN A MINUTE. I have not made less than \$16 any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Any one should make from \$5 to \$3 a day selling cream and from \$7 to \$10 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder. There is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute, and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Any one can sell ice cream, and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from \$10 to \$15 per day. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo., will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish they will hire you on a sealory.



clining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points

TRAINS SOLID

Fort Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct con-nection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The line from Texas to all points in the old states.

Rates, maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application.

A. A. GLISSON,

G. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Ter E. W. LeBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.



OFFER THE PUBLIC THE

Best Passenger Service

TEXAS. THE EAST,

SOUTHEAST CANNON BALL TRAIN

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

Limited Evening Express

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

ONLY TWO DAYS TEXAS AND NEW YORK

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

Through coaches each day between Fort Worth and Memphis. For tickets, rates and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent.

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

FORT WORTH Pennathing 1 Angular Target To the Control of the Contr

UTAH-THE 45th STATE.

The territory of Utah entered the Union of states on January 4, 1896, with a population of about 200,000 people 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, iron, tin, etc., in abundant quantities. It has, best of all, a quantities. It has, best of all, a health-giving climate, always temperate 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, surrounded by farm and orchard which guarantee all the necessities and most of the comforts of life. There are milof the comforts of life. There are millions of such homes now awaiting 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."

SUMMER EXCURSIONS. Effective June 1st, the M., K. and T. will place on sale summer excursion tickets to all prominent points.

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

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., \$50 Main st., Dallas.

Black Leg

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

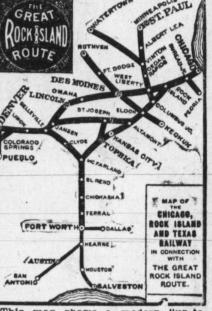
PASTEUR Anthrax Vaccine Co., Ltd., (United States and Canada.) CHICAGO.

TRANSIT HOUSE. L, E. HOWARD, Manager.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day.

Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1 per day.



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

IT IS THE

Great Rock Island ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express !rain service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.
Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining

No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth ... 8:10 p m

Lv. Bowie ... 10:40 p m

Lv. Ringgold ... 11:19 p ...

Ar. Kansas City 5:25 p

Ar. Chicago ... 9:55 a m

Ar. Denver 7:25 a m

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

THE SANTA FE

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between Galveston and St. Louis.

THE CREAT

Live Stock Express Route. Limited Live Steck Express Trains now run-ning via the

Chicago & Alton R. R. Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Highes and intermediate points. Bill all shipments withis line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should semember their old and reliable friend. By calling on er writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT.

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

J. A. WILSON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago. FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards. F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Madienel Stock Yards, III

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions. TEXAS BREWING CO.



LOST MANHOOD

Bervous Febility, Unnat-gral Losses, Failing Memory, Week, Shrunken or Undevel-oped Organs should send 6 cents for his IDICAL INCALIST which contains much valunfer 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. TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.
The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration, for the week ending June 23, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York.

J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

BULLS

J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

BULLS.

Bella's Liscar 43064—R. B. Dobbins to Flower & Damon, Eagle Lake, Tex.

Champion Hugo 18777—F. Sellers to Baylor college, Belton, Tex.

Joe Copeland 44022—E. C. Dickinson to J. P. Masterson, Buena, Tex.

Kathletta's Texas 35427—F. H. Frampton to J. J. Campbell, San Antonio, Tex.

tonio, Tex. Labe Suggs 352%6— T. J. Posey to A. G. Burton, Palestine, Tex.

Mc. Pagis 26080. Rococo 8791-J. M. Trosper to J. M. Mays, Henderson, Tex.
Sir Harry Toltec 44515—J. A. Dunlap
to L. F. Harris, Greenvine, Tex.
Stoke Pagis Imperial 43701—M. Lathrop to W. P. Phersohn, McKinney,

Young Rioter Melrose 44759-M. Lathrop to E. N. McAnely, McKinney,

COWS AND HEIFERS.

COWS AND HEIFERS.
Bettie Rhea 27970—B. Smith to Burnham Rand Live Stock and Farming company, Waco, Texas.
Beulah of Bermuda Farm 102203—W.
E. Johnson to J. F. Parks, Bryan, Tex.
Florence of Springvale 100118—J. R.
Croome to R. W. Malone, Luling, Tex.
Highland Hester 81261—E. P. Stiles
to R. S. Bradford & Son, Taylor, Tex.
Ida East 10318—W. S. Duke to Mrs.
M. W. Banbee, Jefferson, Tex. I. W. Banbee, Jefferson, Tex. Ida Yum 108398—W. E. Hall to O. F.

Bruster, Pendletonville, Tex.

Julien 2d 78483—A. B. Guinn to W. E. Massie, Chico, Tex.

June Buttercup 59799—W. Broyles to
A. G. Burton, Palestine, Tex.

Little Daisy Melrose 107636—M. Lothrop to Mrs. S. P. Bonner, Sulphur

Springs, Tex.
Minta's Nellie 114509—B. B. Homan
to R. Clark, Thorp Springs, Tex.
Ona Tormentor of Lawn 103389—Platter & Foster to Mrs. L. P. Bonner, Sulphur Springs, Tex. Pearl H. 108397—W. E. Hall to O. F. Bruster, Pendletonville, Tex.
Texas Nancy 114218—S. C. Bell to
Platter & Foster, Denison, Tex.

Platter & Foster, Denison, Tex. Platter & Foster, Denison, Tex.
Tillie Belle Fox 88324—A. G. Burton
to W. Broyles, Palestine, Tex.
Zeta Paxton 92376—N. A. Davis to
G. W. Holcomb, Jacksonville, Tex.
Zeta Paxton 92376—G. W. Holcomb
to W. R. Settles, Jacksonville, Tex.
Zeta Paxton 92376—W. R. Settles to
J. R. Roberts, Jacksonville, Tex.
Zon Champion \$1878—R. W. Malone

Zon Champion 81878-R. W. Malone to J. R. Croom, Luling, Tex.

MILKING.

"This is one of the most important operations in the whole line of dairy work. You may be ever so careful in feeding and also with the milk, cream and butter, but if the milking is done in a careless or slovenly way the whole operation is likely to be unprofitable. In the first place," according to a writer in the New York Proluce Review, "the milker must have the confidence of the cow. If she does not trust her milker he will not get all the milk. her milker he will not get all the milk, that is certain. If the cow is a good one, of a nervous temperament, she may in a sudden 'huff' kick, and there sense written by people who never had hold of a cow's teats and could not draw a pint of milk in an hour, on the necessity of kindness to milking cows, etc. One writer fancifully says, freat a cow as you would a lady. All animals, cows included, have more or less intelligence. The baby cow should be named and always called by its name. She will soon learn to answer to it Firmness must be used along with kindness. Train the heifer not to be afraid of you, but (when you speak her name with emphasis) to obey you; you must be the master and she know it. You must also be master of your own temper. If you are not the cow will soon know it and that will be bad for both. When the helfer has her first calf the greatest care and patience is required; she is in a nervous, excited and feverish state. Very likely when you first touch her udder she will kick, but you must somehow assure her that no harm is intended and that you only degree to minister to her comforts.

desire to minister to her comfort, as you always have done. Have a dry, smooth flannel cloth and very carefully rub the udder for a little while, which will somewhat allay the inflammation, and then nilk very slowly and carefully. Never dare to strike or kick her or even speak harshly to her. After milking her for a few weeks carefully and patiently you will find her perfectly quiet and you can sit down, set the pail under her with safety and proceed. Some cows are always gentle, others are mischievous or have bad habits. Such must be watched and treated exactly as you would treat school boys who would not heed your words. I (very kindly) thrashed some of my vicious boys and it did lots of good. It has the same result on cows. If your cow kicks or will not stand look for the cause first of all. The teats may be oracked, the udder sore. You may be When you come to milk the cow speak kindly to her, pat or stroke her fondly; then sit down and wipe her udder perfectly clean with a damp cloth. Don't use any milk on your hands for moisture. That is filthy. Allow no foreign matter to get into your milk while milking. Fast milking is generally preferable; but some cows have such delicate udders that it is apt to hurt them. Be very sure to milk the cow clean. Milk left in the udder tends to dry up the cow. soon as the milk is drawn weigh it so soon as the mink is drawn weigh it and note down the amount. Have each milker do this, and if any cow falls below her customary weight find the cause and remove it. It is often the milkers fault. Have a regular time of day to milk and milk the cows always in the same order. Let each milker have his particular cows and always milk those. Permit no unusual noise while milking, as nervous cows will not give down all their milk and the milk will not contain so much fat that case. Again I say the cow is an intelligent animal, and the milker should be, too."

Milk should be aerated as soon as drawn from the cow.

Sweet cream becomes sour at a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees.

Never put pine wood in close proximity to butter. Use white ash for butter

Unless a cow turns her food into milk and not flesh she has no place in the farm dairy.

It is not the market that makes the price or value of the butter, but the butter that makes the market.

If there is anything better for the West than a good milk cow, it is a whole working dairy of such cows.

The rains and the growing grass are favorable to the dairymen, it all sell tickets to Chicago at rate of one events, for they are helps to the cheap production of butter, that now needs to be produced cheaply be produced cheaply.

The secret of keeping milk sweet is Fort Worth, Tex.

in prompt cooling immediately after taking it from the cow.

Never give calves grain in any form until they begin to chew their cud. Many are permanently injured by too

early feeding of strong food.

If there is no shade in the pasture and the field is next to the woods fence in an acre or two of the wood lot for a cow shade; it will pay.

Some farmers have a pasture near the barn to use as a night pasture. The soiling crop should also be near the barn for convenience in feeding it

The first requisite in profitable butter-making is to have the right kind of cows. Those that produce the largest amount of butter fat at the least

A cow can be kept from switching her tail while being milked by an inch rope thrown before her hips and around her tail-the two ends of the rope tied together.

Too high a temperature makes a long churning and brings poor Lutter; too low a temperature brings almost nothing. It is all folly to break che's back over a churn handle when a dollar spent for a thermometer will remedy the whole difficulty. The day is past for testing the cream with the finger.

A noted dairyman tells how he gained a quart of milk a day to each cow by changing his practice of feeding the meal ration before giving any hay His explanation was that feeding the meal when the stomach was empty, and all the hay and water afterward, the meal was not as well digested as when the procedure was reversed

Do not compel your cows to stand whole day exposed to the hot sun, but give them some shady place in which to rest. Favor them in this, and they will not only be more comfortable, but they will be more easily handied, and will give you more profit for their keep. If there are no trees for them, a shed can be cheaply built.

Stringy or ropy milk can be cured by taking greater precautions in keeping the cows clean. These troubles are caused by germs not comparatively numerous, and therefore a little more cleanliness should have the effect of avoiding them altogether. It will often be found that the milk of only one cow is affected, which means that the trouble is not widespread.

The man who wants to make a profit from his dairy must look about him when the young calves are on hand to see that they do not eat their heads off every week. If allowed to suck at all, take them away from the cows entirely after four or five days. Let them have a little fresh milk mixed with some which is skimmed and a little lin-seed oil—fresh, warm and often.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. I read how one of your subscribers made money selling dishwashers; I ordered one, and my lady friends charmed, as they hate dish washing. My brother and I commenced selling them, and have made \$1700 after paying all expenses. We don't canvass any. Our sales are all made at home. People come or send for them. Mound City Dishwasher is the may in a sudden 'huff' kick, and there will be open warfare thereafter, to the material loss of the dairyman. Each material loss of the dairyman. Each thousand dollars. We sell from five to thousand dollars. We sell from five to thousand dollars. We sell from five to thousand dollars. washer is lovely, every housekeeper wants one. There is no excuse to be poor when so much money can be made selling dishwashers. For full particulars address The Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo. They will start you on the road to success. -A Reader

> LICE ON HOGS. Mr. F. H. Schooler of Rockport, Mo., writes the Live Stock Indicator that there is considerable complaint spring in his section about lice on hogs. and while many remedies are mentioned they appear either not to be effective or are not properly used. mentions the use of crude carbolic acid diluted with water, of kerosene and lard, and kerosene emulsion, as among the frequently recommended applications which often fail. He also desires to know how the emulsion is prepared and applied. In

replying the paper says:
Either of the applications named is effective. Kerosene and lard, however, or any oil or wash that has to be appractical unless in the case of a few very tame animals that do not object to being handled. Kerosene emulsion. properly applied, is, so far as we are aware, invariably effective, and has the advantage that a dozen or more hogs can be crowded up into close quarters and sprayed with the emulsion by means of a force pump with a suitable spraying nozzle attached to a few feet of hose. Special care should be taken to thoroughly wet the fore quarters and the inside of the ears, where the lice are most abundant. There is one point, however, at which those who make any of these applications for the first time usually and that is that they forget that the treatment must be repeated. With the most careful application a few lice or a few eggs are very likely to escape, and enough is left for seed. Another mistake is in putting pigs in infected quarters or permitting them to come in contact with old straw and bedding used before treatment. The really effective way is to spray the hogs thoroughly and then put them into fresh quarters. If they are of a kind that can only be temporary and it is necessary that the pigs finally return to the old place, this latter should be thoroughly cleaned out, all the loose trash burned, and the pens, troughs, etc., treated as the pigs themselves were treated. The point at which the kerosene emulsion often fafts is the fault of the emulsion but the lack of thoroughness on the part of the op-

erator. The emulsion is made by dissolving a half a pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, then, after removing the water away from the fire, add to it while it is still boiling two gallons of kerosene and churn thoroughly some effective means. The best is the force pump, pumping the mixture back into itself in such a way as to thoroughly agitate it throughout. It is then diluted so that the mixture will contain a gallon of water to a pint of actual kerosene. This will make a 12 1-2 per cent solution, which is amply strong for the purpose If it is thoroughly applied and the application repeated once or twice at inter-vals of a week, and the hogs are not returned to a place where they will pick up fresh supplies, all experience goes to show that there will be no more

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

St. Louis, Mo., July 22d.

S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. For this occasion the M., K. & T. will

for return E COMER, C. P. & T. A.

POULTRY.

Conducted by Mrs. C. K. Hawkins, 1303 East Tenth street. Fort Worth, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed. All are cordially, 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

'ER GOOSE. By Si Twist.
Which are ther fool that lays ther egg
That's most as big as a beer half keg. Stands all ther while on but one leg! Ther goose.

What animal runs in one old rut, With a silly waddling attempt to strut, Showing a vacuum in its head piece

Ther goose?

What is ther man who thinks he's wise To save the pennies forever tries, But loses, cause he won't advertise? Er goose, pure an' simple. OUR LETTERS.

One writer: "I was very uncortunate in buying eggs, not 10 per cent. being fertile. I have learned by experience that it is best to buy the stock you want and raise your own eggs. I am raising some very fine stock this season. I have five pens of well mated birds for fall use. I think I have as fine a pen of Cornish Indian Games as there are in the state. The cock that heads it scores 95 points."

To all of the above we say "Amen."

The writer is not alone in advising stock instead of eggs. Eggs is sort of a "sight unseen" jack knife trade while you generally get what you go after when you get birds. Why don't they hatch well? The chief reason in my mind is confining the stock. Too small yards, not natural food, such as meat, clover, sharp grit enough. The hue and cry goes up don't get farm eggs for an incubator. Where a farm flock has attention I would rather have them. Uniform feed, uniform eggs and so a uniform hatch. When I do buy eggs for hatching I try to buy of one that has his flocks on a large range, and I have never been disappointed in the hatch, Our next friend who has previously given us pleasure in articles on pea-fowls, guineas, etc., signs her name this time. I think she must have been a mouse this time and heard our other self condemn the bants and took this occasion to him him over the head. The turkey problem is solved. The awkward old thing only hatched two.

will know, though, next time.
I believe the ladies in search of a farm can find one close here. We have an excellent market. One man delivers daily and gts 15 cents per dozen for eggs. Three fist-big fries sold for 50 cents, which is not bad just now.

Dear Mrs. Hawkins: I have such a

smart pair of Buff Cochin tantams I must tell of them. Then, too, some argue the bantams are no use for anything. One man, was heard to say he thought there ought to be a law forbidding the breeding of them, or they should be cut out of the show room nor have any prizes. Let all encouragement go to those who raise chickens that have some utility. So I take up the pen in their defence. When my little hen was mothering two Sebright bantam chickens little "Dandy" took them under his fatherly wings at night, went with them duled them, just as she had done. While | who, while they may not raise mortg she went about singing and each day lail a pretty little egg, he continued his devotion for three weeks after she began laying; she hatched one little chick, but the Sebright was so to." is what I am generally am told. jealous of the little ball of dawn I Now a woman don't like to work had to put it in the brooder. The hen just for the fun of it any more than the second time, took the Sebright chick under her motherly care and a little glory as well as the money after one week I concluded to take she will balk, and I don't blame her them from her and give her the four youn chickens in the brooder. After a few days she forgot the big babies and is now caring for her four young ones; they all seem as proud and happy as if they were not hatched in an incubator and spent six days in a brovder without hearing a hen cluck. So I think they are useful if they are small and "One man would 'not give his pocket knife for one little fellow its owner asked \$25 for." MRS. E. MILLER. Circleville, Tex.

Mrs. Hawkins: In last week's Journal one of your contributors asked if any one could tell her what to do with her turkey hen that would not own and care for her "chicks." If she will put the hen and "chicks" in a good sized coop, keep them there three or four days with fresh water and food though not too much at a time. Then turn them all out together on ary ground. I hardly think she will have any difficulty in keeping them together until the "chicks" are old enough to care for thmselves. In ay school girl days I knew a good deal about the care of fowls, but since then town or city life has afforded me no opportunity to revel in things congenial to my nature, and my greatest desire now is to live in the country, and in this connection will say if any of the readers or subscribers to the Stock and Farm Journal know of any small farm to rent for next year they will please

to inform me. We, are two single ladies and a nephew, of good family, cultured, practical and energetic. Only a few acres of land will answer our purpose the first year. We desire it principally for poultry, vegetables, fruits, etc. Would also like a small dwelling house on the land. Or if some widow lady on a farm would rent us a part of her place it might be quite an advantage to both parties, and should we be so fortunate as to get a place to suit us we shall want fowls of the best quality, which I presume we can purchase through the Farm and Stock Journal. (You are right there. Ed. Poultry department.) to which we are subscribers. MISS MONTGOMERY. Room 5, Denison, Tex.

Our last letter we take from the Southern Fancier. While we admire the letter, acknowledge the truth, the writer has forestalled us a little, as we intended to deal upon this subject. Has it ever entered the male mind that there is perhaps other reasons other than "the old lie of slavery days?" The idea of progression seems to have not reached the south as far as woman's labor is concerned. A northern woman with a six griddled range, wash machine, wringer, etc., does a washing in two hours that takes one here one-half a day or more and why? Because, with water at the el-bow, they don't have "to wait for the wagon" and all get water. Again a six-griddled range with a reservoir is as absolute a necessity north, as hot biscuit are here. The wash water is on in a boiler and gets hot with the same fire that gets breakfast, and no out door kettle with smoke; dust, extra fuel, etc., to hinder.
Your very houses are death traps. Every doctor tells me that the stair

step principle is injurious and death to women, yet every house is perched on stilts with from two to seven and more steps to climb up and down every time one wants a clip; where if the earth was filled in, in a gradual slope, more women woul "take an in-terest" in getting into the yard occasionally. The weather is no mean factor. We are tired out with hot weather long before real hot weather strikes us. And the cooking. You all think too much of your stomachs, perhaps not that, but what goes into them, clabor, and it is no more degrading in

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

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To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body,
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The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

when I list wrote that I would had it this way?"

