

CANT DO WITHOUT IT.

From E. S. Hines, Chandler, Texas: "I am proud to know that Grand Old Texas is the home of such a valuable paper as the Journal."

From J. E. Wansley, Lulingville, Tex.: "We can't do without the Journal."

VOL. 20, NO. 52.

CATTLE FOR TEXAS. PURCHASES OF PURE BLOODED STOCK AT KANSAS CITY.

West Texas Cattlemen Propose to Do in the Way of Beef Raising Indicated by Purchases.

At the Gudegg & Simpson Hereford sale at Kansas City last week, 55 head of the 99 head of cattle sold were purchased for shipment to Texas, which shows something of the intention of Texas breeders to raise first-class beef cattle.

The following were the purchases for Texas and Oklahoma:

- B., 20 mos, Ok Lamp 81588, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$215.
B., 15 mos, Bacon 81567, R. A. Murray, Galena, O. T., \$195.
B., 12 mos, Basiff 102761, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., \$210.
B., 12 mos, Burney Bonato 102762, R. A. Murray, Galena, O. T., \$200.
B., 19 mos, Beau Consort 86755, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$240.
B., 12 mos, Beau Dornier 102765, Wm. Powell, Channing, Tex., \$200.
B., 10 mos, Beau Granville 102766, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$250.
B., 10 mos, Beau Lamplighter 102799, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., \$375.
B., 20 mos, Beau Weller 86759, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$235.
B., 19 mos, Benefactor 91569, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$250.
B., 2 yrs, Boanerges 81605, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$240.
B., 18 mos, Bombastes 91571, Wm. Powell, Channing, Tex., \$405.
B., 21 mos, Cardinal 102776, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$175.
B., 13 mos, Cornetius 102770, R. A. Murray, Galena, O. T., \$155.
B., 12 mos, Coronado 102771, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$195.
B., 21 mos, Coronado 81578, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$200.
B., 12 mos, Doniphon 102773, R. A. Murray, Galena, O. T., \$225.
B., 10 mos, Duellist, 97906, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., \$220.
B., 21 mos, Duellist 97906, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$235.
B., 16 mos, Guardsman 91585, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$225.
B., 18 mos, Honorable 102776, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$235.
B., 16 mos, Inquisitor 91589, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$235.
B., 10 mos, Jack Kelly 95680, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., \$150.
B., 13 mos, Luminous 102778, R. A. Murray, Galena, O. T., \$255.
B., 11 mos, Mariposan 102779, Wm. Powell, Channing, Tex., \$195.
B., 17 mos, Mercury 91591, Espuela Land & Cattle Co., Espuela, Tex., \$230.
B., 2 yrs, Monitor 80954, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$200.
B., 18 mos, Moonraker 91592, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$205.
B., 12 mos, Myrillus 102782, Espuela Land & Cattle Co., Espuela, Tex., \$230.
B., 18 mos, Patrician 91593, Wm. Powell, Channing, Tex., \$300.
B., 12 mos, Percival 102783, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$230.
B., 16 mos, Premier 91599, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$305.
B., 13 mos, Presbyterian 102785, R. A. Murray, Galena, O. T., \$185.
B., 12 mos, Ranchean 24 102786, R. A. Murray, Galena, O. T., \$240.
B., 13 mos, Ranchean Jr. 10789, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., \$300.
B., 10 mos, Satellite 102790, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$180.
B., 11 mos, Loftus 97949, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., \$230.
B., 11 mos, Solomon 102792, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$300.
C., 2 yrs, Bernice 818157, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$335.
H., 23 mos, Bernice 9th 81598, H. B. Woodbury Cawker City, Kan., \$405.
H., 23 mos, Bessie 37232, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$310.
C., 2 yrs, Blanchissima 81602, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$280.
C., 2 yrs, Blue Bell 15th 81604, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$320.
H., 22 mos, Bright Delite 81610, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$225.
H., 17 mos, Bright Duches 29th 91572, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$180.
C., 2 yrs, Browne 6th 91619, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$230.
H., 23 mos, Caesara 81620, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$350.
H., 20 mos, Capitoline 86768, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$230.
C., 2 yrs, Donette 81630, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$300.
H., 16 mos, Flossie 94567, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., \$175.
H., 20 mos, Gerster 86777, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$290.
H., 23 mos, Gwendolyn 13th 81649, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$300.
C., 2 yrs, Helena 81650, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$330.
C., 3 yrs, Lady Anxious 5th 81652, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$350.
H., 23 mos, Lillian 81653, F. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., \$310.
H., 23 mos, Nellie Bly 86777, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$185.
C., 2 yrs, Lillian 81653, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex., \$350.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Devoted to the Agricultural and Live Stock Interests of Texas and the Southwest.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

IT BRINGS RESULTS.