And another thus:
"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."
Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

Fact by the time a woman gets three hot meals a day she won't have time to even think of lifting a mortgage let alone helping lift it. Why in the name of common sense can't farmers tie their horses to a post and come in from the field and eat supper at four or five o'clock and in that way give the women half a chance. That is the way I was used to in both Illi-nois and Nebraska. Go back and work as long as you please, but do give a chance to get dishes over before black night.

Now, see here, folks, I don't know whether this is poultry, domestic economy or what. You can call it what you please, but any woman who will drop me a letter I will send directions to bake light bread that "even the cat likes better than any other the children say, and don't you bake hot biscuits only as a treat.

I have tried ever since I came to he state to get some of the ladies ages, at least make a neat little sun from their fowls, to let me have their photos. They don't do it, because their "husbands don't like for them you men do, and unless she can have It takes one good woman's time here to keep clean. The loosely built houses, the bare yards, the dusty streets—yes, we have a sprinkling ordinance here, but when I go to town I wade shoe deep in lime stone dust till I reach Main street and then I wade in mud and water, and those of you who know the combination can imagine that state of my pedal appendages. about the educational system and will draw this too long a letter to a

In Nebraska the people have no books or school paraphernalia to buy. All is provided by the state—worked on a library plan—a child pays for a book

he destroys.

A set of books is agreed upon and this set cannot be changed inside of five years without the state superintendent's permission. So when a parent moves he can go from one county to another and the child not know the difference and is not confronted with a book that is as new to him as his

A. B. C.'s were. You can readily see the advantage; the child forges right ahead and has time for music, etc., and gets through, while here the constant change of books addle the pate of teachers themselves.

Remove the environments and I will wager that a southern woman will forge ahead with the best of them. Fix up things so she can get her work away in a hurry A really ambitious woman is not going to be idle, but will turn her hand to a money making ven-ture as soon as her "duties" are

through. And lastly, my brethren, plant shade trees. Time has been that I could go from one end of the city to the other and never get in the sun, but here one jaunt to town in the hot sun peters me for the day, and, farmers, peach trees make mighty nice shade around the pasture lot and fruit for the passer-by.

CORA K. HAWKINS.

WOMEN AS WORKERS. J. H. Davis in the Southern Farmer:
"We have published from time to
time accounts of how women are making money in raising poultry, in farming, in raising fruits and vegetables, in managing dairies, etc., and how they have paid off mortgages and built up fine homesteads and educated their children by means of these industries intelligently managed.
"But all these have been northern,

eastern and western women. We are sorry to say that no southern woman is on record as doing any of these things. We do not say that no southern woman has ever done anything of the kind, but we have never known of any such cases. And we will gladly publish any account of where and when and how, any southern-born woman paid off a mortgage by the profits on poultry raising or agriculture.
"We would like to see our southern we would like to see our southern women be more independent in this re-spect, because thousands who are now in idle poverty would be benefitted pe-cuniarily if they would shake off the old lie of slavery days that labor was

and is degrading.
"In our association with the northern people, and during a year's visit in Ohio recently, we noticed that everybody worked—men, women and children—and that they took pride in it, and that laziness was not looked upon as a disgrace, but a crime.

"Nethern mothers work and they

"Nothern mothers work, and they teach their daughters to be good wives and good housekeepers; consequently, to be good housekeepers, which embraces a thorough knowledge of cooking in all its details, is regarded by northern mothers and daughters as among the accomplishments. these northern women, fresh

from the kitchen, can sing and play on musical instruments and entertain company intelligently and agreeably.

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

W. L. Husbands B. P. Eubank, HUSBANDS & EUBANK,

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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 and 5th, at rate of one fare for the round trip, with privilege of extension to July 31st for return by depositing wi the joint agent.

ST. LOUIS—July 19th and 20th and 21st, account Populist and American silver conventions, limited to July 27th for return.

WOODS & EDWARDS, 344 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

silver conventions, limited to July 27th for return Full particulars will be furnished on application to local agents Sunset Route. C. W. BEIN. L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Tex.



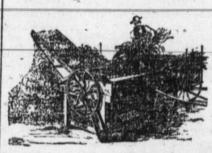
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E. A. Porter & Bros., 968 State Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

man raising fowls, or making butter for a living than it is to see her clerking in a store or engaging in any other hive of nature not only gather the gar-den honey of financial independence,

TREES FOR PLANTING. Generally, all things considered, twoyear-old trees are best for planting, and this applies to nearly, or quite all kinds of fruit trees, especially. Select those with straight stems, smooth, healthy looking tops, with plenty of small fibrous roots. Be sure that they have entirely shed their leaves. Trees on which the leaves remain after the first frosts set in and stick to

but also win the respect and love of

those whose love and respect is worth

branches in the spring may be In taking up it is quite an item to secure all of the roots possible, and not bruise or injure in any way. The roots are of more importance than the top, as with plenty of good healthy roots a strong vigorous top can readily be grown. But in all cases the tops must be cut back in propor-

tion to the roots. All of the bruised or injured roots should be cut off with a long sloping cut. Then the tops can be cut back in the same proportion. In cutting back the top all crossing and crooked limbs should be cut out.

The best tree is a straight stem with the limbs branching off at regular intervals. Cut back so as to secure a low spreading head. With fruit trees at least, it is of no possible advantage to have them tall. A tall tree gives more purchase to the wind and the fruit is more easily blown off and harder to harvest, while a low spreading head protects the stem from the sun, shades the ground more thoroughly, so that the tree suffers less from

It is important to use care in the selection of the trees, as when set out and properly cared for they will remain a long time and when the work and trouble necessary until they come into bearing is considered, it is worth taking considerable trouble to secure good trees.—N. J. Shepherd in Farm, Field and Fireside.

REMEDIES FOR CUT WORMS. At this season of the 'year cut, worms do more or less damage to nearly all drops, especially to to-matoes, cabbages and corn. When ever sod or grassy land is left until spring before being plowed, any crop which may be planted on such land will be considerably damaged by cut worms. The reason of this is that the worms are nearly full grown in the spring, yet they need one good meal before forming into pupae, a short time after which they comp forth as night-flying moths. The life history of the cut worm is about this: The moths lay their eggs in grass throughout the summer months, and after a few days these eggs hatch into small worms, which feed upon the grass. The worms cast off their skin

the eyes of sensible people to see a wo- from time to time to accommodate their increase in size, and during the cooler weather of winter go deeper in the ground, being dormant for a time if the weather is very cold. Upon ing in a store or engaging in the store of eng growth and soon form pupae in the ground just below the surface. Some time after this the moths are produced, and after mating the females lay the eggs for another brood. With most species there is thus but one brood a year. Most farmers are beginning to realize the advantage of fall plowing and where sod land especially is plowed in the fall it will greatly lessen the number of cut worms and other in-sects on such land the following spring. A good remedy for killing out the cut worms in the garden is to make up a mixture consisting of a quantity of bran or corn meal moistened with water to which is added a little Paris green and a little molasses or sugar give a sweetish taste. It is the Paris green that kills the worms and this should be very thoroughly mixed with the bran so as to have a uniform mixture. A spoonful of this mixture should be placed near the plants just before night on the day the plants are The cut worms work at night set out. and will be killed by eating of the poisoned mixture. It is much better, however, to place the mixture about in various parts of a field a few days before planting, as it will then kill off.

Press Bulletin Mississippi Experiment Station, by Howard E. Weed, Entomologist.

> French cattle traders seem very much alarmed lest the Canadian im-portations should grow to such magnitude that their own cattle will suffer materially from competition. Several cargoes have been shipped from Canada to Paris, and the results. though hot very profitable, have been sufficient to encourage more liberal shipments. Most of the native cattle marketed in France are stall-fed oxen, hog fat, but they do not compare in quality with our best American cattle. However, they sell at a higher price, for prejudice makes a difference of 50 to 75 cents per hundred in France. chances are that an embargo will be placed against Canadian cattle should the French cattle raisers feel that they are losing by the competition .- Drovers' Journal

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 directions 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,

postage, etc., to me. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

D APRIL, 1880.

re than others do, and, of course, nsity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were es twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it power of any flock-master to get ambers of twins than he would be likely to do "says the Ag. be likely to do," says the Ag-l Journal. "Nor is this all, for -master must be a good keeper sires to favor large increases.

, some breeds of sheep are nattore productive than others, the
and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. mbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself an on his shepherd. The latter are and good management, make sful rearage of them after they ned, 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 own to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. re flock-masters, no doubt, not ious to induce the twin-bearing ty in their flocks which, as a l be found to be those who either or farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or id management in the general system is often the rule. Shepe powerless under such masters men have no encouragement to ne best of things. Only when sters 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 ained the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. en find shepherds remaining on e farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in 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 proof triplets and even quartettes By educating the propensity it nes developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean r family than she can bring up. generally imparts the milk-bearnction equal to the other, how-The one naturally accompan ier, almost invariably, but it must nitted that the strain would be have to rear three lambkins, esy when they begin to grow big. irse, a little trough of food should ularly supplied both to ewes and y under such circumstances, and ingle lambs they should have ex inary assistance and be adequated nurtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abund od by having a satisfactory succes-fodder crops, and by making pro-of silage to serve when there are or attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various dis-that affect sheep, and of which the mowledge is indispensable for suc-il treatment. We may excuse mismade a century ago, but when a opular author on veterinary prac-lleges that the brain bladder worm aused the disease known as gid or ness is due to hereditary origin by h young lambs become affected and too early breeding or natural dein either parent will cause the diswe are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter d be misled at times," says the rican 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, h on the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow get the stomach of a sheep, either on the stomach of a sheep, either on trass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from the creatures that are found in try bladders in the brain of the p and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the sure on the brain of these bladders, deed very strange. It is by no as more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal, must, however, wholly discharge a our minds the belief that any livthing comes into existence without nts, whether it be an animal or a t, and that these changes of a worm ing its life are any more strange and derful than the changes which y insect undergoes, as from a but-y's egg into a caterpillar, this into a a, a brown thing like a dried, curled-eaf, and then into the beautiful ged insect that flits among the flow-feeding on the nectar during its t summer life, the purpose of which the summer life, the purpose of which ally to lay its eggs to reproduce its lies and then die and disappear. But tape worm is a veritable pest of the k, and thousands of sheep pine and because of them without the shep-I knowing anything of the cause. I this species, which has its home for tof its life in the sheep's brain, would exist a single year were it not for t of its life in the sheep's brain, would exist a single year were it not for dog, which, feeding on the sheep tide from the disease caused by this rm, take these immature worms into stomach, where they mature into g flat, unpleasant things, made of tions, in each of which are more than nousand eggs, one only of which esing will be the parent of thousands re and may infect a hundred sheep in ock. The remedy is a very simple, although a curious one; it is to see the dog is so treated as to kill what worms he may have about himself C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,183—L
to J. C. Munden, Marsh Esterhazy, 102,707—A. . Vaughn, Blooming Gr C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro Glenny 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—Parks 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. L. W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 to W. E. Johnson, Mille Susle Kilgore, 109,140 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 we cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. Howard, Quanah.

Captain Herne, U. S.

Willis to T. E. Lancast China Grove, 42,261-

son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001— to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Coro Lambert, 27066— gomery to W. V. Bisell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976-sey to S. L. Burnap, At Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,2 to W. A. Northington, Tormentor F. of Lawn & Foster to R. W. Will

Anna Field. 93,241-1 Burts to Mrs. A. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892 to S. L. Burnap, Austin Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Burnap, Austir Bertha Easy, 84,108—V E. P. Bomar, Gainesy nnie Signaldina,

Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnan, A Clara, Princess, 97,189 Laird to W. A. C. Wa Cream Pat Pogis, 109, to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, 1 Dempsey to S. L. Burna Dora H., 105.283—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, 105,283-Parks Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash.

Eva Landseer, 81.831—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Daisy, 93,831—to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy,
Ferris Signal, 109,385— A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-chett to M. B. Hastain, Golden May. 73,511—Pari Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—F P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Joel's Bessie F., 108,96 ton to S. L. Burnap, Au

Joel's Calico, 108,613

to S. L. Burnap, Aust Keranina Pogis, 101.

precht to H. H. McBride.

Kate Putnam II., 107.09.

to S. L. Burnap, Austin.

Kate Scales Pogis, 109.

precht to H. H. McBride.

Katie Perry, 110,325—G.

D. C. Darroch, Kerrville.

Kitty Scales Pogis, 109. D. C. Darroch, Kerrylle,
Kitty Scales Pozis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride
Kitty S. H., 62.084 H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Ph.
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride
Laura Clement, 65.361
to H. H. McBride, O'Da Laurette Rioter, 109,20
bott to H. H. McBride, Leslie Signal, 105,910—1
& Hardin to Parks & Pari
Lois Lowndes, 100,239—
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Lucilla, 93,224—W. A.

Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505-H. Hu Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal, 109,3
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nasi
Mary Annersly, 94,110—V
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesyl
May Amber, 109,181—J
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79,75
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18
to W. A. Northington, Span
Mittle Gray, 110,023—B
J. D. Gray, Terrelz,
Monarch's May, 109,8
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II., 89,222
ris & Hardin to Parks & Seward, Brenham,

Osa T., 64,673—Parks & Gill, Nach.

& Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Galnesvii
Persian Nora, 107.826—J
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Queen Marjoram, 109.830—der to E. P. Bomar, Caines
Resedene May, 80.885—J
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Tennel
Hardin to Parks & Parks,
Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—T
ris & Hardin to Parks &
nis.

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shellie, 92,024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Slbyl Scales Poris, 109,206—Procht to H. H. McBride, O. Texas Modesty, 101,032—W. der to F. P. Bomar, Gainest The Young Widow, 11,505—Jott to H. H. McBride, O'Drawmie Montgomery, 108 had G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64,730.
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gall Vic Scales Poris, 109,208—Precht to H. H. McBride, O'T Welcome Lass, 16,315—Terris & Hardin to Parks & Pals.
Widow's Little Baby, 106,4

Midow's Little Baby
Abhott to H. H. Mary
Yeleta Poets H., 102 to W. A. Northineton.
Zingara Pogis, 84,963to F. P. Bomar, Gaines
Zula Landsper, 87,188.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY -BYhe Stock Journal Publishing Co, EO. B. LOVING ... Editor and M'g'r. mees: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor.

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TO OUR READERS.

My son, Joseph L. Loving, has actepted 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 positions-such as prinetr, foreman, solicitor, correspondent, 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.

It is predicted that mutton will soon be consumed in equal quantity with beef. Then the sheep business will be upon a more stable basis, and wool will be looked upon as a by-product, instead of the main dependence for profit. People are eating more mutton every year, and will increase the quantity as the quality improves.

Stock may be kept on just enough food to sustain life, but the owner who thus allows his animals to merely exist cannot hope for a profit. The valuable elements of food go to repair waste animal tissues, and there is none left to make gain when the animal is thus starved. The more an animal can be made to take beyond this and assimilate, the excess goes to make the flesh, wool, milk, etc., and that's the source from which comes profit.

A Nebraska man, who has recognized the growing demand for lightweight livestock, writes as follows on the subject:

"Much has been said in relation to the supposed change in the taste mericans with regard to the meats they prefer. This year we have in our markets an inquiry for the light-weight animal. Last year light-weight pigs, "singers," sold for fifty cents to \$1 less than the 250 pound hog. The cause of this change is not in the taste of the people so much as in the small proportion of waste as compared with the heavy animal. I think there will. be a re-establishment of former weights and prices. Even now we must have a fatted "singer" to take the top prices. Many are under the impression that the scragglest and poorest pig is the choice of the market. This is not This is not the fact. A pig weighing 180 pounds must, in order to top the market, be fat and plump-one that will drive on and off the scales with ease. It must not be some poor, long eared, scraggy The same is true as to eattle. 1,000 and 1,100-pound steers have the advantage in prices, while the over-fat 1,500 pounder is not wanted. With cheap corn, an excess of fat is made easy and there comes to be a surplus of these heavy animals as ompared with light weights. This will work in breeding, because an animal that can be fed as a light or heavy weight with a minimum of offal is what is wanted. The radical change in the appetite in one year as compared with another, is not so great as might be We must have beef and pork. The young animal must be developed to a limit or we will run to too light weights in breeding. To bring an animal to birth merely, its foster is not measured in pounds but per capita, and then on this foundation comes the pound question, which depends upon the food supply. To sell an animal only half developed results in loss as com-pared with the fully developed one. All these years I have sold both hogs and cattle, ripe, matured and well fattened at a premium. In years when the corn crop is not phenomenal this ripe produce will stand about where it has done in former years."

LOW-PRICED LIVE STOCK. Stock yard statistics are used by certain writers and public speakers to prove the existence of a largely in-creased production of stock, and that prices are lower by reason of that production, while as a matter of fact such statistics prove nothing of the kind. In the first place, in making comparisons between the present and past receipts of animals at the great stock yards no consideration is given to the increase of population, which, if considered, would show the receipts to be relatively less than formerly; and in the second place no consideration is given to the fact that every year there s less slaughtering of animals on the farm or in neighboring towns, and that the great stock yards from which come the quoted statistics are constantly more and more absorbing the live stock business, making greater showing or numbers there without in the least in-dicating the relative number in the country. From 1882 to '83, when we had from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000 less people business, making greater showing of than we have now the hogs of the country numbered from 2,000,000 to 4. 000,000 more for each year than they did in '95, which shows a prodigious decrease in relation to population. In beef cattle the showing is quite as marked. In 1896 the number of such cattle was less than it had been since 1886, when it is estimated that we had fully 10,000,000 less inhabitants than now. The value of practically the same number of cattle in 1896 was \$155, 000,000 greater than in 996, regardless of the enormous decrease in number relatively to population. We must go back to 1879, with a population probably 18,-000,000 less than the present one. find the number of sheep so small as at

the beginning of '90. There is, in fact, no justification whatever for asserting that the present price of meat producing animals is low in price because of their over production, for it will be seen from these figures that the production has been under rather than over. Prices of live stock have been forced down with everything else not trust controlled, by the appreciating value of the dollar

under "the existing gold standard," and tion is futile, if not idiotic.

Farm, Stock and Home from which the above is taken, is doubtless very correct in the figures given as above, and could it have carried out the sentiment of the article without the allusion in the latter part to the existing gold standard the article would have been good. The Journal does not go in for politics for manifest reasons; politics are not in its line, and it is unable to handle the question, but it does know that the prices of five stock are not so low as they are because of any overproduction.

The corn feeding states may have more than a surplus of cattle, but all the range country is short on cattle. Arizona and New Mexico and Texas are very short; so, too, are our other range countries. So short on cattle are our ranges that were the surplus now on hand in the feeding and grazing states returned to their original ranges, the Mexican cattle taken out, we would still be long on grass and short on cat-

The same rule applies to sheep and hogs, and the Journal has little if any fear of successful contradiction in making the statement that now, in the whole United States there are not so many live stock as there were twenty years ago, in proportion to the increased population. Who shall say this is wrong, and bring forth the facts and figures to bear out the assertion?