From Geo. B. Johnston & Son, Real Estate and Loan Agents, San Antonio, Texas: "Your paper is a big success as an advertising medium."

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD.

Stock Show at Granbury.

A stock show will be held at Granbury, Texas, April 2. Not only cattle, horses, mules, jacks and hogs are to be shown, but poultry and pet stock of all kinds are to be included in the exhibition.

Bought by Texas Firm.

Estes & Watts of Midland, Tex., have purchased from G. R. Reynolds the Hereford bull Glaucus 9,316, for \$2500. This animal was exhibited at the Fort Worth Fat Stock show, where he took second premium.

Sheepmen Lease Utah Lands.

Bids were opened a few days ago on about 700,000 acres of land on the Uinta Indian reservation in Utah. The lease run for five years and the amount of money the Indians are to receive will be \$13,300.

Panhandle Cattlemen to Meet.

The following notice of a meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's association has been issued by Secretary F. S. Franklin: "By order of the executive committee I am authorized to call a meeting of the Panhandle stockmen's association to be held in Amarillo, Tex., on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1900, for the purpose of appointing inspectors, reception of new members and attendance to such other business as may come before the association. Buyers and sellers are cordially invited to attend."

Disease Among Wyoming Sheep.

A new disease has made its appearance among the sheep of Northern Wyoming and the state veterinary surgeon, Dr. M. E. Knowles, has been investigating it. The disease is said to be fatal in three or four days and is known only by the name of ictero haematuria. The seat of the ailment is in the liver and kidneys and has been little known of before.

To Become Flock Masters.

A new plan of employment which sheepmen are taking advantage of on a seven years' contract, says the Denver Live Stock Record, is to engage as sheep herders on the plains for large flock masters. The terms are to work for \$15 a month and board, and to receive a bonus of \$20 a month for the second year, \$25 for the third year and \$5 a month increase for each subsequent year, making the salary \$55 a month the last year. Under the contract all their savings go to the flock master as an investment. At the end of seven years a judicious saver will have a herd of his own.

Wyoming Wool Growers.

A dispatch from Casper, Wyoming, says the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' association was held there a few days ago. About thirty of the representative wool growers of the state were present. The officers for the past year were re-elected. P. Sullivan, president; D. C. Nicolay, treasurer, and W. D. DeNecke, secretary. C. K. Bucknum, A. J. Cunningham and C. H. Townshead were selected as a committee to look after shearing, pens, etc. The price of shearing was the principal question to come before the meeting. The association decided to raise the price to 9 cents per sheep. This is a raise of 50 per cent in the past three years.

To Revive Horse Show.

The National Horse Breeders, Dealers and Exhibitors' association, unanimously decided to revive the horse show in Chicago. The date will be either the last week in November, immediately after the New York horse show, or during the first week in December, if peculiar, says the Denver Stockman. For the past three or four years Southern cattle have been advancing. This advance was first due to the general revival in live stock trade and the demand from the corn states. In 1899 the number of cattle had increased to 313,829, and the indications now point to a further increase during the present year.

Northern Buyers' Dilemma.

The cattle situation in the North this spring is peculiar, says the Denver Stockman. For the past three or four years Southern cattle have been advancing. This advance was first due to the general revival in live stock trade and the demand from the corn states. In 1899 the number of cattle had increased to 313,829, and the indications now point to a further increase during the present year.

ing for Southern cattle to go down to old prices. Two years ago they bought but few, last year the run was not much better, and this season the big ranges are practically denuded of cattle. There have been some attempts made to breed on the Northern range, but the attempt was not general enough to be noticeable. Now, the big cattlemen find themselves up against the real opposition. The question is, "Shall we buy Southern cattle or go out on the business?" To buy Southern cattle means to pay much higher prices than have heretofore been considered possible. Not to stock the big ranges of the north means to give up to sheep or settlers. It is a tough proposition and the Northern rangeman is scratching his head and thinking hard.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale at Kansas City a few days ago was not a very great success in account of the large number of young animals. Twenty-one bulls averaged \$125.95, and the thirty cows brought \$164.83 per head. The general average on fifty-one head was \$142.94. The bidding for the most part was spirited, and the fifty-one animals were sold in the very short time of 2 hours and 45 minutes. The top price of the sale was \$300, paid by Omar Catterson, of Maryville, Mo., for the cow, Lucy 6th of Swan Lake 20953, of a fight now being waged for the price, and the highest for a bull was \$280, paid by F. B. Hammer, Kings City, Mo., for the bull, Grapewood Dreyfus 33713.

Big Mexican Land Deal.

A deal involving the transfer of grazing lands near Zacatecas, Mexico, is said to be in progress of negotiation. The price to be paid is about \$1,000,000. The investment is to be made by Americans and several thousand acres of valuable grazing land near Texcoco, a place east of the city, is to pass from native ownership. It is the intention of the investors to import such upper grade stock as the climate will stand and attempt to improve the character of the native stock. Much complaint has been made about Mexican cattle not being up to American goods, and the raisers have encountered some difficulty in open competition. The mining properties involved lie west of the city of Zacatecas.

Colorado Livestock Growers.

The annual meeting of the Cattle and Horse Growers' Protective association was held in Denver last week. In executive session a large amount of business relating to protection of the range was discussed. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Asa Sterling of Sterling; vice-president, N. L. Harrison of Denver; secretary, L. K. Watkins of Denver; treasurer, John E. Palster of Rocky Mountain, Colo. Committee, Conrad Schaefer of Corona.

Pork in the Philippines.

According to the statements of Frank G. Carpenter a well-known correspondent of the "Pittsburgh Courier," "Every family out in the country has its pigs. They are the scavengers, the vultures, the buzzards of the country, living on food so vile that I cannot describe it. In some of the camps the soldiers are forbidden to eat native pork and a soldier who has any respect for his stomach would think of disobeying this rule. The natives, however, use this meat in all sorts of ways, a favorite method of cooking it being roasting it whole on a spit over an open fire. The spit is a pole, which is thrust lengthwise through the pig, the animal being turned round and round in order that it may be evenly cooked."

Shipment of Hides.

In Florida hides are learning to take advantage of the market rates for hides. Speaking of the annual shipment of cow and alligator hides valued at \$366,000, the Times Union and Citizen says: "The old practice of shipping dry salt hides is rapidly giving place to the practice of shipping green salted hides. A green salted hide will weigh forty pounds, and sell at 9 cents a pound, bringing \$3.60, while a dry salt hide will weigh fourteen pounds and sell at 15 cents a pound, bringing \$2.24. Probably 60,000 alligator hides are shipped out of the state yearly. These are worth from 20 cents to \$1 apiece. The production of alligator hides is rapidly falling off, the alligator being scarce in the state. The show, it is predicted, will far surpass any ever given in Chicago, and it is proposed to make it one of the most fashionable events of the year."

Livestock in Wyoming.

Live stock growing has been the chief industry of Wyoming for many years, and during the last quarter of a century there have been some remarkable changes. In 1886, the cattle growing business was at its zenith, there being 898,121 head of cattle returned for assessment. From this time on until 1893, however, the number of cattle in the state fell off rapidly and in the latter year there were returned for assessment purposes only 289,102 head, a decrease of almost 75 per cent during the 12 years. In 1899 the number of cattle had increased to 313,829, and the indications now point to a further increase during the present year.

From 208,977 head of sheep in 1886 the number increased to 1,172,810 in 1895, and to 2,164,701 in 1899. It is estimated by conservative wool growers that the number of sheep in Wyoming will reach 3,200,000 before the close of 1900. Horses have increased and decreased by turns. In 1886 there were returned for assessment 61,151 head, which number was increased to 84,001 in 1891. The following years show a steady decrease in the number of horses in the state. In 1899, however, the number had increased to 32,445.

Cattle in Cuba.

Gen. James H. Wilson, military governor of the department of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Cuba, is quoted as saying: "The cattle industry yields enormous profits, particularly as respects working cattle, which can never be replaced by mules, because the peculiar conditions are better adapted to cattle. I suggest supplying cattle for working purposes on a time basis, accepting regular rates of interest, which should be about 1 per cent a month. Cattle can be landed here at a cost of \$70 a yoke, which once here, would bring more than \$150. Large numbers of working cattle are required by reliable and hard working men who are anxious to obtain them. Were I a man of 25 with energy and some capital I should certainly look upon Cuba as one of the best places to accumulate wealth."

A Good Herdbook.