NOW IS THE TIME. There's at least one sensible cowman in Tarrant county, as the following

from a local paper will show: 'Now is the time to buy cattle," said leading Tarrant county stockman to a Mail-Telegram reporter last night. The above declaration may seem simple at first' thought, but upon a

second consideration a person can see some logical advice embodied in that remark. Like all other kinds of industries of extensive importance, the cattle business has its ebb and flow. To those who have made a study of the financial history of the live stock business, it has practically gone out to its lowest tide, and as a result a flow will follow. It may be several months before it sets in, and when it does turn toward the bank of prosperity it will be quite perceptible. When the ranchman looks around himself and witnesses the depreciated values on all kinds of goods from a spool of thread to a \$10,000 railroad bond, he can console himself with great satisfaction. When prosperity of the country sets in there is no class of people who will feel it quicker or receive a greater increase of property than the live stock man, because he is a producer of the necessities of life. Produce markets will be the first to be quicken-

ed by the change" All of the above is quite true and to those who have money to invest the Journal would say put it in good live stock of some kind, but avoid scrubs. Stock cattle or young steers bought form. If a maintenance of the single

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

For several years at least such a extreme duliness in all business channels has not been known. In fact, business in all ines has now reached a point bordering on stagnation, and thes ituation is becoming almost alarming.

The most exhausting research of the papers of the country, in search of some encouraging news of prospective revival of good times is almost futile. No positive encouragement can be found in the columns of any of the papers of the country; the men who stand pre-eminently in the lead in the business and financial worlds have no encouragement to offer as to when better times may be expected. In view of all this it is no wonder that a feeling akin to uneasiness has been promulgated among all classes and the general belief is that even worse times are

to follow. The political situation is one of unrest and disquietude and affects no little the general money market, thus having much to do with the general discouraging features of business. One of the prime factors of uncertainty, congress, is now out of the way, because of adjournment. The adoption of a platform, embracing a gold standard plank by the recent Republican convention, does away with another uncertain feature and the prospective Democratic convention at Chicago will soon show just where the Democrats stand. If, as it is predicted, the Democrats should come out for silver, the fight in the presidential election this all will be made on the financial question

The financial wrangle, politically, is of course, the main feature in the stagnation of business, though there are other and more remote causes for the very marked depression in all lines of business and various theories are advanced regarding them. Business Budget, of St. Louis, quotes as follows Professor Clark of Columbia college, on this question:

"Hard times result from world-wide disturbances of the economic system, The past twenty-five years have been period of changes, causing large readjustments in the industry of the world. Vast acres of land have been settled, and have been made accessible by a net work of railroads. Manu-facturing industries have grown up; methods of production have greatly changed, and the changes have involved great profits, and also serious wastes. On the whole, the period has been one of rapidly increasing wealth but it has been one of much disturb-ance, and it has been impossible for productive mechanism to adapt itself rapidly enough to the changing conditions. Inflated values, and what is loosely termed 'over-production' in certain departments of business have resulted. Men have discounted the future on a large scale, counting on large gains from some source, in a period soon to arrive, and the coming period has, in the end, failed to meet their expectations. Not to any one specific cause can the depressions, that seem to be periodical in the business world, be charged. Using techincal language, one may name one generic cause of that rhythmical or alternating movement whereby the world changes from a state of apparent prosperity to one of apparent adversity, and very real embarrassment and hardship. The made on first-class from steamers of movement is an incident in what it is

customary to call a 'dynamic' condition industrial life. It is a state of rapid and beneficnt but irregular progress and beneath the transfer of the reaction of industry. It makes it necessary repeatedly to change the character of the production of large districts. It involves 'booms' and depressions, and one thing to be noted is that the so-called boom deranges the system, and that the depression, with all the suf-fering that it entails, has the effect of

restoring it to a normal state." As for crop prospects for the entire country, reports as published, show that the sales for the past spring has been almost as large as they were in the spring of 1895 and had prices been the same, the sales this year would have been even larger. Farm Implement News says: "For the summer's trade there is the continuance. of the promises for good crops, excepting in the localities where drouth or insects or rust have injured themsuch exceptions being usual in a country so extensive as this. Except in Texas and other portions of the southwest, and in other localities where crops have suffered from various causes, the harvester and binder trade has been satisfactory, and if the spring wheat promises of the west and northwest hold good to harvest more machines will be sold this year than last. * * * On the whole the prospects are good for crops and for the continuance of a satisfactory trade in farm machinery and vehicles. If prices for farm products were fair, or if there was any reason to expect fair prices for the growing crops, the farmers and the implement men would have no cause for complaint." This does not sound so awfully bad for the farmer; is not nearly so bad as it might be, though there's lots of room

for improvement. All kinds of live stock are selling at remarkably low figures and dealers and feeders are very much discouraged and not one of them can see anything bright in the future. However, until the financial question, now so nearly settled, and an increase in the export movement of silver, may lend some little aid to the hesitating encouragement offered by some trade journals and a better feeling may be looked for, if not now, at least after the election. Shoe and Leather Review says:

"The capitalists who have been for months attributing the stagnated condition of business to the silver agitation should now open their money bags and let loose the prosperity they have claimed was only prevented by the fear of cheap money. Dear money is now slated to win, and unless the mose eminent authorities are mis taken a new era of prosperity will dawn instanter. Apart from the actual merits of the question, however, there is no disputing the proposition that the leading financiers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are firm believers in the gold standard, and now that the issue is made clear, confidence should be restored and enterprise engendered. Although strong in the west and south and has secured a foothold in the east, it seems improbable, if not impossible, that the Democratic party can carry the country this time with a bimetallic platnow, will make lots of money for the gold standard is the sure harbinger of good times the complexion of affairs at St. Louis should have an instant influence for good upon the commerce of the land. Of course it will be argued that the result of the election is in doubt, but, no one can expect to make much money unless he some business chances in anticipation of events that seem imminent. It must be admitted that last week the depression was about at the worst as shown by the New York stock market and the slumpy condition of wheat, cotton and all the staples. But the outlook has since brightened amaz-The export movement of silver ingly. and the confidence that the drain on the gold reserve is about over for the present are especially encouraging signs. All the financial papers are claiming that English capital is lying idle and ready to seek investment just as soon as our political conven-tions have rendered the outlook more ertain.

Let everybody come to the front with an encouraged feeling, assumed if necessary, and talk better times instead of hard times; lend all possible encouragement and maybe some better feeling can be instilled into the condition of affairs.

LITERARY NOTES. The Journal is in receipt of a beautiful and handsomely gotten up volume from the press of the Belvidere (Ill.) Republican called "Belvidere Illustrat-ed." This work is descriptive, and ap-propriately illustrates the pretty city of bicycles and sewing machines. Hand-some engravings of the principal buildings and enterprises, with write ups of same, fill its pages. At the head of the stands the establishment of the National Sewing Machine company, manufacvast enterprises described turers of bicycles and sewing ma-chines. This firm furnishes the Journal with the popular machine which so many of its readers have supplied themselves. The entire plant department at a time is illustrated and described and is grand in its magnificance. The Jour nal returns thanks for the volume and to the National Sewing Machine company and the city of Belvidere, wishes continued prosperity.

Caronal Institute, San Marcos, Tex., a efined co-educational institute, under the supervision of the Methodist Epis copal church, South, has sent out its annual catalogue for 1896, one of which has come to this office. This school was founded in 1868, is located between Austin and San Antonio on the International and Great Northern railroad. It is a beautiful little city of three thousand inhabitants, noted for its health and morality. It nine churches and not a single saloon. This is undoubtedly a splendid good school for both boys and girls and parents who are looking about for a good school for their children, should correspond with A. A. Thomas, A. M., president of Caronal Institute, San Marcos, Tex. The next scholastic year will be gin on Monday, September 7, 1896, and will close on Wednesday, June 16, 1897. It consists of ten scholastic months,

not including Christmas week. A DELIGHTFUL VACATION TRIP. It will no doubt interest parties who intend to take advantage of the cheap rates which have been named for Na-tional Educational meeting at Buffalo July 7 to 10, to learn that the "Great Rock Island Route" has made arrangements by which its patrons can have ments by which its patrons can have the 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. will make one of the most delightful vacation trips possible to tra-verse the entire length of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, visiting the his-torical island of Mackinae and passing through the beautiful St. Clair and De troit rivers.

The lake part of the trip will be

ped 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 promptly, giving details of cost and time en route. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A. Great Rock Island Route, Fort Worth, Texas.

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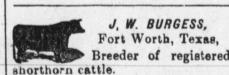
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by an immense number of select artists from the North and East. And to facilitate your doing this the "Cotton Belt" will put on extra low For rates, etc., inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or

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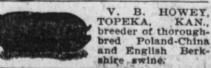
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W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Pass. Agent,

D APRIL, 1880.

e than others do, and, of course, nsity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were es twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it power of any flock-master to get ambers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-1 Journal, "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper gives to favon large increases.

sires to favor large increases.
, some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the

and Dorset Horns being prob

most productive of any.

mbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself

n on his shepherd. The latter

are and good management, make

sful rearage of them after they ned, 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 the as clover or rape, which is own to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view.

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men have no encouragement to

he best of things. Only when sters and shepherds work hand together can the best results. A good shepherd is invaluable, ich so only large sheep owners. When the right sort of man has the wester should take care.

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and although agricultural la-

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servants are still to be found, my shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although a used the term twin-bearing it

of triplets and even quartettes

by educating the propensity it nes developes into a prodigious

and the ewe may possibly year or family than she can bring upgenerally imparts the milk-bearnction equal to the other, howThe one naturally accompanies
er, almost invariably, but it must

nitted that the strain would be

evere on the constitution of the

have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. rse, a little trough of food should

ularly supplied both to ewes and

ases when ewes have to rear mor

nurtured. A great deal may of the done in the provision of abundad by having a satisfactory success of folder crops, and by making proposed to serve when there are

or attributable to drought in sum-

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

made a century ago, but when a copular author on veterinary prac-lleges that the brain bladder worm

lleges that the brain bladder worm baused the disease known as gid or ness is due to hereditary origin by h young lambs become affected and too early breeding or natural dein either parent will cause the diswe are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter d be misled at times," says the rican Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in maAnd that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, h on the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow get the stomach of a sheep, either on

contained in it should somehow get the stomach of a sheep, either on rass or the hay made from it, and e these eggs should mature from nte creatures that are found in ry bladders in the brain of the p and cause disease of which f symptom is giddiness, due to the sure on the brain of these bladders, deed very strange. It is by no ns more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal, must, however, wholly discharge

must, however, wholly discharge a our minds the belief that any liv-thing comes into existence without mts, whether it be an animal or a

t, and that these changes of a worm

ng its life are any more strange and derful than the changes which y insect undergoes, as from a buty's egg into a caterpillar, this into a

a brown thing like a dried, curled-

s, a brown thing like a dried, curled-leaf, and then into the beautiful ged insect that flits among the flow-feeding on the nectar during its t summer life, the purpose of which ally to lay its eggs to reproduce its cles and then die and disappear. But tape worm is a veritable pest of the k, and thousands of sheep pine and because of them without the shep-l knowing anything of the cause. It his species, which has its home for to fits life in the sheep's brain, would exist a single year were it not for

of its life in the sheep's brain, would exist a single year were it not for dog, which, feeding on the sheep dide from the disease caused by this in, take these immature worms into stomach, where they mature into g, fet, unpleasant things, made of diens, in each of which are more than cousand eggs, one only of which esting will be the parent of thousands re and may infect a hundred sheep in ock. The remedy is a very simple

The remedy is a very simi though a curious one; it is to the dog is so treated as to kill wh

mary assistance and be adequa

subjected to great scarcity or y subjected to great scarcity or d management in the general system is often the rule. Shep-

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth. Tex.

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

THE HIGHER LIFE.
To play through life a perfect part,
Unnoticed and unknown, To seek no rest in any heart,
Save only God alone;
In little things to own no will, To have no share in great, To find the labor ready still, And for the crown to wait.

Upon the brow to bear no trace Of more than common care, To write no secret in the face For men to read it there.
The daily cross to clasp and bless
With such familiar zeal
As hides from all that not the less The daily weight you feel.

In toll that praise will never pay, To see your life go past, To meet in every coming day Twin sister of the last; To hear of high, heroic things, And yield them reverence due, But feel life's daily sufferings Are far more fit for you.

To woo no secret, soft disguise To which self-love is prone, Unnoticed by all other eyes, Unworthy in your own; To yield with such a happy art, That no one thinks you care, And say to your own bleeding heart, How little vou can bear!'

Oh! 'tis a pathway hard to choose, A struggle hard to share, For human pride would still refuse The nameless trials there; But since we know the gate is low That leads to heavenly bliss, What higher grace could God bestow Than such a life as this.

—Adelaide Proctor.

OUR LETTERS.
The first letter this week is from Vaurian. I thank him very much for his call for three cheers for me. If the brand new girls make it too warm for him in the Household I promise to take him under my protecting care. I think men have displayed wonderfully good sense in not attempting to enter woman's sphere, since woman has al-most usurped theirs. Men may be somewhat paralyzed by woman's won-derful strides of progress but as a most numan and manly poet said, "A man's man for all of that," and will never try to occupy woman's place-he has too much sense—too great an idea of the natural fitness of things. I find a delayed letter of Vaurian's which it gives me much pleasure to now publish and I am sure will give pleasure to the Household. Yes, poor Sweater has been yanquished by a foe in politics. I believe Vaurian would stand his ground better. Perhaps Sweater believes it better to turn and run away, that he

may live to fight another day.

Ah! yes who does not love birds better than snakes? Who wonders at the snakes wishing to be birds? Who would not wonder at a bird wishing to be a snake? Tom Head writes poor Sweater's obit-

uary for us. Tom is a special friend of

The Household is blessed with boys of late. This week we have Dad's Boy.
He is taking advantage of leap year
and asks some fair one to take pity on
his loneliness and brighten his life with

The result have being a wfully. proposal come from some of the brand new girls; our old fashioned girls are too

Green Horn, as he chooses to name himself, is another new member this week. He gallantly takes the girls part against Pap's Boy, who said the girls have no sense. Now, we all know Pap's Boy did not mean that. How could be when associated with could he when associated with so many sensible girls in the Household? See what a beautiful tribute Vaurian

pays them! Pinery Girl has won many hearts because of her art in cooking. How well that poet understood human nature who said:

'We may live without poetry, music and art; We may live without conscience and

live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books; But civilized man cannot live without He may live without books-what is

knowledge but grieving? He may live without hope-what is hope but deceiving?

The may live without love—what is

passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

FROM EAST TEXAS. Dear Household: In my enforced idleness I have impatiently longed for the arrival of the Journal so I could enjoy the sight of Sweater picking up the gauntlet so dauntlessly thrown to him by Core and pow we good here. him by Cora and now, ye gods, he only returns—a mitten! How can a "Nomme De Plume" be so sensitive? Den't we all know that although it looks terrible on the stage when Bru-tus stabs Caesar, yet the audience cry bravissimo and the actors afterwards shake to see who shall set 'em up! If I should have the pleasure to be received in the Household (which I do not know yet) I would esteem it a distincton if my poor pleasantries or verdant but sincere thoughts could call forth a comment on a drubbling. It is levely to comment or a drubbing. It is lovely to have the Household decorated with roses, sprays, birds, music and those sort of things, but a "jowl" and hot tomatoes are not amiss, especially if they are seasoned with a little salt of the attic kind.

Now boys, all of you, off with your hats and raise three cheers and a tiger for Mrs. Buchanan! Hear the golden truth she has had the manliness-no, I mean the womanliness, to express in our favor: "I positively believe the time has come to sympathize with the Is there another such a woman under the canopy of heaven that so clearly sees the actual situation, and in the name of truth dare express it?
What is it that woman does not share with and in many instances has ousted us from? In sciences, in arts, in ousted us from? In sciences, in arts, in medicine, in law, in commerce, in all its various branches, in agriculture and mechanics, in legislation, authorship, rostrum and pulpit. Yet, forsooth, she clamors for more, if there is anything more, graciously permitting man alone to be soldier, sheriff and—tramp. All this she has got with glant strides within this generation, and indications are that man a few years hence will be only a curiosity in a museum. be only a curiosity in a museum.

Meanwhile we rough fellows have had the sense and delicacy to leave woman's natural sphere unrivaled by us. although many a man would be glad to be employed as housemaid and the like so as to have a chance not to tramp.

Now, I am in for it I know, but I will be no Sweater, although I have to sweat for it, so up new girls and heave at me! Yours in patient expectation,

VAURIEN. Groveton, June 21.

VAURIEN'S FIRST LETTER. Dear Mrs. Buchanan,
Slowly recovering from a severe attack of la grippe, which prevents manual occupation, I try to "keep the devil from my brain" by reading. My landlord handed me two copies of Texas stock and Farm Journel, but being without stockman (whatever that is) neither stockman (whatever that is) nor farmer, I did not expect to find anything of interest to me. I was there-

fore agreeably surprised when I found the coly corner of the Household. Let me in, please!

Your introductory comments on the correspondents' letters show such womanly tact in guiding your Household within the "juste millieu" of freedom of speech and regard for opponents' opinions that I do not wonder at the many expressions of love for and thanks to you in the letters.

I do not exactly know what the cul-

I do not exactly know what the cul-prit has done or neglected to do so as to call forth the passionately eloquent pulpit oration of C. K. H., but it must be something terrible. Poor Sweater! Wipe your brow; go down on your knees and cry peccavo. Never argue with religion; it can't be

done, you know.

I must congratulate you in the possession of such Household fairles as Pinery Girl and Purple Pansy. Your parlor and table will always be thronged with delighted guests as long as such girls contribute to the decora-

tions and menu .. Pinery Girl's lucky "poor, lone cowboy on the plains" will surely not agree with Pap's Boy that "girls have no

with Pap's Boy that girls have ho sense."

The picturesque pose Helen arranged at the foot of a shady oak tree, watching the beautiful sunset, is not quite "en regle;" It ought to have been interrupted by a manly youth offering her the trophies of the chase, and not by mamma's "come to supper, Helen." Please do it over again. Zelda wants to help make our laws.

All right. Whenever she takes the stump and comes out as a candidate for political honors I pledge her my vote. What does it presuppose when we make a law? Among other things that the lawmaker and his constituents are tacitly pledged to sacrifice their life and prosperity, if need be, for its enforcement. Otherwise "law" would be only a meaningless sound. Consequently Zelda would be willing in case of war to shoulder haversack and musket and go to shooting and killing "pro aris et focis," or in municipal affairs grab a robber or a drunkard by the collar and haul him off to the calaboose! By the eternal veracities, if I should live to ever see such a sight, I will turn deserter, run over to the enemy and hold out-no, lay down-my arms to her for the pleasure of being captured. But very likely woman wants only the tid-bits of equal rights without the nasty equal duties. The dear, charming, teasing creatures always expect the tid-bits; and who can say them nay? Go to congress and distinguish herself as an orator, logroller, distributor of spoils and spoiled garden seeds, and let her "old man" stay in the sanctum sanctorum of her home and make it and himself pretty and sweet so that when she comes home she will clasp him to her bosom and call him her dear, darling queen, and then tell him to go out in the cold, so to say, on the highways and byways and see to it that the laws she has made are upheld. Yes! That must be it; and it will come to that because "When a suffragist wills, she will,

You can depend on"."
Zelda, I take it, loves birds. So do I. Darwin or Agassis or some other great scientist has demonstrated that -ages ago-some snakes wanted to become birds, fancying they would be better off in the air. So in accord with the law of evolution they commenced to form rudiments of wings and feathers until the result is what we see to-

Who then can rightly say that we man in some future time shall not be-come man if she really and truly wants to? But, honor bright, wouldn't that be just about as if the birds should I don't love snakes. But I do love hat would have | birds, awfully.

Et me voila au bout de mon latin. VAURIEN.