The market revival of interest in cattle breeding has set afoot a number of inquiries as to whether cattle graded up by successive crosses of pedigree bulls can be made eligible to herd book registration, says the Breeder and Stockman. The question is answered in the negative. No herd book accepts for record animals that are graded up from unregistered cows. All animals registered must trace to recorded stock except horses that have been imported from other countries. Sires, but the herd books are closed on both sides from ancestors already recorded. Five crosses of pure blood pedigree animals will not be accepted and establish the type, but breeders maintain that the taint yet remains however small the percentage of scrub blood may be, and hence refuse herd book record to animals thus bred.

Fight Against Arizona Sheep.

Sensational reports come from Phoenix that a fight now being waged for the practical extinction of the sheep industry in Arizona. Cattlemen and farmers claim damages of over \$900,000, the value placed on the sheep industry, and the stockmen are trying to prevent the cattle advance, while the agriculturists are hoping to save the water supply through the preservation of the forests. When the news came that the department of the interior had decided to grant permits for the grazing of cattle on the forest reserves in the northern part of Arizona, telegrams of protest were poured into Washington by scores, and now the canal companies are circulating a petition praying for the complete exclusion of the cattle from the forest region whence comes the water for the irrigation of the southern valleys.

Another Record Broken.

At the Estill dispersion sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Chicago last week the record was broken in the price paid for an Angus cow. The queen mother for the Aberdeen-Angus breed, which sold at the top notch was raised Nov. 15, 1894, and was bred and calved by Mr. Estill. This cow was champion over all breeds wherever shown in 1899. She was bred by Heather Lad 7996, sire of the champion cow, and by the sire of the champion cow, which was a month-old calf by the Erica bull Emperor of Estill. She was started at \$500, and ran rapidly up to \$1000 in 100 bids. After that the bidding was slower, until the valuable animal was sold to A. J. McHenry of Dunbar, Iowa, for \$2800. This is the highest price ever paid for an Angus cow in America, and beats the high-water mark of \$2500 paid for Armour Rose at the Hereford sale in Kansas City last fall.

Wyoming Quarantine Order.

Gov. Richards of Wyoming, has issued a new quarantine order governing the shipment of southern cattle into that state. The main features of that proclamation are as follows: All cattle shipped from the south of the thirty-seventh parallel between January 1st and November 15, must show a bill of health from the owner, the brand, the country or location where they have been held the preceding ninety days. Each trainload, or herd, if driven, must be accompanied by the original bill of health. Proof must be presented to state veterinarian or his deputy that such cattle have been for at least thirty days held north of the infected district as described by the United States agricultural department, otherwise the cattle will be denied admission into the state, or held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner.

All southern cattle entering the state by rail must be unloaded for inspection at the first point where suitable facilities are provided, unless previously inspected at Alliance, Neb., or Denver, Colo. To defray expenses a fee of 1 1/2 cents per head is charged. Cattle en route through the state from infected districts, when unloaded to be fed or watered, shall be kept apart from other cattle. California cattle coming from below the thirty-seventh parallel will be denied admission between February 15

and November 15, until passed by the veterinarian. All southern cattle found at any point in Wyoming which have not been subject to the regulations prescribed will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner until released by order of the state veterinarian.

Marion Sanson Appointed.

The Texas Live Stock association has issued the following notice: This is to certify that Marion Sanson of Alvarado, Tex., a member of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association, has been appointed a committee one to represent said Texas Live Stock association in connection with the Cotton Seed Crushers' committee, at Washington. Said Marion Sanson was appointed from this association to convey to the members of the senate and house of representatives at Washington the views of the Texas Live Stock association as recently expressed by resolution at the ninth annual meeting of said association held in the city of San Antonio, Tex., against the enactment of proposed legislation against oleomargarine.

To Reduce Inspection Fees.

A special meeting of the Fort Collins Sheep Feeders' association was held Saturday to hear the report of the special committee sent to Denver to view the state veterinary board on the subject of reducing the inspection fee on southern sheep and lambs. Senator Evans reported that he had proposed to the board to compromise on the rates of sheep inspection, which would be one cent to one and one-half cents per head to one-half cent and three-fourths of a cent per head. Dr. Dock state veterinarian assured him that he was in of such a reduction of rates, and would recommend it to the board at its next meeting, as he was tired of the fight over the fees charged for sheep inspection. At the next meeting of the state legislature on attempt will be made to secure an appropriation for sheep inspection, so as to abolish the present fee system.

Pig Killing in Paris.