Groveton, Tex., June 18. SWEATER'S OBITUARY Mrs. B.: Pardon me for the inter-ruption. I wish to say something of the deceased Sweater. We know not how to appreciate our loved ones un-til they have departed. We fail to see their good works until they have gone. Let not tomorrow's sun rise without some token of esteem in memory of the spirit that has flown. How oftimes we might lend our sympathies and soothe the aching heart. But alas! We would not, until we hear echoed in the dim distance, "Too late." I am here to ask the privilege of visiting his uneral pyre that I may mourn over his burnt body. I shall retire to a remote corner of the Household and with bowed-lead and bended knee while the Household gathers round about with tear-stained cheeks and uncovered heads to reverently lend a helping hand and attend the funeral exercises of a friend and leader. The voice of some one present rises above the weeping. Here lies the remains of a once noble specimen of God's own handiwork, a cowboy by trade, an advocate of the true type of womanhood. A friend to the needy, a gentleman whose moral character has always been beyond criticism. A vis-itor in the Household who came to his death quickly and unexpectedly by the hand of an assassin, not a member of the Household, but an acephalist of the more revengeful order. While all with one accord most solemnly and sorrow-fully realize that he is no more and commend him to his last resting place,
I can see in my mind's eye a group of
seraphs, taking their aerial flights in
the "happy hunting ground," and Sweater even there is a leader. The last hours of this departed hero bespoke the true character of the man. Quietly and peacefully he deals out knowledge from the fountain head. He leaves many friends to mourn his

departure. E pluribus unum. TOW HEAD.

A LEAP YEAR PRODDING. Mrs. B.: Allow me the privilege of a few moments stay in the Household. No intrusion, I hope. I live in the far West, in the breaks of the plains. My residence is an underground structure commonly called dugouts. My hobby consists of nine fine yellow long-eared hounds, who are my companions upon all occasions. I am chief cook, but far from being bottle washer, as my commions relieve me of that arduous duty with a vengeance, and each have developed quite an aptitude in the flunky line. My well is a portable one, and stands short ten feet from my door upon a shed. My cowpen is situated on the slope about forty steps above my domicile. My smokehouse is located in Chicago and my garden is in the far east, yet I have a place amongst many and would be content-ed had I only some one to share with me my (mis)fortunes. Won't some kind hearted lassie (remembering that this is leap year) take pity on this son of Adam and send a stream of sunshine into this lonely habitation.
As this is my first visit I shall endeavor not to wear out my welcome,

if I have any. I am "DAD'S BOY." Wild Cat Hollow, June 16.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.
Dear Mrs. B.: May I step in just one
minute. I am a stranger, and a green
one at that, but I do want to scold that boy of Pap's for saying that girls haven't any sense. If I were the girls I would snub such a boy on sight. The girls and cowboys are my favorites, and I just cannot stand and see them imposed on in such a way. I live on a ranch myself, and run cows too. And I can also milk, cook, chop wood, and in fact do most anything but write a good letter. I do not live in a dug out. Nor would I think of asking a sweet Nor would I think of asking a sweet vate lamily of school reaction. Let little girl to live in one. I am away glish branches and elocution. Let and most improved methods. To fall; the grave is brown and the lake water all gone and we have to depend dress Lock Box 46, Seymour, Tex.

on the wind for water. We are well quainted with sand storms and dust, metimes the dust is so thick I can not see the cattle when I am driving them, but for me it is frolic and fun.

O, my, Mrs. B., are you saying begone, sir, begone. Love to all.

GREEN HORN. Happy, Tex., June 21.

NOTES FOR WOMEN. It is claimed that steel knives won't rust if you dip them in strong soda water, then wipe them dry, and roll in flannel.

The thirfty housewife keeps her mattresses clean and fresh by making a covering for them of plain calico, made to fit like a pillow silp. This can be removed and washed when soiled, and the ticking be as nice as ever.

To keep the hair in crimp, says a writer, take two cents worth of gum

arabic, and add to it just enough boiling water to dissolve it. When it is dissolved add alcohol until the mixture is rather thin. Let it stand over night and then bottle. Moisten the hair with it before curling, and it will remain in crimp on damp days. The mixture is said not to be injurious to the hair.

A writer on culinary affairs says

that women who wish their families to be fed on the most nourishing and healthful food will do well to dis-courage the eating of potatoes in the morning, and to provide in their place a well and thoroughly cooked cereal, with cream or rich milk. Boiled rice or hominy may be profitably ex-changed for potatoes at dinner at least three or four times a week, and it is a most admirable food with meat, and

PORTER CORN THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.

No invention of corn handling machinery will so completely revolution-ize the mode of handling the corn crop and so well supply a very much needed machine for the corn grower. The time has come when the corn grower would as well think of threshing his wheat with a flail as to husk his corn by hand and then shell it, even on a pow-er sheller. This machine will take corn in the fodder, cut the fodder into the nicest of feed, shell and clean the corn for market at the rate of 1200 to 1500 bushels per day, with a 10 to 12-horse engine. Will do the work cheaper than the work alone can be done by hand, then, too, the fodder, worth most as much as the corn for feeding stock, is in the best shape to be utilized, and its increased feed value is worth many times the cost of getting it through the separator.

The machine is so arranged, if desired, the corn can be left with the cut fodder for feeding to stock, and we think it best if the stock fed requires as much grain as there is in the fod-der. If desired, half of the grain can be taken out and the other half go mixed with the fodder; in fact, any proportion can be taken out or left in the fodder. The machine is also a good ensilage cutter as there is made. Will also cut sheaf oats and straw; will shell and clean corn in the ear, with shuck on or off; in fact the machine is the most useful, excepting the plow, ever invented for the corn grower.

For prices and terms and description of their other machines, corn crusher,

fodder cutters and ensilage cutters, write E. A. Porter & Bros., Bowling Green, Ky.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the past few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by con stantly failing to cure by local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional freatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testi-

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. GARDENING ON SHIPBOARD.

Two Crops of "Sass" Raised While Sailing From Ireland to Oregon. Most people have heard of the hanging gardens of Babylon, the modern roof gardens, and the gardens on floating islands in which vegetables used to be grown for the citizens of ancient Mexico; but probably few have heard of a garden on board a ship, with farm yard attachment. The splendid ship Mowham, now in port, and the largest vessel which has ever been here, such an arrangement on board during

her trip to Oregon. On leaving Belfast for Portland she took on board as ballast 2000 tons of Irish soil, which, when leveled off, made quite a stretch of ground; and, as the soil of Ireland is proverbially fertile, the ship's company proceeded to put it to good use by planting a stock of garden truck in it—cabbages, leeks, turnips, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans, etc. The seeds came up all right and the plants flourished finely, and when the ship was in the tropics grew with great rapidity. As they progressed toward the Horn and the weather grew cooler things came to perfection rapidly. The crew and ship's apprentices amused themselves by weeding and cultivating the plants, and the captain and officers took regular walks in the garden daily, and all had green vegeta-

bles to their heart's content.

As they came around the Horn the garden was replanted, and by the time they reached the equator everything was abloom and all hands feasted on fresh vegetables daily. The only draw-back to the garden were the weeds, which grew so rapidly that they could hardly be kept down, and the drove of pigs which were kept in the farmyard attachment, and which, on several occasions, when the ship was bucking into a nor'easter and rolling heavily, broke out of the bounds and made serious inroads in the garden. It is a serious matter to call all hands on board ship, and is only done in emergencies; but when the pigs got into the garden there was more pounding on fore-castle scuttles with handspikes and blowing of boatswain's whistles than if the ship had been laid aback by a typhoon or all the masts had been carried away, and every sleeper was aroused to help get the pigs out of the

The last pig was killed and served up with green vegetables just before the Mowhan entered the Columbia. On the arrival of the Mowhan here the Irish soil was discharged on the elevator company's dock and piled up neatly, so that any exiled patriot who desires a bit of the "ould sod" can be accommodated. The pile will doubtless be covered with Shamrocks in the spring, and will furnish boutonnieres for a whole St. Patrick's Day procession. Doubtless many a sack of it will be carried off to fill flower pots, etc. Although it comes from the "black north," it is still the real 'ould sod .-

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

A lady of successful experience de-sires a position as teacher in a pri-vate family or school. Teaches the En-glish branches and elocution. Latest and most improved methods. Terms ,reasonable, references exchanged. Ad-

NEWS AND NOTES.

The San Angelo Standard reports a good rain Thursday, which filled the creeks and rivers.

Frank Crowley of Midland has just sold to the Five Wells Cattle company 1000 heifer yearlings at \$10 per head.

Reports from Arizona are to the effect that that territory is sadly in need of rain, and that stock is suffering

Connell & Pemberton of Midland have recently sold to George McCor-mick 1,000 heifer calves, fall delivery, at \$7.50 per head.

Considerable activity in shep trading is reported in the Devil's river and San Angelo countries. Average price about \$1.90 per head.

The Tombstone, Ariz., Epitaph reports good rains through that country, bringing with them renewed encouragement to the live stock and agricultural interests.

The George R. Barse Live Stock commission company of Kansas City, in a private letter to the editor of the Jour-nal, say: "The 'J. A.' heifers sold last week were fed under the supervision of Mr. L. A. McCoy at Pomona, Kas., on ground feed, corn, bran and cut corn fodder for roughness and were four years old this spring. We also sold another lot on Friday at \$3.70. There were nearly 1,500 head in the bunch and averaged just about this price all through, weighing 1,100 on an average.

Hall County Herald says: "This entire section was visited Thursday night and Friday with the best general rain that has fallen here in twelve months. It began raining about dark Thursday night and continued throughout the night unceas-The fall was not real hard, but was constant and hard enough to supply all the water that would soak into the ground. Friday the rain continued and the ground was thoroughly wet down to a season that ought to make fine late crops of every sort."

Childress Index, June 26, says: "Thursday evening about dark rain conmenced falling at Childress and continued until 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock this morning it commenced again and has been a steady downpour since. The rain is from the southeast, without wind. Plenty of stock water is being made and the ground put in good con-dition for crops, Cotton is in good shape and some corn will be made. There is yet plenty of time for sorghum, millet and Kaffir corn. It is reported as a general rain. At this writing, 10:30 a. m., it is still raining

The average prices for livestock, products are without precedent. The middle of June saw the choicest beef cattle at \$4.25-in Chicago, against \$6.10 a year ago, and \$4.60 under the panic conditions of 1894. Inferior cattle also showed a marked decline. Stillers sold at \$4.25, against \$5.65 a year ago; and stockers and feeders were \$3.90 against \$4.50 a year ago. The outside price for the choicest hogs at the close of May was \$3.45 against \$4.75 a year ago, and \$4.95 in 1894. The outside price of sheep was \$4.25 against \$5.50 a year ago, and \$4.72 in 1894. Beef values are still on \$4.72 in 1894. Beef values are still on down grade, but it is to be hoped that the bottom has been reached.

Salt Lake City Tribue says: "The most important occurrence of the week to local stockmen is the adoption of the weighing system for fixing freight livestock by the of the Utah-Colorado Railway association. This organization embraces our home lines and the new departure means that hereafter shippers must pay by the pound for the consignment of livestock, instead of by the car, which is the present practice. The weighing system was put in some months ago down about the river, after a good deal of feeling around on the part of the transportation companies to see how the shippers would stand their work, and since they have been trying the experiment there has been plenty of trouble. In Kansas, especially the feeling ran high against the new method, as it was claimed that freight charges were uniformly increased by the weight system over the old car-lot rate, a result which the railroads disclaimed any desire of bringing about when they established the new process. The kicking became general and so vigorous that the state railway commission finally interposed and suspended the operation of the tariff pending an investigation of the shippers' charges that extor-tionate rates were being demanded. In the evidence presented to the commis-sion during the inquiry into the matter, the testimony of all shippers and commission men examined disclosed the fact that the weighing process ma terially advanced the rate on all sorts of livestock consignments, and particularly on those covering cattle. Anything that adds to the rates makes trouble, and as this measure certainly does, there will be music in the air out this way presently, when the method begins to work on the local shipper.

Texas Panhandle in its issue of June 26 tells of rain: Yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock a steady rain set in and continued all night, giving the parched earth the best draught it has had in a long while. It continued showering most all morning and as we go to press there are little in-

Mobeetie, Wheeler Co.—Grass and crops are looking fine. Cattle are in much better shape now than last year at this time. Brownsboro, Tex .- This is the dryest time for years. Corn is damaged considerably. No rain for two months. Cotton is looking well, but cannot

stand the drouth much longer. Rhome, Wise Co.—Threshing of wheat is about over. The crop ranged from 6 to 20 bushels per acre, but averaged about 12 1-2. The average acreage was less than in former years, hence the crop is smaller than the average. There has been no rain since the grain was cut, hence it is housed in beautiful condition. The grain is bright and very nice. Some of e cotton never has come up, but all cotton up is doing nicely, except some of it is or has been very lousey. There will not be a half crop of corn made Some entire crops have been burned up. It is too late for rain to save the corn crop, but a good rain would

help a crop here and there, Mexia, Limestone Co.—Drouth was broken last night by local showers throughout the adjacent county. Too late for corn, but in time for cotton.

Jacksonville, Cherokee Co.—Drouth was broken last night by a good show-Benefited corn and fruit, but too

late to do corn much good. Van Horn, Tex.—It has been raining for two days and the ground is thoroughly saturated. Stockmen are happy. There is no damage to rail-road property as the rain was slow and steady with very little running Plainview, Hale Co.-Fair shower to-

day with good prospects for more. Snyder, Scurry Co.—Drouth ended in good rains. Abundant water for stock in places where it had become scarce, Pasturage will be first rate in ten days. The rain seems to have been general over this and adjacent counties. All crops except Indian corn will be great-Fort Davis, Jeff Davis Co.-Finest

rains ever seen in this section of the



cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as

large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.

\$

SHURTHAND

and penmanship thoroughly taught; Twelve teachers, 800 students, cheap board, the finest Commercial College building in America. Graduates readily secure situations. Beautiful illustrated catalogue free. Address D. L. Musselman, president, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

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Indorsed by Bankers, Merchants, and others. Bookkeeping, Fermanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc. Four weeks in Bookkeeping with us equals 12 elsewhere. No vacation. Enter any time. Board \$10. To order our books for home study is next best thing to entering our schools. Write us at Nashville. (Mention this paper.) the stock interests are relieved from a terrible suspense. Sweetwater, Tex.—Fine rains have fallen in this section and while it is

too late for oats and wheat it will save corn and be of great benefit to cotton, sorghum and mile maize. It will make plenty of stock water and improve the grass. Tulia, Swisher Co.—A heavy rain. Parties coming in from different parts

of the county report good rains over most of the county. Late corn had suffered but little. Best prospects for a good crop of every kind this country has ever made.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Caused by Catarrh of the Pelvic Or-gans, Dr. Hartman Says.

If there is a disease which is more prevalent than all others it is chronic catarrh. Over half the people have it in some form or another; and yet probably not a tenth of these people know

that their disease is catarrh.

One person has dyspepsia; another bronchitis; another Bright's disease; another liver complaint; another consumption; another female complaint, These people would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless. Each of these troubles, and a great many more, are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of whichever organ is affected. Catarrh of the pelvic organs is a very common kind of ca-tarrh which leads to a condition known as female disease. Nearly every woman who has female complaint is a victim of catarrh of the pelvic organs. These women should write to Dr. Hartnan, Columbus, Ohio, a description of their symptoms and he will give prompt answer with directions for treatment free.

Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Pe-runa has become so justly famous in the cure of female diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures re-main. Pe-ru-na does not palliate; it cures. Send to Dr. Hartman for a free

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

East and Southeast.

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

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

market.
Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, 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,

To trap the moth which produces the large tobacco worm, which also attacks tomatoes, a writer advises to grow a few Jamestown or "Jimpson" weeds, and keep the blossoms poisoned with west. All the water holes are full and cobalt in sugared water.



PRACTICAL Jausines degs North and 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

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

> GEO, MANDRY. COOPER MANUFACTURER SAN ANTONIO. TEXAS.

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

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MOSELEY'S **OCCIDENT CREAMERY** FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., CLINTON, 10WA.

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



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Crown and Bridge Work

A SPECIALTY All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Office, Scott-Harrold building, corner Fifth and Houston streets. week ending Dedemi ported by the Amer club. No. 8 West 8 New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGY

Grace's Solo, 37,554—Hamilton, Webberville, Harry Branch, 32,436—Mrs. A. Willimin, Rain Harry Flagg, 41,566—to W. T. Henson, Wills Ile of St. Lambert, White to W. N. Muri Tex.

White to W. N. Muri Tex.
Loonette's Free Silve Gray to G. W. McDoni 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, 8 COWS AND HE Blcycle Girl, 109,658—12, C. R. Wright, Mexia, Buttercup of the Broot Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188—12.

Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188-L. to J. C. Munden Marshs 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, 57,788 & Son to Mrs. D. S. Ga Prime H.. 79,142-Park

Prime II., 79,142—Park I. L. Hagard, Midlothi Queen of the Prairies

Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezt

Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. I W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,18 to W. E. Johnson, Milli

Sheldon's Maud, 86,18
to W. E. Johnson, Mill
Susie Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692
Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440

Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Willie Howard, 102,001

Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the we

cember 24, 1895; Canvasser, 31,110—R.

Howard, Quanah,

Howard, Quanah.
Captain Herne, U. S.
Willis to T. E. Lancaste
China Grove, 42,261—M
son to J. M. Cardwell,
Colquel Harry, 42,001—to S. L. Burnap, Austin
Coro Lambert, 37066—
gomery to W. V. Elsell,
Golden Rob, 35,276—S.
E. C. Snow, Vernon,
Odelle's Harry, 41976—
sey to S. L. Burnap, Austin
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277
to W. A. Northington.

to W. A. Northington,
Toi mentor F. of Lawn
& Foster to R. W. Will
COWS AND HI
Anna Field. 93,241—E.
Burts to Mrs. A. C.
Worth.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892 to S. L. Burnap, Austi Baron's Vesta, 108,616

to S. L. Burnap, Austir Bertha Easy, 84,108—1 E. P. Bomar, Gainesy

Bonnie Signaldina,
Wright to J. M. Lang,
Calico Landseer, 108,7
kins to S. L. Burnan, A
Clara, Princess, 97,186
Laird to W. A. C. Wat
Cream Pat Pogis, 109,1

Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. Burns

& Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, \$1,831— to E. P. Bomar, Gaines

Fancy Vic. 94.059 P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin.

Favorite Daisy, 93,831— to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy Ferris Signal, 109,385—

A. W. Lander, New Hop Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199 chett to M. B. Hastain, Gelden May, 73,511—Par

Gill & Gill, Nash.
Indian Squaw, 81,730—1
P. Burts to Mrs. A. G

Joel's Bessie F., 108.9

Joel's Calico, 108,613-

to S. L. Burnap, Aust

Keranina Pogis, 101
precht to H. H. McBride
Kate Putnam II., 107,094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Kate Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katle Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrylle,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109

D. C. Darroch, Kerrville, Kitty Scales Pogis, 10 precht to H. H. McBride Kitty S. H., 62,084 - H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Ph. Lady Pogis Lowndes, Abboticto H. H. McBride Laura Clement, 65,361— to H. H. McBride, O'Ds

Laurette Rioter, 109,2 bott to H. H. McBride,

Leslie 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. Hi

Seward, Brenham, Madame Signal, 109, Parks to Gill & Gill, Na

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas Mary Annersly, 94.110—v to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109.181—J W. A. Northington, Snar Melrose Marden, 79.76 Harris to Parks & Parks, Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18 to W. A. Northington, S Mittle Gray, 110.023—B J. D. Gray, Terrelz, Monarch's May, 109.8 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas Orange Pearl II., 89.222— ris & Hardin to Parks &

Orange Pearl II... 89,222—
ris & Hardin to Parks & Poos T., 64,673—Parks & Poos T., 66,685—J.
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J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrel Hardin to Parks & Parks, E. Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—T. ris & Hardin to Parks & nis.