The Paris Exposition will draw many unique exhibits from America, but one which will doubtless prove something of a revelation to the French will be a model of the stock-yards packing-houses of Chicago, which will show an opportunity to see just how cattle are received and handled from the time the stock cars arrive until the dressed meat is received for shipment. The model will be eight feet square, and will cost over \$500. Glass windows in the number of 1500 will give a view of the work being performed in the various departments by puppets, while the tiny switch engines will constantly bring into the requiring pens fresh cattle and other animals to be sent to refrigerator cars back to the main tracks. The model will contain an electric light plant and several hundred moving figures. It will be placed in the American exhibit at the opening of the exposition.

The Railways Object.

The late rules of the Kansas live stock sanitary board in regard to inspecting cattle coming up from the South, which requires that they be stopped at the state line for inspection April 1, the objection to by the railroads. As Kansas has an inspector at Fort Worth, the Rock Island will make the inspection there. Kiowa has been named by the commission for the Santa Fe, and as the road has no cattle yards there and would have to undertake the expense of an inspector at that point, it is said it will decline. As the United States bureau of animal industry keeps a close watch over cattle coming from the South, the railroad thinks its inspection should satisfy Kansas. And as it is interstate commerce, anyway, the railroads claim that the commission exceeds its authority when it tries to stop cattle and force an inspector on them.

Texas Cattlemen Prosperous.

The cattle raisers were not enjoying as much prosperity as they are at the present time, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal. Many of them have owned cattle, but they are a little shy on pasture, and about all the pasture available is being pressed into service. As to the number of cattle, however, they are not crowded, for the reason that the only kind there is any surplus of is ones and twos. There are almost no threes in the state. If the twos are not sold they can be held until they are threes at a cost of less than \$1 per head, and will be worth \$4 to \$5 per head more, leaving a nice bit of clear "velvet." The same thing applies to yearlings, of course, only there are two more chances to sell them. The cattle ranching business in the Southwest, where a man is well situated and knows what he is doing and how to do it, is a nice one, as for well bred cattle there are chances to sell at any age up to threes, and then they can be fed and fattened for beef.

Government Investigation.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has received a communication from Secretary Hitchcock, of the department of the interior, asking his aid in solving the problem of grazing in the western forest reserves. The division of forestry will commence immediately an investigation which will last several months. Lists of questions will be sent to thousands of the sheepmen and their opponents, and by July 1 an examination of the reserves will begin. A number of botanists, irrigation experts and similar scientific men will be secured from all parts of the United States, and they will spend

several months in the field. In addition to a field party a division of forestry engaged in other work in the interested regions will be required to give time to the sheep question also. Secretary Hitchcock has asked the department of agriculture to give special attention to the following phases: Relation of grazing to taxation and general prosperity of specified localities; relation of grazing to the preservation and reproduction of forest; relation of grazing to irrigation and water supply; effects of grazing of grazing by different kinds of stocks; moderate grazing and overgrazing.

Fortune in Sheep Breeding.

An example of what may be accomplished in sheep breeding in the United States is offered by the success of Andy Casavan of Nebraska, who recently retired from business with a fortune of \$100,000. Nine years ago he went out on the range as a herder and worked for 35 a month and board. He was soon given stock water and set to run on shares. In three years he had a flock of his own, which multiplied at a tremendous rate. The fleece paid all his running expenses and more giving him his increased free. Every flock grew into two flocks and the two doubled. Casavan quit the range and devoted his time managing his several flocks in charge of competent herdsmen. He also bought the wool clip of many of his associates for \$50,000, and quit the business. He then went into business good breeding ewes worth \$1.65. He sold out for \$5 per head.

Distinction of Terms.

The various terms in common use concerning classes of cattle are concisely set forth in the following summary by M. S. Gordon, a well-known Hereford breeder of Weatherford, Texas: An animal whose name is recorded in the public register of breeds, should be designated as a "registered" animal or "recorded." An animal, a record of whose ancestors has been kept, is a "pedigreed" animal. An animal of known breeding, free from any taint of cold blood, or mixture of the blood of another breed, in a "pure-bred" animal. The result of breeding one animal of unimproved stock to another of improved breed, is a "grade." The progeny from interbreeding two improved breeds is a "cross-bred." A "registered" animal must be "pedigreed" and "pure-bred." A "pedigreed" animal must be "pure-bred," but not, of necessity, "registered." An animal may be "pure-bred" and neither "pedigreed" nor "registered," and still have a certificate of registration in the work of the word of the breeder.

WORK OF INOCULATION.

Dr. Francis Kepp, Bissay at the A. & M. College—Cattle Sent From Fort Worth Show.