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Shellie. 92.024—W. J. Owens
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Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to B. P. Bomar, Galnesu
The Young Widow 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride. O'Da.
Tommie Montgomery, 108.54
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Burty, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride. 64.730.
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to F. P. Bornar, Ga
Zula Landseer, 87,
50 E. P. Bornar, Ga

Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks

105,283-Park

PERSONAL.

John H. Laird of Baird was here Tuesday and reports a good rain in Callahan county Sunday night.

E. C. Sugg of Sugden, I. T., was here Tuesday Mr. Sugg is one of the biggest cattlemen of the Comanche na-

Dodge Mason of Kemp was here Saturday on his way home from Chickasha, I. T., where he has about 9,000 head of cattle on pasture. George D. Oaks, the well known Palo

Pinto county cattleman, was here Saturday on his way to the territory to ship out some of his cows. His cattle have been doing well up ther. Jot J. Smythe was up from Grand-

view Monday. He has just shipped another lot of his steers which he has been feeding near here. Some rain is badly needed all around. W. de S. Maud, a well-known Panhan-

dle ranchman of Motley county, and owner of the Moon ranch, was visiting in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Maud has been a heavy and successful opera-Ed Carver was down from Henrietta

the other day and is much encouraged with the results obtained from his territory shipments. He would not now care to sell his one-year-old steers on the proposition recently published in the Journal. Mr. H. G. Dearing of San Angelo paid the Journal a call Wednesday.

Mr. Dearing is going to his pasture in the Creek nation to finish shipping out his fat stuff. He reports recent rains in the San Angelo country and cattle Alamo Iron Works of San Antonio,

Tex., have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal offering their perfection pumping jacks. The institution has a wide reputation for square dealing, and the machinery manufactured by them never fails to give entire sat-

W. D. Johnson of Pecos, of the well known cattle firm of Johnson Bros., was here Monday en route to Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Johnson will shortly his family to Fort Worth, whe he thinks all the cattle men of north and west Texas should make their homes and headquarters. Fort Worth will be more than pleased to welcome

P. M. DeVitt returned last Monday from his San Angelo ranch. Says it has been pretty dry there the past few weeks until last Tursday, when it rained about six hours. It rained again Sunday evening about an hour. The streams are all up. Says very little movement of stock save a few scattering cars of sheep are on the way to

ing Green, Ky., have a card in the Journal in which they offer feed crushing machinery. The Messrs, Porter are well known to Texas cattle feeders, have placed lots of business here and made for themselves and their various machines an enviable reputation. The attention of farmers and feeders is directed to their advertisement.

W. Tom Waggoner of Decatur was here Tuesday. He says he is short on water, his grass is dried up and his crops are not going to amount to anyand he's becoming to feel like he would have to work like blazes all his life to keep out of the hole. Mr. Wag-goner will find lots of sympathizers, but things are really not so bad as Tom thinks they are, and he will realize it this fall when it comes time to sell those 10,000 big, fine feeding steers he will have for sale.

The Gem City Business college of Quincy, Ills., have an advertisement in the Journal to which we wish to call attention. This school has been in existence for twenty-one years and now has an annual attendance of near 900 pupils. A new building, costing \$100,000, has just been completed by this school, and it is now in better shape than ever before to handle its immense business. As a business college stands pre-eminently at the head. For information, catalogues, etc., address D. L. Musselman, president, Quincy,

J. W. Corn of Weatherford was here Monday en route to St. Louis, where he went to look after the sale of a shipment of cattle then on the road to that market. Mr. Corn is one of the most conservative and successful cattlemen in the trade and is now con-fining his operations almost exclusively to the feeding business, which he finds profitable. If followed continuously. He does not believe a man can be a successful feeder, however, and not feed all the time even if the feeder does have to occasionally lose

C. U. Bryson of Comanche came in from Kansas City, where he re-cently marketed three cars of stock. He said two cars, averaging 1102 pounds, sold for \$3.30, and the other

general and nervous debility, catarri, malaria, eczema, erysipelas, scrofula and every form of blood-disease. It is nt called a consumption-cure but even consumption, — which has its roots in the blood—is driven out by the "Golden Medical Discovery" if taken in time.

The "Discovery" is the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians and medical writers in this country.

Bryson says that he is well satisfied with his trip, as he came out ahead on his cattle. He is one of the most enterprising stockmen of his section of the country. He is contemplating seeding down a portion of his place in

Mr. J. V. Bartley of Laneport, Tex. whose card appears in the "Breeders' Directory" of this issue of the Journal, writes as follows in regard to his herd:
"The Big Valley herd of Poland-China
swine now consists of the yows and
three boars, with Gambolis 31903 at
head of herd and Goodnuff 39709 to second and two other choice boars to assist. With sows as Bess Wilkes 32761, Southern Queen 104212 and Egypt Queen 104210 and twenty-seven other fine breeders. These sows are all bred to farrow in August and September. Stock from our farm has always given satis-

Messrs. S. C. Gallup and Frazier, the well known manufacturers of saddles, bridles, leggins, spurs and everything connected with a saddlery establishconnected with a saddlery establishment, have the thanks of the Journal for one of their very handsome illustrated catalogues. To a lover of pretty, fine, substantial outfits, this catalogue is a real treat, and every cowman or others interested should write for one. Messrs, Gallup & Frazier have a world wide reputation for their product and for honesty and fair dealing, they are par excellence. This firm, among other novelties manufacture what is known as the "standard" suspender, which for comfort, elegance and dura-bility can not be beat. This article has a nice buckle especially made for it, and the patent as a whole, is as ingenious as it is good. Anyone interested in sadles, etc., should write S. C. (Gallup & Bragler, Public Col. (Col. 1988) Gallup & Frazier, Pueblo, Col., for a

J. G. Johns of Houston has been in the city recently telling his fellow-cattlemen how he is benefited by what has proved a detriment to them. Mr. Johns has a large ranch between Hous-ton and Galveston, where the land is low and usually covered with wallows and pools of water. This season it has been dry and the standing water has departed. On account of this drouth the flies and mosquitoes have become extinct. Yet the drouth has not been severe enough to injure the grazing. He says since the drouth has driven the mosquitoes away the cattle have fat-tened up remarkably. They have done better this season than any season for the last ten years. They are fattening up rapidly. He claims they are doing as well this year as they could possibly do in the Panhandle or in the In-dian Territory. So far he has not shipped to any northern markets this season, but has sold quite a number to the brewery at Houston at splendid

H. S. McEwen of Great Falls, Mont., who is well-known in Texas, in writing to one of his friends a few days since in this city, in regard to the cattle prospects, etc., of his state says: "You would enjoy a trip through Montana this June. Never since our first trip has it shown to such good advantage as regards range prospects. Especially is this true in the Milk River Valley, and cattlemen are taking advantage of same by putting in increased numbers of two-year-olds over any previous year. Conrad Kohrs, 8000; C. W. Price, about 4000; and others their usual amount. We are just beginning the shearing season. Wool is of superior quality of staple, and fancy very clean owing to numerous rains. About twenty wool buyers are expected in Great Falls next week, and freighter outfits will be prominent upon our streets. I sup-pose by this time your movement of grass cattle from Texas points is about over. Ours should commence about July 27, and I expect them to be almost equal to last year's in number of cars. I now have an office on Central avenue, ground floor, where he weary cowman may drop in and would be hard for you to imagine that a light spring overcoat is comfortable with us evenings, while you are sweltering with heat; all the same, I should like an opportunity to swelter, as I have lost none of my love for Texas and its people."

BUYERS AT FORT WORTH. That the people of Texas may be come better acquainted with the buy market the Journal gives the following who are competitive buyers to the

packing company: W. H. McCreary purchases for different South Omaha people. He pre-fers to buy canners, heifers and cows, but would buy heavy cattle and sheep. Mr. McCreary has been an active buyer on the market and has handled a considerable number of stock since he came here a few weeks ago. Speaking about prices paid at the home market, Mr. McCreary says: "There has not been a bunch of cattle shipped away from here after being bid on but what has lost money for the owner. I know of four loads a few days ago which were bid on here, were shipped to Kansas City and lost the owner \$100 at least. Soon after I came here in May I bid on a lot of cattle, I think it was four or five cars, and offered the owner \$2.50 for them. He laughed at me and thought the price ridiculous. However, he shipped them out to Kansas City, where he was of-fered only \$2.65. Disgusted with the offer he shipped them to Chicago, where he sold them for \$2.65."

Mr. Madison Hayes, who buys cattle sheep and hogs for the St. Louis Union Stock Yards and Abattoir company, St. Louis, Mo., Kingman & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Meyers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland Packing and Provision company, Cleveland, O., states that in the cattle line he can easily handle from fifteen to twenty cars of cattle per week. The class he wishes is strictly light butcher stuff. That is, smooth, handy fat heifers, cows and smooth, handy fat heiters, cows and steers. Steers, which he prefers, must be on the small order, but fat, weigh-ing from 750 to 1100 pounds. Later in the season, when it is cooler so he can ship safely to his eastern customers, he will want heavy steers also. The choice porkers which catch his eye must range from 180 to 200 pounds. He will also take them in large quantities. He purchased two cars of cattle recently from Chas. McFarland of Aledo, which averaged around 1100 pounds, and for which he paid the handsome figures of \$3.07 1-2. Mr. Hayes has always borne the reputation of paying stiff figures, which are only a shade lower than Kansas City prices.
J. W. Corwin, agent and buyer for
the Eastman company of New York,

says that their people will want light, cheap cattle, cows, canners, etc., by the train load lot. Says that at pres-ent he is not buying, but thinks per-haps by the middle of July he will be ready to take in all good bargains in large lots that he can get a hold of. At present they are figuring on getting satisfactory rates through from here direct to New York city. The prices which he says he will pay when he does begin to purchase will be as good as Chicago figures, minus the differ-ence in the cost of the freight. He says that many cattlemen do not seem to realize the advantages to be gain d by such prices, because they surmise that the difference of the cost of freight counts for naught believing that they can go on and pay that difference and receive the advance in price on the further market to offset the freight and still be even. There is also to be considered the shrinkage, risk of a falling market, value of extra time, perhaps loss of one or more head by

injury or death and other expenses in-cidental to shipping to market. He avers that the cattlemen who have overlooked these matters will soon learn to consider them and be glad to sell on the Fort Worth market. sell on the Fort Worth market. Mr. Corwin predicts splendid prospects for the establishment of a good stock market here, although it may take some time for the people to fully realize its advantages and patronize it in preference to shipping further on with less profits. He is also of the opinion of many other people who know the situation of the live stock industry of Texas and that is, there is a splendid opening and that is, there is a splendid opening here for the dressed beef and packing establishment. Believes the time is not far distant when the large packers can slaughter and cure the live stock of Texas within the bounds of the state and then ship to foreign markets cheaper than to ship the stock on hoof part way and the product the other

ALFALFA FARMING.

And Beer Culture in New Mexico. Other Practical Pointers. C. C. French, general agent for the Fort Worth stock yards, returned last week from an extensive trip through the Western country, more particularly the Pecos Valley country, from the Texas Pacific road to Eddy and Roswell. He says that West Texas has been visited by rains in spots, but that no good general rains had as yet fallen out there. A talk with Mr. French is just like going to an agricultural college for a couple of years he can tell you all about the conditions of the country, the crops and live. of the country, the crops and live stock, and can also make more sug-gestions that if put to practice would result in great good than can the average man. While speaking of affairs in general in New Mexico, Mr. French naturally drifted into live stock, and finally had this to say regarding hogs and alfalfa:

"I saw a sight near Roswell which would truly attract the attention of any live stock man. On the Rarey farm I saw 1500 head of hogs on one alfalfa pasture. I can tell you people that there is no way to raise hogs like alfalfa pasture either. It is the perfection of hog raising. If a hog has this kind of pasture to run on he has fully two-thirds his subsistence, and it costs so little to raise them. Of course it is hard to get this clover started, but after you keep it through two seasons it will be able then to furnish itself with water, as the roots go down so deeply that it never dries out. If the farmers would raise it here they would be far better off. Why, I will tell you honestly an acre of ground well seeded down with it is worth \$200. These cople in New Mexico cut three and four crops per year. They are figuring on marketing all their alfalfa raised

on marketing all their allalia raised hogs at our own market also.

"There was another interesting feature in this line which struck me very forcibly. They have gone to raising sugar beets in that country quite extensively. Around Eddy, where they have a larger will they have 5000 have a large sagar mill, they have 5000 acres of these beets. They utilize every particle of the beet too. The tops and pulp they feed to the hogs, and use Kaffir corn in connection with them. The beet itself is used for su-

The manager of this Rarey ranch is a Northern man and he was telling me how he figured out his business. He weighs everything he feeds to the hogs and weighs his hogs, so he knows just what it costs to raise his pork. Now he says that by careful test he has demonstrated that 100 pounds of Egyptian corn is equal to 140 pounds of Indian maize, Kaffir corn or milo maize will not give the same result that Egotian corn will. "Now, I will tell you what I can't see, and that is why it is that out in

that desert country, as they are wont to call. New Mexico, they can spend millions of dollars irrigating and building large sugar refineries, and why they can't do the same here where we don't have to irrigate. If some man with means and enterprise would only try it I think he could make a success at it. It would be a great thing for this country if we could get such a valuable enterprise started here.
"Farmers around Waxahachie have tried raising alfalfa for their stock

and it has proved a great success there also. It is the clover for Texas stockmen." Speaking of cattle and the Fort Worth market, Mr. French said that there was one thing which the farmers of Texas, and more particularly those near the towns and cities, overlooked, which would be a source of revenue to them. He thinks every farmer should have at least a few fat cows and helfers to market each year, even if it

be only one.
"The average farmer," he says, "can fatten two or three cows or heifers every year on what is otherwise thown thrownaway, and fat stuff of this kind alwayse brings the highest price. The farmers should pay more attention to this kind of thing. They can all make a few dollars clear money every year by it, and instead of giving away, or nearly doing so, their helfer calves let them keep and fatten them. The Journal is glad to have Mr. French so express himself, and hopes the farmers will see the good in his advice and prepare at once to take advantage of it. The packing-house here will always buy such cattle as he re-fers to at good figures, and local butchers always want it. Its "a good thing," one that will bear "pushing along."

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CRIPPLE CREEK.

With the opening of spring the activity in Cripple Creek and other mining camps of Colorado increases and

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

On and after June 1st, excursion ick ets to summer resorts in the north and east will be on sale from all stations on the Texas and Pacific railway, limited for return to October 31. GASTON MESLIER,

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS,
Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only
via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells
and Northwestern railway. Excursiontickets are on sale with the principal
roads of the state. All Santa

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION Galveston, Texas, August 5th, 6th and 7th.

For this occasion the M., K. & T.

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

Land, Ranches Cheap.

Among the large racts 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 land, stock ranches, etc., should correspond with or call on us.

S. H. COWAN,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Scott-Harrold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

COL. C. C. POOLE

Writes the Journal Another Characteristic Letter of Interest. Editor Texas Farm and Stock Journal. ble paper from this part of the moral vineyard for so long a time. I concluded to drop you a few dots.

Say, Mr. Editor, did you ever lay off

corn rows in stumpy land with a blind steer in heel fly time? If you did not I want to say you do not know what trials, tribulations and suffering in the flesh means. It was about the last days of March and I was rushing up my work and had been rushing Old Rock up very lively that morning Rock is my steer's name, and he was blowing like a steam engine and was ditto. I stopped to give Old Rock a little spell to blow and to blow a lit tle myself-concuded to figure a ittle on my plow beam as to the relative value of corn and cotton and arrive at which was the most valuable cro to be planted on the Sunflower Farm Just at the moment I had figured out that corn was the principal crop for me I felt something being applied to me with the rapidity of lightning and the force of a cyclone. Yes, that dad-gasted steer kicked me two summersaults, stuck out his tongue, ran over neck and face, mashed off thre nails, mashed one of my ears into a jelly and disfigured my good working clothes until a country editor would not have worn them. Finally the plow hung on a stump and he stopped running over me to my great delight. As I began to get myself together and get the dirt out of my eyes and ears and nose my son Bob came prancing up to where I was, his face all wreathed in smiles. As I reached for a club demanded to know if he was and demanded to know it he was laughing at my sad predicament he meekly replied: "No, pa; I am only rejoicing to know that you was not killed outright." Yet I have very grave doubts in my mind as to what heavest forth, those smiles. I was brought forth those smiles. I was forced to stand up to eat my meals for more than a whole week. Too sore to sit down. Since this long drouth and the corn all burned up, not even making good fodder, I have become very much attached to Old Rock. I believe now he was trying to kick the idea of planting all my land in corn out of me. The one standard business on a farm will not work, and right here want to suggest to some of our leadng politicians, both state and national, if they would come and borrow my steer and plow him a few days, get behind him with their back to him

ideas into them. It has not rained a drop in this neighborhood in a little over nine weeks and it is dry clear to the bottom. All early corn and vegetables are done for, however. If we could have rain now late corn on bottom lands would make some corn. My corn did very nicely until it came to shooting and tassling, but every time it shot it missed the

stalk.
Cotton is holding up amazingly well; growing nicely and is putting forms and bolls rapidly. The stand in this vicinity is not good owing to the dry weather. Os plete failure. Oats was almost a com-We nesters are all dragging our un-

der lips; the skin is all off of mine When a nester ploweth long and faith ful all spring and summer, and he feedeth out all his last year's corn, and the hot winds and sun cometh along in June and burneth up all his growing corn, oats, potatoes, melons, pumpkins and vegetables after he hath layed awake of nights and prayed devoutly for just a little rain—now if that beith not a little sheol what may-The Sun Flower farm, nothing daunt-

ed, is preparing to plant in season and out of season. We are getting ready to plant a good crop of cane, Kaffir and hickory cane corn. The hickory cane is a very prolific and early corn. matures in about two and one-half months from the time of planting. We have two acres of it planted this sea-son. It is now matured and tolerably fair corn, and the finest corn for the table I have ever seen—white as the driven snow, with a very small cob. It is noted for making the nicest bread of any corn known in the United States, and produces from one to three good ears to the stalk. I am very much pleased with it

Now is the time to prepare for a fall crop, such as turnips, cabbage, corn, Irish potatoes, beans, peas, etc., etc.. Provided, however, that we have any Provided, however, that we have any rainfall within the next thirty days. The nester who succeeds is the one who keeps trying. When you hear a fellow say. "I can't, it is no use; it will not rain, etc., etc." and talks political economy all the while, you can bet your old socks his wife and children are ragged and hungry and seldom go are ragged and hungry and seidom go to church; yet I maintain that every voter should keep posted on the political issues of the day and be able to cast an intelligent vote. Politicians as a rule, produce very little corn, hogs, wheat, potatoes or anything else that will feed the human family. It will do for Jim Hogg, George Clark and a few others I could mention to dabble in politics as they are smart enough to pull the wool over the nesters' eyes and fill fat positions and have a good time, and laugh in their sleeves at the found anywhere on the continent. stupidity of the farmehs, These poll-

CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION

OF TEXAS.

I. H. BURNEY. MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICES, SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING,

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 diseases 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 Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas. Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex

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.