Dr. M. Francis, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College experiment station, is a very busy man these days. Now that his inoculation theory has proven so successful and renders immune to Texas fever all cattle so treated, he is in demand in all sections of the state. He has successfully treated 458 head of fine cattle during the past twelve months. He is co-operating with Dr. Conway of the Missouri station, who has successfully treated 350 head. Dr. Francis is already under promise to many prominent cattlemen who want to bring into the state next fall some of the valuable cattle to undertake to make them immune to the fever. Among the number are such men as Chas. Schreiner, Kerrville; Harry Lands, New Braunfels; J. F. Green, Bernal; Tom O'Connor, Victoria, and Col. Burgess, Fort Worth. Last week he inoculated 45 head of Shorthorn cattle for Col. Burgess. These cattle have recently been shipped into Texas and are to be followed by other shipments by Col. Burgess.

FOR SWINE.

American Swine record, Poland-China record, Central Poland-China record; Ohio Poland-China record; Standard Poland-China record; North-western Poland-China swine record; Chester White record; American Crested White record; Duroc-Jersey record; National Duroc-Jersey record; American Essex record; Chesire herbreed; Record of the Victoria Swine Breeders' association, American Small Yorkshire club; Standard Yorkshire club, register of the American York; record of the American Tanworth Swine Record association.

Sheep may be recorded by flocks; but other animals are recorded by individuals. The Herefords show that about 100,000 cattle have been registered in the United States and it is estimated that about 350,000 are living. If breeders will make accurate returns of their pure-bred animals to the census enumerators next June, a correct basis will be secured for showing future expansion in high-grade live stock. Otherwise the efforts of the census officers will be of small value. "A word to the wise is sufficient," says Director Merriam.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

BREEDERS ARE URGED TO REGISTER THEIR STOCK.

List of the Herdbooks Which Will Be Given Recognition by the Census Bureau—Hints From Merriam.

The following notice to live stock breeders has been sent out by the United States census office:

An enumeration of the pure blood or pure bred farm animals in the United States will be part of the 12th census. The main schedule for agriculture provides for returning the number, June 1, 1900, of all pure blooded animals recorded or eligible to record, on the farm. While the treasury department, in administering the tariff laws relative to pure bred animals, does not accept the verbal statement of owners or agents, but requires certified evidence in writing of the pedigree claimed, the census enumerators will be compelled to rely pretty generally if not strictly upon verbal replies as to whether stock is pure bred.

The customs divisions of the federal government recognizes the certificates of the publishers of about eighty American and perhaps a few foreign, English, German, French, Belgian, Russian, Spanish, Pomeranian, East and West Prussian, Netherlands, Friesland, Swiss, New Zealand and Algerian herdbooks. The census officers will, of course, recognize the validity of the same registers. As several months elapse before the census of live stock will be taken, Director Merriam requests that all who are not certain of the status of their unregistered animals are grade or pure bred and "eligible to record," take steps definitely to settle the mooted point, and thus be prepared without hesitation to give the enumerators accurate information relative to this interesting inquiry.

FOR HORSES.

American Studbook, Trotting register, Morgan register; National saddle-horse register; American hackney studbook, Cleveland Bay studbook, Clydesdale studbook, Shire horse studbook, Suffolk horse studbook, Shetland Pony Club studbook; Percheron studbook of America; French studbook; American Hanoverian and Oldenburg coach horse studbook; Oldenburg coach horse register; American register of Belgian draft horses; National register of French draft horses.

FOR ASSES.

American Jack stock studbook.

FOR CATTLE.

American Shorthorn herdbook, Hereford record, Devon record, Sussex register. Herd register of the American Jersey cattle club, Guernsey cattle club; Red Polled herdbook; Ayrshire herd record; Aberdeen-Angus herdbook; American Galloway herdbook, Holstein-Friesian herdbook, Dutch-Belted cattle herdbook, American Polled Durham herdbook; Swiss record.

FOR SHEEP.

Register of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' association, Vermont Atwood Merino Sheep club, New York State American Merino Breeder's association, Standard American Merino Sheep Breeders' association, Ohio Spanish Merino Sheep Breeder's association, United States Merino Sheep Breeder's association, National Merino Sheep Breeder's association, Missouri Merino Sheep Breeder's association, American Merino sheep register, Wisconsin Merino sheep register, American Rambouillet record; National Delaine Merino register; Improved Delaine Merino register; Dickinson Spanish Merino register; American Oxford Merino sheep register; Improved Black Top Merino record; Standard Delaine Merino register; National Improved Saxony sheep register; American Droopshire sheep record; Hampshire Down flock record; American Oxford record; Southdown record; Flock books of the National Cheviot sheep society; American Lincoln record; Register of the National Crook record, Leicester Merino record of the Dorset Horn sheep breeding association in America; Flock book of the Continental Dorset club; Register of the American Suffolk register association.

FOR SWINE.

American Swine record, Poland-China record, Central Poland-China record; Ohio Poland-China record; Standard Poland-China record; North-western Poland-China swine record; Chester White record; American Crested White record; Duroc-Jersey record; National Duroc-Jersey record; American Essex record; Chesire herbreed; Record of the Victoria Swine Breeders' association, American Small Yorkshire club; Standard Yorkshire club, register of the American York; record of the American Tanworth Swine Record association.

Sheep may be recorded by flocks; but other animals are recorded by individuals. The Herefords show that about 100,000 cattle have been registered in the United States and it is estimated that about 350,000 are living. If breeders will make accurate returns of their pure-bred animals to the census enumerators next June, a correct basis will be secured for showing future expansion in high-grade live stock. Otherwise the efforts of the census officers will be of small value. "A word to the wise is sufficient," says Director Merriam.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS.

NUBS OF NEWS

An Oregon Farmers' congress was recently organized at Portland.

Grounds are being prepared for a new fruit experiment station at Mountain Grove, Mo.

The Farmers' National congress will be held this year at Colorado Springs, August 21-31.

Several bales of long staple cotton recently sold at Norfolk, Va., at 12 1/2 cents per pound.

The milling business of Oklahoma is fairly good. The scarcity of wheat is the chief drawback.

Bradstreet's report last week's exports of wheat and flour 2,903,495, and corn 3,125, 845 bushels.

The Texas Railroad commission will have a hearing March 30 to consider the revision of the grain-in-transit regulations.

The people around Peoria, Ill. county, Texas, are beginning to devote some attention to fruit and vegetables. Numbers of them are making money.

The compress at Paris, Tex., has closed down for the season. During the year, 55,400 bales were compressed. Last year the number compressed was 93,000.

The Danish steamer Nordfarer sailed this week for Dunkirk, France with the largest cargo of grain ever taken from Galveston. She had on board 223,000 bushels of corn.

Dr. W. B. McKnight of Atlanta, Ga., writes to the Journal asking to be put in communication with Texas pecan growers, from whom he wants information concerning pecan culture.

A flour mill at Sherman, Texas, made a contract last week for the shipment of 200,000 pounds of flour to England. A shipment to Scotland was made by this mill a few weeks ago.

The directors of the Hardeman County Fair association have decided to hold their annual fair this year, Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7. There will be between \$2500 and \$3000 offered in prizes. There will be a sale of fine cattle in connection with this fair.

Forty representatives of the largest wagon manufacturers of the United States met in secret session in Chicago a few days ago and an increase in the price of wagons is predicted. The rise in the price of wagon material was given as the cause of the conference.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment station at Stillwater, has issued a bulletin reporting the results of field experiments in 1909. Tests in different methods of growing corn, Kaffir corn, cotton, and castor beans are reported. The bulletin is sent free to all who apply.

A few days ago a London flour buyer contracted with a Fort Worth mill for the export of 700,000 pound of flour per month, shipments to begin April 1. The same mill recently made two 500 barrel shipments, one to Glasgow, the other to Cuba. All this flour goes by way of Galveston.

The Texas Millers' association held a meeting at Galveston last week. A committee was appointed to confer with the executive committee of the Kansas millers in regard to export facilities, Galveston and also to discuss insurance and freight rates. The combined committees held a meeting and formulated plans for their work.

The first actual returns or statistics of the twelfth census are now coming in. They relate to cranberry culture and give the acreage, tenure, quantity of fruit produced, cost of labor, and fertilizer, and other data. The value of crop and losses from disease, insects and other natural causes for each bog or plantation.

INCREASE IN APPROPRIATION.—The report comes from Washington that the house committee has decided to increase by \$5000 the amount appropriated under the Burleson bill for experiments to determine the quick-est and most economical method of getting rid of Johnson grass. The original bill provided for an appropriation of \$13,000. The experiments are to be made in Texas.

CUCUMBERS IN KANSAS.—Kansas will in all probability soon have a big cucumber farm. Negotiations are being made by a Philadelphia pickle firm to secure 1100 acres near Lawrenceville on the line of the proposed new electric railroad. The cucumber crop, which requires immediate picking when harvesting time comes, matures just as the school term ends and with the public schools, the government Indian school, a possible chance of getting a few picklers from the State university students, this tends to the success of the project.