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



weeks. Come with your trotting har-ness on, bring good buggy and team,

for the girls here are partial to men who are able to take care of them. Sun Flower Farm, Parker county, Tex., June 28,1896.

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 \$13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook

spoon is a houserold necessity. It can-not slip into the dish or cooking ves-sel, being held in the place by a hook

in the back. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever since

can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This

is a splendid way to make money

THE PROMISED LAND.

Why the Tourist, Traveler and Student

Should Visit Utah.

which ought to be conclusive with

every American citizen.

First—The trip from Denyer to Utah
via Rio Grande Western, "Great Salt
Lake Route," is the grandest to be
found anywhere on the continent. No

There are two reasons, either one of

around home. Very truly,

JEANNETTE S.

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'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, stitchhold and still retain the spring in the

bars and cantle.

Any purchaser is at liberty to test

Baddles by roping stock, or by any
other manner if desired. In ordering, kindly mention this paper. Respect-fully, PADGITT BROS., Dallas, Tex.

ticians are all pleasantry and smiles until they get into office, then how dif-ferent—cold as an ice berg. Now if there is one thing above another that I do love to see, it is a good looking woman and something good to eat. This immediate neighborhood is blessed with plenty of good milk and The Ten Year Test butter and scores of fine yellow-legged This is attracting considerable attention among fence buyers. They realize that all wire fences are nice when first put up, but that very few are presentable after two or three years. After ten years service there is but one able to answer roll call chickens, both young and old. There has been no protracted or religious revivals in this neck of the woods this summer, hence the chickens have been spared their lives, and I want to say to those old bachelors out west where The Page Weven Wire Fence, made at Adrian, Mich. J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex. the ladies are scarce, now, old boys, come this way. Some of the sweetest widows in this neighborhood—hush talking. Now, I know you all want to get married for I have heard you say so time and again, and you are right. A man that does not love the ladies in my opinion, is small potatoes and few in a hill. Old boys, come out and see me. I can marry you off inside of two

Cabled Field and Hog Fence, tio 85 inches high; Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Poulty, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Gates, Steel Fosts and Steel Ralls; Tree, Flower and Tomada Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, ctc. Ostalarro free Dekalb FENCE CO., High St., Dekab. III.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE 14 to 22c. a Rod.
Illustrated Catalogue Free.
exityseLman gross.
Ridgeville, - Indiana.

compare with it in variety and grandeur of scenery and wealth of novel 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 flowvalleys; of vineyards, fruits and flowers. Salt Lake City, the capital, is of great interest on account of its historical and religious associations. Here are Hot Thermal Springs, Warm Springs, Sulphur Springs, Sanitarium, Parks, Drives, Canyons, and the most delightful climate of earth. Great

most delightful chilated of earth, Salt Lake with the new and beautiful Saltair Beach Resort, of Moorish design has no equal in America. Write to F. has no equal in America. Write to F. A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake City, Utah. for copies of pamphlets, etc.



When a young couple runs away to get married half the world says: "How Romantic!" the other half says: "How silly!" But you can't tell either way

silly!" But you can't tell either way until the "honey-moon" is over. When this young couple get settled down to the regular hum-drum of life, they'll manage all right and find solid happiness in any case, if they have good hearts and sound health. All depends on that.

It's wonderful how much health has to do with married happiness. Sickness affects the temper. You can't be happy nor make others happy if you're ailing. When you find yourself irritable, easily worried, beginning to "run-down" it's because your blood is getting poor. You need richer blood and more of it. Your blood-making organs need to be vitalized by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It imparts new power to produce ery. It imparts new power to produce an abundance of the healthy, red corpus-cles, and gives you a fresh supply of pure, rich blood. It's a blood-creator; it is for everyone whose blood is impure or in a poor, "run-down" condition. It prevents the germs of disease from getting a hold on your system. Even after disease is settled on you, it is driven out by the blood-creating properties of the "Discovery." It is a perfect cure for general and nervous debility, catarrhy

and medical writers in this country.

prospectors are now getting down to work uninterrupted by unfavorable climatic conditions. The Fort Worth 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 with limitation of October 31st, 1896. Write for them to

SUMMER EXCURSIONS. General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Texas and Pacific trains make tion at Weatherford, Tex., for Wells. For further particular W. C. FOR General Freight and Passenger

quotes a rate of \$5.00 for the round trip. Selling dates and limit will be announced later.

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

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

CATTLE.
Market steady.
Date - fot stoors\$2 75@3 10
Connews I tout of
Vonl colung
Dulle and store
The bog market this week has been
strong and active and. While the
ceints have only been fair, sellers who
came here have been pleased.
The following sales are reported by

the Standard Live Stock Commission

company:			
	HOGS.	1	
No.	Ave.		Price.
36	163		\$2 30
34	265		2 62 1-2
39	203		2 60
36	200		2 70
52	196		2 62 1-2
80	212		2 70
80	212		2 60
63	206		2 70
20	176		2 50
35	*******110		2 60
87	200		2 62 1-2
34	265		2 60
65	200		2 65
72	190		2 67 1-2
21	191	.7 . "	2 60
41	214		
63	233		2 60
63	191	4	2 60
GE	210		2 70
90	220	4	2 70
69	220		2 70
44	218		2 €5
76	190	*****	2 55
34	203		2 55
68	208		2 62 1-2
68	216		2 62 1-2
81	205		2 60
88	103		2 60
60	249		2 60
42	***********		2 40
29	142	7	2 62 1-2
77			2 02 1-2
	CATTLE		Price.
No.		Ave.	\$1 65
95 COWS		. 764	
14 cows		. 904	
15 cows		. 810	1 55
		. 936	1 65

2 oxen......1065 DALLAS MARKET

3 cows..... 936

1 cows...... 920

1 steer......1020

20 steers..... 985

24 steers..... 960

4 stags......1252

21 oxen......1102

17 heifers..... 6 canners..... 771

3 canners..... 12 mixed cattle...... 738

DALLAS MARKE		Thor	ms	1.9'
Market report from A. C	*	THO	***	-
verde.		50@		
Extra choice fat steers	0	25@	2	40
Fair to choice fat steers		90@		
Common to fair steers		20@		
Extra choice fat cows	2	200	1	00
Fair to good fat cows		70@		
Common to fair cows		00@	1	60
Choice veals		25	-	
Common to fair veal		25@		
Extra choice fat yearlings		000		
Fair to good yearlings		65@		
Common to fair yearlings		40@		
Choice milch cows, per head	20	000	30	00
Choice springers, per head		00@		50
Choice springers, per nead.	1	00@	1	50
Bulls and stags watch-	-			
Choice cornfed hogs, weigh-				
ing 225 to 300 pounds, car	0	40		*

hoice fat muttons, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds.. 2 25

The yards remain full of inferior of all kinds, which find poor sale Good cattle and sheep are still scarce and all such stuff received is disposed of readily at quotations.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. At Kansas City Wednesday cattle recelpts were 5600 head, shipments 1800, and market steady to strong. Texas steers \$2.30@2.35, Texas cows \$2.15@2.40. beef steers \$3.00@4.40, native cows \$1.55@ 3.50, stockers and feeders \$2.60@3.60, bulls \$2.15@3.00. Hog receipts were 12,-400 head, shipments 1900, and market weak and 5c lower. Bulk of sales at \$2.95@3.15, heavies \$2.60@3.05, packers \$3.00@3.15, mixed \$3.00@3.20, lights \$3.10 @3.25, yorkers \$3.15@3.25, pigs \$3.10@3.20. Sheep receipts were 2400 head, shipments 800, and market strong. Lambs \$4.00@5.00, muttons \$2.10@4.25.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. At St. Louis Wednesday cattle re-celpts were 1700 head, shipments 700, and market strong. Native shipping steers, \$4.40@4.50; dressed beef and butchers' grades, \$3.20@4.15; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.80@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.60; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.50; Texas cattle strong at \$2.50@3.75 for light grass to best fed steers; cows, \$1.80@2.75. Hog receipts were 5600 head, shipments 2800, and market active and 5c higher. Light, \$3.20@4.30; mixed, \$3.10@3.40; heavy, \$3.10@3.35. Sheep receipts were 2900 head, shipments 2800, and market for best grades strong, others slow and lower. Natives, \$2.50@3.75; Texans, \$3.00@3.50; for best lambs, \$4.00@

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

At Chicago Wednesday sales of cat-e were on a basis of \$3.50@4.60 for inferior to strictly choice native beef steers, with trading mostly at \$3.90@ 4.40; dry fed beeves are selling within a narrow range, the proportion of choice stock being smaller than a few weeks ago, and grassy cattle sell badly. Choice beeves were strong, but others closed 50 to 10 cents lower. Feeding scteers continue to sell sparingly, but there are fair sales of light weight steers. Canning cows are doing no better, but fat cows and heifers are better, but fat cows and helfers are active and strong. Sales of hogs were made of heavy at \$2.70@3.20; mixed and butcher weights at \$3.05@3.40, and light at \$3.25@3.55. The shipping demand was again good, and both North and Squires were out of the market. Heavy hogs sold lafgely at \$3.00@3.10, and medium weights at \$3.15@3.25; prices closed weak in sympathy with provisions. Sales of sheep were made of inferior to choice sheep at \$1.50@ of inferior to choice sheep at \$1.50@ 3.90, Westerns selling at \$3.50@3.60, and yearlings at \$3.05; prime lambs sell at \$5.00@6.26, and culls go as low as \$2.50@3.00. Receips—Cattle, 15,000 head; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 40,000.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER. Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1896. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal. We have had the best all around market in the cattle trade for many weeks. With receipts running close to the arrivals of the previous week and 300 above a year ago, the tone has been one of reliablesstrength throughout and prices have been carried up-ward to the best average of the last two months. There has been no great bulge in prices, but a constantly strong undercurrent which is much more agreeable and reliable to the selling trade than big spurts, which must react with disastrous effects. Several bunches of prime cattle have been marketed at \$4.50@4.55 and on Wednesday a fair proportion of the choice cattle went at \$4.25@4.40, making the average the highest for many weeks. Heavy cattle are more in favor with buyers as shown by the increasing weight of steers that sell at top prices. weight of steers that sell at top prices. Finished cattle that average 1400 to 1500 pounds have landed at the top this week. One bunch of 1750 pound steers sold at \$4.50. Roughish fed cattle have rold only fairly well, but

prices have been well sustained on all classes and good steers close 10 to 15 cents higher than one week ago. Cows heifers and stock and feeding steers have gone quietly and firmly throughout, and closed a shade higher than a week ago. Veal calves showed the general steers the sall and th week ago. Veal calves showed the general strength, selling up 15 to 20 cents from closing prices of the week previous, a good many choice calves having been marketed around \$5.10@5.25. A falling off of about 2000 head from last week's arrivals of Texans has been attended with 15 to 25 cents advance in values in that branch of the trade. Sales of prime fed Texans at \$3.90@ 4.05, and choice 850 to 950 pound grass steers at \$2.85@3.00 have been readily made during the latter part of the week, but a good many choice 1050 pound steers (fed) still have to sell

around \$3.60, and fair grassers around \$2.70. The outlook for good native cattle is encouraging. A general feeling of confidence in higher prices for good of confidence in higher prices for good to choice dry fed native steers is evident in this trade. Shippers have shown wisdom and good discretion in holding receipts down so well in face of steadily advancing markets, and if the same steady flow of cattle can be recipitated it is reasonable to expect maintained, it is reasonable to expect further advance from the present scale of prices. We quote: Extra beeves, 1200 to 1500 pounds, \$4.40@4.55; choice to prime steers, 1450 to 1700 pounds, \$4.15 @4.40; fair to good, 1300@1500 pounds, \$3.90@4.25; common to medium, 900 to 1350 pounds, \$3.50@3.95; bulls, poor to extra, \$1.90@3.25; feeders, 900 to 1100 pounds, \$3.40@3.80; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, \$2.40@3.85; stockers, but to pounds, \$2.50@3.35; cows and heifers, choice to extra, \$3.10@3.85; common canning to good beef cows, \$1.65@3.00; veal calves, common to choice, \$3.10@ 5.20; grass Texas steers, \$2.65@3.10; fed Texans, \$3.10@4.05. Values in the hog branch of the trade have fluctuated within narrow range,

and close within 5 cents of the values of one week ago. Monday's run of nearly 51,000 head would ordinarily at this time of year have been sufficient to cause a break of 15 to 25 cents in prices, but the big run was handled with a break of only 5 to 10 cents at the start, and a part of that was re-covered before the close. The balance of the break was regained next day, but since that time, under more mod-erate receipts, weakness has prevailed and prices have ranged a shade lower. This is hardly more than should have been expected as the total for the week shows a gain of about 12,000 head on the arrivals of the previous week, and will stand about 58,000 more than for the same week last year. Ship-pers continue liberal buyers, having taken about 40,000 during the week, against 40,768 the previous week and 37,800 a year ago. Light weights are still in favor with both shippers and local concerns, and maintain a pre-mium of about 25 cts. on the best heavy grades. Look out for the big, rough, grassy lots. They have sold fairly well the past ten days, but buy-ers are liable to turn against them any time, and a few sprinkled in will turn a fair profit into loss. We do not look for another such flood as arrived Monday, in many weeks, and present prices seem safe. Choice to fancy heavy shipping selling \$3.15@3.20; fair to shipping selling \$3.10\(\pi_{8.20}\); fair to choice hea /y packing, \$3.05\(\pi_{8.15}\); rough lots, \$2.80\(\pi_{3.20}\); good mixed and medium, \$3.10\(\pi_{8.20}\); select medium barrows, \$3.20\(\pi_{3.20}\); assorted light, 180 down to 140 pounds, \$3.40\(\pi_{8.30}\); common to choice light mixed, \$3.15\(\pi_{3.40}\); stags,

skips and poor pigs, \$1.75@3.00. While the general supply has been quite liberal in the sheep branch of the trade, good to choice native muttons been relatively scarce, and such sold at all times at very strong prices. Values today are strong to 10 cents higher than one week ago for prime native and Texas sheep, and best lambs are firm. Fair grade sheep have held about steady, but the market has been badly glutted with common to fair spring lambs, and such have been a burden to salesmen during the ter half of the week at 25 cents de-cline. Three times as many such are arriving as find legitimate demand, and they are unprofitable to handle, even at what seems ridiculously low prices in the country. Choice to prime native wethers selling at \$4.00@4.30 fair to prime westerns, \$.365@4.10; fair to choice feeders, \$2.30@2.90; medium to choice mixed natives, \$3.00@3.65; native and Texas culls, \$2.10@2.70 choice to prime yearlings, \$4.40@5.10; common and thin spring lambs, \$2.50@ 3.50; fair to good lambs, \$4.25@5.25; to prime spring lambs, \$5.50@ JEROME.

GALVESTON WOOL.
Galveston, Tex., July 1.-Wool receipts today were:
This day. This week. Receipts..... 156,238 Shipments 1,022,694

Sales Stock 847,441 This sea'n. Last sea'n Receipts....... 8,718,210 10,497,259
Shipments...... 7,781,374 9,045,856 Sales..... 42,808 Stock......Spring—Twelve months' clip;

Today. Yes'day. Fine ... 9@10c 9

Medium ... 8@ 9c 8

Fall—Six and eight months' clip: Today. Yes'day Medium...... 8@ 9c 8@ 9c Mexican carpet..... 6@7 1-2c 6@7 1-2c

ST. LOUIS WOOL.
St. Louis, Mo., July 1.—Wool easier for nearer stock.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

A GENERAL INSECTICIDE. "For some years," says T. Greiner, using and recommending tobacco dust as an all-round insect de stroyer. I use it in the green house for lice (aphis), in the open ground for the cucumber beetle, plant lice and for worms of all kinds, and sometimes in the henhouse for lice, etc. It is surely one of the swiftest of all insecticides we can apply, almost or fully equaling buhach, which has given us so very satisfactory results for years. If sifted or scattered over currant bushes the currant worms curl up and die, and the bushes will be free from the pest with-in an hour or less, and fall from them for some time. If blown into the heart of cabbage plants it means the end of the green worm. Applied in the same way to the nests of the caterpillars (and the trees all around us at the time are full of them) especially in the morning or evening, when the worms are all at home, it will clear them out for good in less than an hour. In short, I hardly know what worm or other soft-bodied insect the contact with tobacco dust would not spedily kill. believe it will even put an end to the potato slug. It is distasteful to many hard-shell beetles also, as may be seen by the fact that with heavy applications we can drive away the cucumber beetle (and perhaps the squash bug). The flea beetle, unfortunately, is not so easily conquered, even if it does not like tobacco smell. Surely, tobacco dust must be considered a most excellent-insecticide, and as it is not ex-pensive (in some cases, perhaps, the sweepings of cigar factories, etc., will do and can be had for the hauling). I think every soil-tiller should keep it on

"I have usually applied tobacco dust with the bare hands, scattering it rather freely over the bushes and plants, and around cucumbers, melon and squash vines, even inch deep on the

essary, as we want to blow the dust well among the leaves or the webs. The ordinary cheap hand-bellows, as offered for sale by seedsmen and hardware stores, will do very well for cab-bage, but for the caterpillars that dwell in the tents on trees we need some-thing that will reach further and render the application more convenient. There are larger bellows, like the Liggett "powder gun," and others, which will do the work to perfection. With means so sure and cheap and easily applied, we should let no worm, on tree or bush, escape to bring on more trouble for the future. trouble for the future.

TOMATOES IN THE SOUTH. J. B. B. Citronelle, Alabama, wants o have some information in regard to the cultivation, pruning and fertil-izing of tomatoes on sand piney woods land. To give the whole culture of the tomato plant would just now take too much space, and it is rather late in the season to do this. In the coming fall I propose to give our nouthern friends some hints on this subject that will be of value to them. You cannot grow the earliest tomatoes without the intelligent use of glass without the intelligent use of glass in their early growth, even in the far south. There are some who imagine that there is no need for glass down near the gulf, but we have not yet found the locality, where there is any frost at all, that it will not pay to use glass in gardening for the market. We have not space now to fully treat of the growing and forwarding of the plants, but will assume that the plants plants, but will assume that the plants are set. The cultivation is of the simplest kind. Plants being in rows four or five feet apart, and four feet four or hve feet apart, and four feet in the row, the only tool needed is a good cultivator. As to pruning, the less you do the better. The largest crops are grown by allowing the plants to grow just as they please. Pruning to a single stem and training to stakes, may give some fine fruit early, but it will not give the weight of crop that will be had from letting the vines tumble as they please. Some imagine that the fruit rots from contact with the ground, but this is an error. The fruit that rots on the ground would rot if it did not touch the ground. The rotting is the result of the growth of a fungus parasite, and it can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture two or three times during the season. The worst trouble we have here is the Southern blight, a bacterial disease which kills the plants just as the fruit is well set. We have found no remedy for this, but pull the plants as fast as it is seen, and burn them, and in this way manage to get some fruit from those that survive. During the growth of the tomato, we find that nothing so helps them as a light application of nitrate of soda scattered around them, put-ting it further away from the stem as the plants get larger, so as to have it where the roots will get it quickly. We hope to take up the tomato matter as a Pool topic next winter, at the time when you should be preparing your plants.—Practical farmer.

THINNING FRUIT. 1. No tree should have more fruit on it than it can hold up well and ma-ture in perfection, that is to say, that the trees should not be so loaded as to require their being propped, or so much that the branches bend very severely. This checks the growth of the fruit to such an extent as to injure

he quality.

2. Every time a tree has too much fruit it weakens its vitality to such an extent as to require two or three years to recover, or so checks its growth that it begins to decline and is permanently injured. 3. In the production of an over crop

it costs the tree more to ripen the seeds to make the fruit. 4. If from a tree heavily loaded is taken one-half, or even three-fourths of the fruit, there will be more bushels of fruit than there would be if all was

5. By this practice there will be less poor fruit put upon the market, and the good will bring better prices and give indefinitely better satisfaction. 6. Thinning makes the fruit of much better quality, makes it keep longer, and produces finer, handsomer, more attractive, and much more desirable and salable fruit.

7. When our orchardists shall look upon thinning as important as cultivation, pruning, care and attention, they will succeed in supplying our markets with perfect fruit and of the very best quality, and thus increase the demand, enhance the value, and give vastly more satisfaction to both the producer and the consumer .- L. A. Goodman, in Rural World.

MIDSUMMER FRUIT PALACE. Stock and Farm Journal is under ob-ligations to F. W. Mally, secretary of the Texas Coast Fair Association, for the program, premium list, prizes and rules and regulations of the first mid-summer fruit palace of the association, to be held at Dickinson, Tex., July 3, 4 and 5, 1896.

This will be one of the most attractive fairs of the year and will doubtless be a great success. Any one interested in fruit, wine, cider, vinegar, bees and honey, vegetables, preserves, flowers, etc., should be there, as unsurpassed exhibits will be shown.

A baby show will be another feature of interest and more babies, better babies and prettier babies will be on hand at this exposition than has probably ever before been seen in Texas.

Any one who desires to exhibit or who wishes space for privileges should correspond with the secretary, F. W. Mally, Hulen, Tex., who will cheerfully give any desired information. Catalogues may be had on application.

As soon as an orchard is planted, cultivation should begin. For plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion or insect powder. Strong kereosene emulsion is the remedy for the pear leaf blister mite. Squash bugs should be picked off by hand in the early morning, when numb

and stupid. One reason that some trees stand a drouth better than others is that they are deeper rooted. Thinning fruit when the trees are overloaded, is as important as pruning or cultivation, or other care.

The cardinal essentials of spraying are to begin early, act promptly, apply

Oranges, lemons and grape fruit all flourish in the Salt river valley of Arizona, ripening ahead of the California fruit. Nitrogen promotes growth. It is, therefore, recommended that it be used

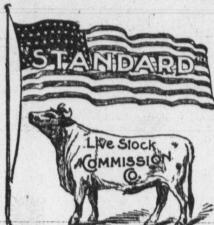
thoroughly mixtures carefully pre-

with some caution, for orchard trees should be grown for fruit rather than for timber.
Tomato blight, leaf spot, and black rot are all checked by Bordeaux mix-ture, and the addition of the London

purple is advisable till the fruit begins to assume form. Gather and burn all rotting fruit as fast as it appears. Worms which bore into melons, cueumbers, etc., should be hand-picked, and all melons containing worms should be gathered and destroyed. Spraying with London purple before melons are large, will also check these worms. Experiments in growing figs in Southern Arizona prove that unless abundantly irrigated they drop their fruit, and the conclusion has been reached that an irrigating country cannot produce dried figs in competition with the Mediterranean countries.

"It takes a long time to have a young apple orchard grow to size of bearing. orchards up to the time that the ap-It is all the longer if the apple trees ple orchard came into bearing. As one squash vines, even inch deep on the ground. The stuff is worth nearly the full price asked for it (\$3 per barrel, or so,) as a fertilizer, and I have not felt the necessity of using it in a particularly economical manner. For cabbage and caterpillar nests, however, hand-bellows of some kind are almost nec-

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



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here that a number of peach trees planted in rows between those of the apple tree will do good service," says American Cultivator. "The peach is a short-lived tree and will market several crops before the trees wax old and have to be grubbed out. On the other hand, the apple trees shelter the peach trees from prevalent winds, and also help keep more snow upon the ground than there would be if either kind of fruit tree occupied the land to the exclusion of the other. The peach tree will crowd the apple tree earlier, and thus bring it to carlier fruitfulness. We have known several farmers who planted peach trees be-tween rows of young apple trees in an orchard, and in every case the peach crop sold paid all the expenses of both

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tained bearing size its roots interlace

through the entire ground and neither a newly transplanted peach tree nor

tree of any kind has a chance to grow.'

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fuse it, and yet this does not mean that it is wise to invest in everything new

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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! Is told by many who bought cheap,

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the rams into a forcing piece of such as clover or rape, which is known to old shepherds to be one of promoting the object in view. are flock-masters, no doubt, not inxious to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which as sity in their flocks which, as a will be found to be those who either poor farms on which flocks are ocally subjected to great scarcity or bad management in the general ng system is often the rule. Shepare powerless under such masters he men have no encouragement to the best of things. Only when masters and shepherds work hand nd together can the best results A good shepherd is invaluable nuch so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has btained the master should take care to keep him, as large numbers do. ften find shepherds remaining on me farm from youth to old age, or st it was customary to find this in rly part and middle of the present and although agricultural la roam about more than formerly, ul servants are still to be found, nany shepherds take the greatest le interest in the welfare of the alls they have to tend. Although any used the term twin-bearing it.

ave used the term twin-bearing it

ED APRIL, 1880.

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

re to breed from ewes that were elves twin-born, and of employing which also were twin-produced, it he power of any flock-master to get numbers of twins than he would vise be likely to do," says the Agral Journal. "Nor is this all, for bock-master must be a good keeper desires to favon large increases.

desires to favor large increases.
ver, some breeds of sheep are natmore productive than others, the
set and Dorset Horns being prob-

the most productive of any ner there should be a large percent-

lambs to ewes depends, of course, ore on the flock-master himself

than on his shepherd. The latter

y care and good management, make cessful rearage of them after they eaned, but he has no control over

stem which causes prolific crop or verse, beyond placing, with the r's consent, the ewes when coupled

be considered to include the pro-on of triplets and even quartettes By educating the propensity it times developes into a prodigious ss, and the ewe may possibly yean ger family than she can bring up. re generally imparts the milk-bear-tunction equal to the other, howThe one naturally accompanies ther, almost invariably, but it must the strain would be dmitted that the strain would be severe on the constitution of the to have to rear three lambkins, es-illy when they begin to grow be-purse, a little trough of food should eny under such circumstances, an ases when ewes have to rear more dinary assistance and be adequa nurtured. A great deal may of the be done in the provision of abund-ood by having a satisfactory succes-of-fedder crops, and by making pro-m of silage to serve when there are

ons of scarcity owing to a bad root or attributable to drought in sum-

It is somwhat amusing to read in old as the explanations of various dissipated that affect sheep, and of which the knowledge is indispensable for sucful treatment. We may excuse missimade a century ago, but when a popular author on veterinary pracalleges that the brain bladder worm as gid or caused the disease known as gid or icaused the disease known as gid or icaused to hereditary origin by ch young lambs become affected and too early breeding or natural desin either parent will cause the disease s in either parent will cause the dis, we are surprised, to say the least,
hand no wonder that shepherds who
e never made a study of this matter
ald be misled at times," says the
erican Sheep Breeder. There are
he exceedingly curious things in mae. And that a tapeworm should,
he its discharge from the intestine of
high in which it has lived for months,
his on the grass and the multitude of
s contained in it should somehow get
the stomach of a sheep, either on
grass or the hay made from it, and
te these eggs should mature from re these eggs should mature from ute creatures that are found in tery bladders in the brain of the ep and cause disease of which the ef symptom is giddiness, due to the source on the brain of these bladders, unless the state of the state of the state of these bladders. ndeed very strange. It is by no ans more so than many other things thappen in the life of an animal. Thust, however, wholly discharge in our minds the belief that any livthing comes into existence without ents, whether it be an animal or a it, and that these changes of a worm ing its life are any more strange and inderful than the changes which ry insect undergoes, as from a buttry's egg into a caterpillar, this into a pa, a brown thing like a dried, curledleaf, and then into the beautiful nged insect that flits among the flow-feeding on the pactar during its feeding on the nectar during its rt summer life, the purpose of which only to lay its eggs to reproduce its cies and then die and disappear. But tape worm is a veritable pest of the dk, and thousands of sheep pine and because of them without the sheprd knowing anything of the cause. In this species, which has its home for to fits life in the sheep's brain, would exist a single year were it not for dog, which, feeding on the sheep at die from the disease caused by this print, take these immature worms into stomach, where they mature into omach, where they mature worms into tomach, where they mature into flat, unpleasant things, made of ons, in each of which are more than pusand eggs, one only of which esang will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in the remedy is a very simple k. The remedy is a very simple although a curious one; it is to see the dog is so treated as to kill what-worms he may have about himself

TRANSF The following in a

Grace's Solo, 37,554—Hamilton, Webberville, Harry Branch, 32,436—Mrs. A. Willmin, Rain Harry Flagg, 41,566—to W. T. Henson, Wills lie of St. Lambert, White to W. N. Murg Tex.

Loonette's Free Silve
Gray to G. W. McDons
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murph
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg,
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,
liams to T. J. Brown,
COWS AND HE
Bievele Girl, 109 658—

Bicycle Girl, 109.658-C. R. Wright, Mexia, Buttercup of the Brool
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—Le
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 Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson,
Mamie Heneger, 57,788
Son to Mrs. D. S. Ga
Prime II., 79,142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothia
Queen of the Prairies
E. Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. I W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,18 to W. E. Johnson, Mills 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, Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895; Canvasser, 31,110—R. 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, son to J. M. Cardwell,
Colonel Harry, 42,001—
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Coro Lambert, 37066—
gomery to W. V. Elsell,
Golden Rob, 35,276—8.
E. C. Snow, Vernon,
Odelle's Harry, 41976—
sev to S. L. Burnap, bey to S. L. Burnap. oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27
to W. A. Northington,
Toimentor F. of Lawn
Foster to R. W. Will
COWS AND HE

Anna Field. 93,241-E Burts to Mrs. A. C Argyle's Hugo, 107,892 to S. L. Burnap, Austir Baron's Vesta, 108,618-to S. L. Burnap, Austin Bertha Easy, 84,108—V E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang Calico Landseer, 108,7 Clara Princess, 97,186-Laird to W. A. C. Wat Cream Pat Poets, 108,17 to W. A. Northington, Dorlava's Conan. Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. Burnal Dora H., 105.293—Park

Duchess of Ingleside, 6 Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, \$1.831 to E. P. Bomar, Gainess Fancy Vic. 94.059—P. Fancy Vic, 94.659—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93.831—1
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy.
Ferris Signal, 109.365—J.
A. W. Lander, New Hope.
Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—chett to M. B. Hastain,
Golden May, 73,511—Pari
Gill & Gill Nash. Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730 P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Joel's Bessie F., 108.954

ton to S. L. Burnap, An Joel's Calico, 108,613to S. L. Burnap, Aust Karanina Pogis, 101, precht to H. H. McBrid Kate Putnam II., 107,09 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogts, 10 precht to H. H. McBride Katie Perry, 110,325-G D. C. Darroch, Kerrylle D. C. Darroeb, Kerryttle
Kitty Scales Pogis, 10
precht to H. H. McBrid.
Kitty S. H., 62,084—H
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Ph
Lady Pogis Lownes.
Abbott to H. H. McBrid.
Laura Clement, 65,361
to H. H. McBride, O'Da
Laurette Rioter, 109,28
bott to H. H. McBride, bott to H. H. McBride, Lesie Signal, 105,910— & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,239— to H. H. McBride, O'Da Lucilla, 93,224—W. A Bomar, Gainesville. Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hu Seward, Brenham. Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal, 109 S
Parks to Gill & Gill, Na.

Mary Annersly, 91,110—1

to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy
May Amber, 109,181—1

W. A. Northington, Spanel, Melrose Marden, 75,7

Farria to Parks & Parks

W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79,76 Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18 to W. A. Northington, S Mittle Gray, 110,023—B. J. D. Gray, Terrell. Monarch's May, 109,58 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash Oraige Pearl II. 89,222— Fis & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64,673—Parks & Gill, Nash. Oxford Teny, 93,840—W Oxford Teny, 93.840 to E. P. Bomar, Gainess Persian Nora, 107,826 J

Persian Nora, 107,826—
W. A. Northington, Spanic Queen Marjoram, 109,690—
der to E. P. Bomar, Gaines Resedene May, 60,685—
J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terre Hardin to Parks & Parks, 1 Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Tis & Hardin to Parks & nis. Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shellie. 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pools. 109.206procht to H. H. McBride. Of Texas Modesty, 101.032—W. der. to F. P. Bomar, Gainesv The Young Widow, 11.505—bott to H. H. McBride. O'Dn. Tommie Montgomery, 108 55 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride 64.730.
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gal. Vic Scales Posis, 109.206—precht to H. H. McBride. O'T. Welcome Lass, 115.315—Tex.

Welcome Lass, 16 916 The & Hardin to Parks &

W. J. Buckley from Encinal, who is a

shipper, as well as interested in cattle, paid us a visit this week and reports his section as very dry and needing John I. Chase from Beeville was in the

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and arm Journal, Garza Building, 218

Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager

city stopping at the Southern hotel. He reports having finished up all his shipments of cattle that will go to market for the present. Frank Skidmore, from Skidmore, one of our old-time stockmen, was in the

city and stopped at the Southern hotel. Says his section is not needing rain as bad as other localities. Mr. Guerra, from Roma, Tex., who is largely interested in both sheep and cattle, spent several days in the city

past week looking up a buyer for both his cattle and sheep J. S. McKinnon from Toby, and who has quite a large farm as well as a good ranch, was in the city and spent several days with us. Says his crop will be cut short by dry weather.

Jot J. Gunther came over to San Antonio from Austin and spent several days. Mr. Gunther is one of our best and most successful stockmen, and also finds time to devote to state politics.

finished up his shipments of beeves from Southern Texas for the present and left for the Indian Territory, where he will be for some time shipping out his cattle.

H. S. Toms, who is largely interested in cattle in Atascosa county, was in the city and, as usual, is looking well and in fine spirits. Says it is getting dry with him, and a good rain would

Robert J. Kleberg, on his return from Austin, where he had been attending the stae convention, stopped off and spent several days with us. Says it is still very dry in his section, and rain is needed badly.

N. R. Powell stopped off in San Antonio on his return from Missouri, where he had been to buy some bulls. It is needless to add that "Nat" generally gets what he goes after, and generally the best.

D. G. Frank from Eagle Pass, who is at present one of the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' association, spent several days in the city the past week. Mr. Frank is one of the most efficient officers in the association's service. J. M. Doble, from Lagarto, where he

has a large interest in cattle, paid us a visit the past week and spent several days in the city. Says his section is not as dry as it is here, as they have had rain some two weeks since. F. W Richardson, from Junction City,

and who is manager for quite an extensive ranch at that place, paid us a visit this week, spending several days and stopping at the Southern hotel. Says they are needing rain badly.

Johr J. Little from Frio county, who is interested in cattle, stopped off for a day on his return from St. Louis, where he had been with a shipment of cattle. Says his steers averaged over 1000 pounds and brought \$3.20 per - Marante S

Thos. Chalmers, who is ranching cat tle in Frio county, was in the city for day the past week, making his prepurations to return to Scotland on a some fourteen years ago, coming to Texas, and has been actively engaged in the cattle business since, and has made quite a success of the business. We hope that he may have a pleasant trip across the briny deep and a safe return to his adopted country.

The drouth still continues all over Southern Texas, and while some localities have been visited by partial rains yet all of the country is in need of rain badly. The cotton crop is still in condition where a fair crop could be made if the rains will come in time, and plenty of it when it does come. The weather has been extremely warm for several weeks, and this alone makes the conditions so much the worse. the late crops of corn are ruined and annot make anything more than fodder. Some early planting will make a half crop. Stock is generally in good condition and are fattening on the ranges although the grass is very dry and the weather hot. All of the range is very well supplied with water and grass, and as long as this is the case there need be no fear of any immediate bad results.

News reached here several days since of a shooting that took place at Sabinal between George and Morgan Brown on one side and Sam Johnson on the other in which George Brown was killed and Morgan Brown mortally wounded. R. D. Inscho from San Antonio, who was present at the time of the shooting, received a shot in the wrist which came out in the hand, and is a very painful und, which may result in the loss of his hand. The shot received by Mr. Inscho was purely an accidental one, as he had no connection with the difficulty. There was twelve shots fired in and as no statement has been made so far that could be considered reliable it is unknown what was the origin of the difficulty. The parties to possible that it resulted from some family feud.

The Twelfth district nominating convention met at New Braunfels, and after drawing up and adopting a silver platform, failed to nominate a candidate. Judge Kelso from Eagle Pass the only avowed candidate, and also being quite a small man, declared that he was not large enough for, or the platform was too large, consequenthe declined to ride on, or straddle the platform. The convention then adjourned until the 1st of August, and by that time hope to find a man who can and will stand on the platform. This is certainly a remarkable case, but the old Twelfth is always coquetting with both parties, Judge Noonan now represents this district in congress, and is the only representative from Texas of the Republican persuasion, and is very popular with all the different parties, and it is this fact alone that prevents many of the patriots from seeking the nomination, and making the race. The district extends nearly to El Paso in the west and to San Angelo in the northwest, and is a very hard one to

canvass throughly. Texas, have not manifested that interest in manufactories that this industry demands. Justy why this is the case no one so far has been able to solve the problem. Some reasons have been assigned for this course, and the most potent one is that the merchants sumers of the South are not disposed to buy goods manufactured as the South. From some cause they all claim that such goods are not sold to cheap as those in the North, and the we are surrounded, to a great extent with almost the same conditions except, perhaps, there is more ready money in the East than in the South that can be induced to invest in entergoods, and to rely upon them for our supplies that it has grown up and made an impression upon us that we

must obtain all of our goods from them and from no other source. It looks reasonable that here where we have the raw material at our very doors, that we could, if nothing more save the freight both ways, which in itself would be quite a nice little profit. It is also a fact that the cotton mills in the East generally run on shorter time than those of the South, and in some way accumulate a larger stock of goods on hand than those of the South. All of the cotton and, I believe, woolen manufactories in the state of Georgia have always paid a good dividend upon the capital invested, and have very seldom run on short time. All efforts in Texas to establish cotall efforts in Texas to establish cotton factories have not met that encouragement that they should or that they have in other states, but it is hoped that in time the citizens of our state may wake up to their interest and take hold of these matters with energy and hope of success. We certainly have all the advantage in clitainly have all the advantage in cli-mate and location, and eventually will have the same advantage in freight rates, and as electricity is now fast superceding steam power, we will not be embarrassed by high priced coal, and having the coal mines located so far away from us. It is not necessary any longer in manufacturing to rely upon water as formerly, but steam and other power is and has solved the problem without water. Our disad-vantage heretofore has consisted in high priced coal with which to gene-rate steam, there being no coal mines in this state where a good class of coal could be obtained, even at high or the place almost entirely of steam, and water power also. The people of the South have never been educated up to the idea of investing their sav-ings in stock of some good and well managed manufactory, but have re-lied to a great extent upon investments. that were of a speculative character, and like sheep, when one goes and finds a place for his surplus all the balance follow. This is fully exemplified in the investment of cotton futures alone, which have systematically robbed those who have placed their money in this gambling business. And the worst feature in this insidious business is that we of the South are al-ways found bulling the market instead of bearing it. Just why this custom should be practiced almost entirely by the South is one question we cannot answer, except that the locality alone has much to do with it, and little or no judgment is exercised. If all the money that was lost in cotton futures in the last in the last year could be collected in one pile it would astound even those who are best posted on this subject. Again when our sharp Eastern brethren come down among us and make large investments with a view alone of "booming" our cities and towns, then it is we rush in, buy three or four times as much property as we are able to pay for and stand pat for higher prices, while our East-ern friends walk out with all the profits, and when the reaction comes, as come it must, our investments are completely swallowed up in what we owe on the property. No one believes he has been, or is in a "boom" until it is past and over with, and then he realizes beyond any doubt that he has been in a storm or hurricane if not in boom. If all the money that has been invested in San Antonio suburban property in the last five years had been put into some good cotton manufactory the amount of money so invested would be good dollar for dollar for what it was worth at the time, if not more, but our people are not built that way, and no amount of talk or them in changing their investments the future, and it is doubtful if all the education that can be given in this line will ever amount to anything. In unity is strength, and when we arrive at that point in our investments that we can realize the force of this truth, then, and not until then, will we be benefited locally and collectively, and then will all classes of trade be benefited. The merchant will sell more goods, the lawyer will have more business and the banker will loan more money. It is rather strange that every "boomer" who comes among us always deals in suburban property, and also develops his schemes in such a manner that it is more like the opening up of a beautiful spring in Southern Texas than anything else we can describe. The approach is so gradual, yet so by the pure atmosphere, and before he sure, that the investor is caught

just as kindly the second as the first time. It may be, however, in the course of time, that we of the South will wake up and realize that in order to either save or make money, we must invest in some business that will be lasting and beneficial, and there will be non in the South more sure and certain than to make an investment in stock of some well organized and well managed manufactory. No matter how small the amount, pay for what you get, and get what you pay for, and be satisfied with a slow but sure interest on your money, which in the end will beat any wildcat investment, no matter how good and seductive it may ap-

more surely than the original pro-

business is that you can work the same subject time and time again, without

his apparently knowing it, and he

moter, and the strange part of

SWINE.

SWINE INDUSTRY AS A BUSINESS. Mr. L. M. Van Auken gave the Iowa swine breeders some excellent advice. He talked on the above topic, and said: "It has been said that he who causes blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a public benefact If the saying is true, then you and like associations in the hog belt are public benefactors. True, you have not caused two hogs to grow where one grew before, but you have by ju dictous crossing and mating best with the best, regardless of cost, improved the hog of our fathers, that by your improved efforts of care and feed you have made it possible to grow two pounds of pork for the price one used to cost. Our fathers thought they had done well if they got a bunch of hogs to average when fat 300 pounds each at eighteen or twenty months of age Now, with our improved hogs and with the right care and food, any one can turn off pigs at eight or ten month old weighing 300 pounds or over, and you gentlemen of this and kindred associations in the hog belt have done this. While this was being done each breeder in his especial line made a missionary of himself fully authorized and generally competent to preach the gospel of improved stock which was exhibited by himself on all proper occasions, at home or abroad, in pub-lic or in private. This led to the establishment of fairs of a larger attendance than those already established, where each learned from the other, and the attraction of mind against mind smoothed off the rough edges from each as stones are rounded and smoothed by the constant action and force of the waves on the sea shore. These fairs or schools awakened for the first time in many a farmer the noble wish for better stock and the desire to give his children a better heri-tage than his had been. Each new convert preached the gospel of good stock by precept and example to his prises of this character. We have so neighbors. One of the results of this long been accustomed to look to the crusade is that the hog belt of the values for all of our manufactured ley of the Mississippi contains more

hogs than any territory of equal size on the globe. It is generally conceded that the hog pays more farm debts and buys more luxuries, to say nothing about the necessities of life, after furnishing one of the chief staples of food, than any other farm animal.

'For the last three years Iowa has been a little dry, yet not so dry but that our granaries are bursting with grain and our hundreds of miles of corn cribs are full to the brim with our last year's crop. Farmers looking disconsolately from their overflowing bins and cribs to the fields burdened with grain in a way no other than Iowa fields can be burdened in June, wonder what they will do with it all. The voices of the croaker that Iowa would soon be a desert are yet ring-ing in their ears. The prescribed reasons for the dry spell and the remedies prescribed by our savants are yet fresh in our minds, but in spite of our croakers, in spite of the reasoning of our savants and their remedies, the south and southeast winds have brought their old time moisture and Iowa's soil is burdened with one of her old time crops. Now croakers and savants are groaning over the prices of cattle and hogs in Chicago, some giving reasons, and Secretary Morton has applied a remedy, but so far with-out effect. Judging the future by the past, we as breeders will keep right on raising and improving our hogs. lieving that they are the last thing our farmers will give up, and remembering that the darker the cloud the brighter the silver lining."

GROWING HOGS FOR PROFIT. Texas is fast developing 'nto a' first-class hog country, or rather the people of Texas are beginning to see what a great hog country we have and have realized that "there's rullions" in hogs and are raising them quite extensively now. The results of the experiments so far have been very encouraging, and everyone who can is now turning his

The following article appeared in Practical Farmer, and is from the pen of Mr. Richard C. Gavett of Guadalupe county, Texas, and will undoubtedly be

of much interest to the Journal's read-First start right by selecting good pigs of some good breed. The black breeds are the best for the South. Choose sow pigs from early spring litters, that they may, drop their first litter the following spring, when grass is abundant. Select from sows that bring prolific litters and give a good flow of milk. A brood sow should be large and roomy, with good length, broad back, good hams, wide chest and strong constitution. The boar should always be a thoroughbred, should be squarely built, deep, broad, blocky and active. The sow pig should be handled from a pig up, should be separated from all but brood sows at four months old, have plenty of exercise in good pasture, be kept in growing, thrifty condition, be fed on muscle and bone-forming food, such as bran, ground oats, milk, etc. Keep the boar in lot by himself, and keep in good flesh. He should not serve sows until nine months old, and never more than two in one day. Sow should be bred when nime months old; one service is st flicient; record date of service; breed several sows near together; a uniform bunch of pigs or hogs sell best. During the first two months of gestation (which is from 112 to 116 days), feed liberally on muscle and bone-producing food, after which do not crowd too much; give good pasture up to within ten days of farrowing, when she should be confined to asmall lot, with a pen in it, twelve feet square, having a inch plank nailed ten inches from the ground all around inside of pen, to prevent sow crushing young pigs. Durng ten days before farrowing, feed sparingly of laxative food. weather provide a little bedding; in warm weather none is required. After birth of pigs, if sow is lying easily, don't disturb her; she will need nothing during first twenty-four hours but a warm, thin bran mash. The next eight days feed sparingly, to prevent too large a flow of milk, which causes

milk fever and makes pigs scour. After this, increase quantity of milk-producing food. In three weeks let sow graze in pasture, feed young pigs some milk, bran and ground oats. Wean pigs at eight weeks old. Sow should be allowed to have one litter first year; after that two each year. Don't breed sow until pigs are weaned. Hogs and a dairy go well together. and skim-milk mixed with ground grain, bran, shorts, boiled potatoes, etc., are fine for growing pigs. Pigs farrowed in March can be fed through summer on melons, pumpkins, green corn. cow peas, sorghum, etc., to fattening time at very little cost. When raising hogs on a large scale have tow or three small fields running

parallel and another at end of three for general feeding lot; this one to be in permanent pasture, with water also; have gates between each and shade in all. Build crib in feeding lot (to store feed in) having a raised floor attached two and a half feet from ground (with plank fence around edge two and a half feet high) on which to feed, and load hogs from floor on to wagon; have a wide sloping platform from the ground to the floor for hogs to walk up on. The first three fields mentioned above should be planted and fed in succession; plant wheat and rye in Oc tober in one; oats and barley in February in another; corn, sorghum and kaffir corn in drill in another in March, April and May, when first field will be grazed off and ready for cow peas, sor-ghum, etc. When finishing hogs bunch in lots of equal size and confine rather closely, and give all the corn they will eat, with plenty of water; keep only as long as they continue to gain flesh. Keep in a dry place, where hogs can get at it, a box containing a mixture of ashes, air slacked lime, salt and plenty of charcoal, to correct the acid-ity of the stomach and prevent indigestion. If a hog dies burn carcass, For lice use equal parts of lard and kerosene oil. Hogs kept around houses in pens six or eight feet square, and fed in slush and filth, are a public nuisance, and should receive the atten-tion of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Good feeding in animal husbandry implies, so far as quantity is concerned, enough without overfeeding, Some think it makes no difference, particu-larly, if a lot of pigs do leave some of the food, as they will eat it up at the next meal, when they get hungry again, but this is not the case. The true rule is, "all they will eat clean." No more than this should be set before them. Numerous experiments in which exact methods have been followed, show that feeding by means of self feeding aparatus is never profitable, either in amount or rate of gain, or in the economy of food cost. Animals that always have food, or the remains of their last meal before them are invariably offish, fickle and delicate in appetite, and lack that peculiar thing called relish which is sential in rendering the results of food valuable. When the watchful, intelli-gent feeder, on the other hand, puts before the animals just what they will clean up, then, in the language of Shakespeare, "Good digestion waits on appetite and health on both," and thrift is sure to follow.

NOT THE FORT WORTH INSTITU-TION.

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram of June 30, has the following:

"It seems that the Fort Worth packing house has been sold. The following is from the Fort Worth Journal:
"The sale of the packing house here at the Union stock yards has without any doubt been consummated, having

passed into the hands of John Finnigan

& Co., who are engaged in the hide business, and having a branch ho San Antonio. The supposition that a large packing house would be opened up here as a consequence of this trade, will not be realized, as it is not the intention of the purchasers to do so. The plant was brought simply because it was sold at a very low price, and was considered a bargain by the purchasers, as they only paid \$5,000 for a plant that had originally cost \$68,000. The packing house is still leased, and it is sufficient to say that the income derived from the lease at the present purchase price pays a dividend on the property that is equivalent to a good rate of interest. There is no disposition whatever upon the part of the present owners to enlarge or increas this establishment."

That the above item appeared in Stock and Farm Journal is correct, but it was in our San Antonio department and referred to an institution in the City of Tamales and not to the Fort Worth packing house, which is owned by the Chicago and Fort Worth Packing and Provision Company, is not for sale, and is constantly being improved and enlarged. The Journal is sorry, in deed that the Telegram should make such a misleading error, and trusts that it will not again get the Fort Worth packing house mixed up with those of the other cities of Texas.

SHEEP AND WOOL

THE SOUTHDOWN OUTLOOK. From report of Secretary John G. Springer, at meeting of the American Southdown Association, May 27,

While the sheep industry continues in a "bad way," yet there are thousands of flock owners who do not let discouragement get the master hand. If the sheep they have been raising, wool producing ones, is not a paying business, they are willing to change their flocks into the sort that the

times demand. The large number of sheep that have been forced upon the market in the last few years made mutton prices lower than beef or pork, hence caused its use by many who have never before been consumers of this sort of meat. While the class of mutton that has been thus sold has not always been such as to make its con-tinued use desirable, yet as a rule the excellency of this meat has made a very much greater demand for it, especially so, if of the right sort. As in the case of beef and pork, the old, over-fetted beef and pork, the old, over-fatted, heavy carcass does not find a ready sale; top market prices are only paid for young, fast grown and light weight animals. The type of mutton now in demand and that always finds ready sale at the highest price, must be a lamb of 10 or 12 months old that has been kept in rapid growth from birth, and weighing from 90 to 100 pounds, and has the lean well marbled with the fat.

To fill these requirements the Southdown is unquestionably the best; in fact is the only breed, purely bred or scrub, that within its own blood "fills the bill" for mutton that is now in greatest demand and commands the highest price; it is the Standard breed, with which all comparisons as to mutwith which all comparisons as to mut-ton are made. Another breed may be larger, and it may be sometimes claimed the mutton of other breeds is equal to it, but it is never heard that any mutton is the superior of the Southdown. It can be safely said "that well-bred and well-fed yearling Southdowns, if properly dressed, will duce meat more pleasing to the palate, more easy of digestion and more nu-tritious than the meat from any other not even excepting veni and wild fowl, with all their reputed richness in gamy, spicy flavor. It is not practicable to surply purely bred Southdown in filling all of the demand for superior mutton, nor is this

"The first cross with a puraly bred Southdown will do wonders in the way of improving the quality of mutton in any breed, and the more of this blood that is introduced the better will be the production. The lack of Southdown, and the inferiority of that for 'cross-bred' mutton." A leading breeder and feeder who is using Dorset rams on Shropshire ewes, writes: "Cross-bred lambs are the sort for from other breeds has caused a call "Cross-bred lambs are the sort for feeding every time." If it be so that the cross of two breeds, inferior as to mutton qualities, will improve the sale of meat, it is certain that the crossing the Southdown, superior in all the qualities desired, with either of these or any breed, will produce a greater

mprovement. In times past our flocks have been largely wool-producing, mainly Merino or Merino crossed; it now being necessary that the flocks be changed quality of the mutton, the character of the wool must be expected to be also cels in both of these productions has not yet been found. The Southdown, compared with the Merino, being next in quality of wool, and their equals in hardiness and ability to care for themselves, and with less liability to disease, will more quickly and effectually make superior mutton sheep of the great flocks of our country, without detriment to health and hardiness, and with less loss to the wool qualities than any other breed, and yet have in these flocks animals that may naturally and easily returned to the wool-bearing kind when this sort is again demanded. Except in some cases as to the quality of wool, the introduction of Southborn bearing that the contraction of Southborn bearing the contraction of tion of Southdown blood into any breed, pure or scrub, will be beneficial. As the situation now is, the Southdown being at the head of all breeds

of sheep for filling the requirements of the market, and the best for muttonizing the wool-gearing flocks with less detriment to their health, hardiness and wool-producing qualities there can be no doubt but that the Southdown breeders will, during the coming season, find ready sale at rea-sonable prices for all the surplus breeding animals they have. The oppor-tunities thus afforded are such as are seldom presented for pushing the intro-duction of any breed of domestic live stock; the "sunshines" for Southdown breeders; they only need to push the advantages thus afforded them, and by only selling animals purely bred, so guaranteed by registry, in order that the reputation of these sheep shall be increased and demand for them increased.

MUST THE HEAVY BREEDS GO?

As sure as the oak- that fell last win-

ter shall not rise up again, the heavy reeds of sheep must go unless there some modification in the market demands. Farewell Leicesters, Lincolns and Cotswolds; farewell Oxfords, Suffolks and Shropshires. The market has waved its hand and said: "Give us mutton lambs at 100 pounds and less, and this means the doom of all those breeds of sheep so far as the American soil is concerned, that all the master builders of the past have labored so long and faithfully to perfect. As I stated in a previous letter, it is idle to produce what the market does not demand; hence if there is no modification in future in the demands of the market as expounded by the dealers of today, all the breeds of sheep named must soon be buried in sheep named must soon be buried in a newly dug grave somewhere between the Atlantic and pacific. And on the tombstone erected to mark the spot there can be written: "Slain by the unwise demands of the market.' Breeders may smile who may chance to read the above. They may regard it as the language of extravagance,

but just as sure as the sun

this morning no other result can fol-

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want the idea to prevail among our

people that a lamb weighing less than

100 pounds is of necessity superior in

quality to one weighing more than that

do this in various ways, as by saving the best of their flocks for breeding

uses, which means saving the largest by pushing them right on from the day

of birth until the day of maturity with

out any periods of stagnation and by feeding them foods that will produce

lean and fat in nicely balanced propor

tions. And now the market all at once

cries out: "We want lambs that will weigh from seventy to 100 pounds and

we must have them, for these are the kind of lambs the consumer asks for."

We are unceremoniously asked to turn

around and march right down the hill

again that we have been walking up

with sweat and toil during all these years. "Reverse the engine" is the im-

perious, dictatorial, and unreasonable cry of the market. If the tone of that cry is not changed it means weeping

and wailing among the breeders of the heavy breeds of sheep.

Is that demand of the market to pre-

vail against the breeders, or shall the breeders prevail against the market

demand? Say, which is it, breeders? Have you nothing to answer? Is the

range with its native grass and sage brush to set up the standard of muttor

quality for the consumers of this great

nation, or shall the standard be fixed by arable farms which can grow such

taste of the consumer to prevail in this instance, or is that vitiated taste be-

gotten by the habit of eating mutton of a second grade to be corrected? Such a taste should be corrected—yea, it must be corrected, for on this issue largely hangs the future prosperity of

foods as tame grasses, all the corn, sorghum, rape and roots?

They have been shown how to

amount, because it is not true.

lambs.

CHAS. T. JONES, Seperintendens

OUTPIT SENT FREE JACKSON'S EAR TAGS
SATISFACTORE JACKSON. ST FRANCIS ARK. low if the market persists in calling for lambs at 100 pounds and less in all the days that are to come. How can it be otherwise? As shown in my letter on this question it pays the grower best to sell his lambs at from nine to WHAT IS YOUR BOY WORTH? twelve months old, and lambs of all the breeds named, if properly grown on An education? Then send him to the San Antonio Academy. There is no better school in the South. Eleventh *arable farms, will be heavier than 100 pounds at the ages named. The correctness of this assumption nobody can year begins September 21. Our catadeny who has ever grown good lambs. logue is worth reading. And to attempt to reduce the normal size of the lambs of those breeds sim-W. A. SEELEY. ply to pander to the foolish tastes of a A. M., Ph. D., Principal, San Antonio, isguided market would be a crime that should be punished by the judges would be a shame, a stigma, an infamy to have the magnificent lambs

raised from those breeds driven to the stands are at a deadlock and that deadlock must be broken.

Mr. Fletcher has not quite understood the trend of my letter to which wall by lambs raised on the ranges which can never quite equal them in quality, howsoever they may be finished. I have no quarrel with the lambs from the ranges. We want them all and twice as many, but we do not

he refers. A vein of irony was purposely made to run through it from beginning to end. The object sought was to show the absurdity of the attitude of the market and the baneful consequences that must follow if that attitude was maintained. The maintenance of sucr an attitude must log-We have been teaching the people during all the years of the past they should improve the quality of their ically lead to the use of Southdown rams in order to get the lambs down small enough to suit the demands of the market. The world for the first time in its history would be called upon to behold the abnormal at-tempt to cut down normal develop-I made no reference to the Dorsets

in the former article since the hate-ful demands of the market did not hit them. They rave a field of their own. They have a world of their own, and that world on this side of the At-lantic is as wide as the American con-. Their mission is specific. It provide winter lambs, and in tinent. their own special domain they are going on conquering and to conquer. They can be sold at any weight that can be desired, hence the cramping of the market flat does not hurt them. They have come to America to prevail in their own domain and in it they will prevail.

If our lambs of the improved breeds are not to get beyond the 100-pound notch at from nine to twelve months old what are we to do? This sum-mer we are pasturing all our cheepabout ninety head—on between eight and nine acres of land. The julcy food upon which the lambs feed is forcing them on in fine style. We do not want to put them on a slaugh-ter market in the fall when lambs are coming in from the langes, and after the new year they will be a over the 100-pound notch; and it will be everywhere with lambs that are properly reared. I have heard it recommended to tie a stone on the head of a boy that was becoming overgrown to keep him down, but evidently that rian would not work with a lamb. What measures can we adopt to keep out lambs from growing so fast? our lambs from growing so last.
That is the question of questions at the present time.—Thos. Shaw of the exchange.

the sheep industry in the arable por-tions of this country. The task may be formidable, but it is not impossible. The results of the venture of Mr. H. E. Fletcher of Minneapolis, indicate how the needle may be made to point. In this matter the interests of the grower and of the market as it now Mangels form an important ration