THE CORN RESERVE.—About 39 per cent of this year's great corn crop will remain on the farm, according to the March 1 report of the American Agriculturist, and this farm reserve is placed at 862,000,000 bushels. This amount so held is larger than in any recent year except 1896 and 1897, but smaller when compared with the March reserves in the years just named. The consumptive demand for corn during the past twelve months has been heavy, the reports showing that during this period, for the first time, the distributive demand exceeds 2,000,000,000 bushels per annum, including domestic consumption and exports.

PROTEIN CONTENTS OF CORN.—Professor Hopkins of the Illinois agricultural experiment station, who has been investigating the protein contents of corn during some four years, has found that corn of even the same variety will vary widely in protein content and some kinds of corn show double the protein content of others. He has found corn with as

high as 14.92 per cent protein and as low as 7.78 per cent protein. This is the reason organic matter is chiefly in the corn germ indicates in a rough way the protein of the corn. While corn with small cobs is the favorite of producers and consumers it is found that corn with larger cobs is the strongest in protein.

DENTON COUNTY FAIR.—The Denton County Blooded Stock and Fair association directors met last week and after discussing details for the next fall meeting, appointed committees. The fair will last four days, Sept. 19 to 22, and there will be four races each day, with \$3000 in purses.

A four and a half furlong for 2-year-olds, for a purse of \$300, and a mile and one eighth, three-fourths of a mile with the same sized purse, are features of the racing programme.

BOLL WEEVIL SURVIVED.—An Austin dispatch says it is stated by parties who have made investigation of the matter that the cotton boll weevil got through the winter in splendid shape and that the cotton seed bins are alive with the pest in some localities. It is predicted that unless speedy action is taken looking to the eradication of the pests they will cause greater damage to the cotton crop in Texas than year before.

It is claimed that the only reason they did not do great damage last season was that of the weevils killed by the severe weather of the previous winter.

DEMAND FOR COTTON.—It is not unlikely that present, or higher figures may in a short time draw out the entire supply of cotton left in America. Suggestive hints bearing upon the striking movements in the American market are given by the organs of cotton buyers on the other side of the Atlantic. The London Standard says that it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the position, which the spinner has not yet appreciated. It estimates that English spinners will require up to Oct. 1, 2,017,000 bales, against which the stock is 550,000 bales, at sea 200,000 bales, reserves at the mills 125,000 bales, leaving 1,142,000 more to come from America before Oct. 1. If this amount is not shipped it estimates there will be short time in the Lancashire mills for want of cotton after the Liverpool stock has been exhausted.

PUBLIC IRRIGATION.—Nebraska offers the only public irrigating canal in the country. That is found in the valley of the Platte. The big Mitchell ditch of the Gering district, which originally watered 20,000 acres is now being extended so as to cover 20,000 more. The whole enterprise is carried on by the district, under the state laws of Nebraska, being one of the very few examples of public ownership of canal and water rights in the country. The district is bonded for the expense of construction and management, and the farmers are taxed for the water in proportion to their acreage under the canal. The directors received over fifty new members.

INSTRUCTION FOR FARMERS.—A week's school of instruction in corn judging was given at the University of Illinois for the benefit of the farmers over the state, by the College of Agriculture and the Corn Growers' association of Illinois a short time ago. In spite of the inclement weather over sixty-five farmers, representing all sections of the state, were present and a class of fifty took the examination held under the auspices of the Corn Growers' association to obtain certificates as expert corn judges. The Corn Growers' association received over fifty new members.

The lectures of the week, in part, were as follows: "Corn Breeding," James Riley, of Thornton, Ind.; "Improving Home Grounds," Prof. J. O. Blair, "Irrigation in New Mexico," Capt. Clark, "Insects Injurious to Corn," Dr. S. A. Forbes; "Domestic Science," Prof. Eugene Davenport; "The Farm House," E. S. Fursman, of El Paso, Ill. A debate on the subject of spring plowing is preferred to fall plowing for corn in Illinois was decided in the affirmative.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.—The improvement in agricultural conditions now, contrasting with the depth of depression of 1894-5 is as little appreciated by the outside public as was the farmers' condition during the hard times. It is conservative, however, to say that the produce of the United States farms for the last year was worth to the farmers over \$1,600,000,000 more than in either of the depressed years noted. This is an average advance of 31 per cent in value compared with the low point.

These statements are made by the American Agriculturist for March, which contains an elaborate review of the agricultural situation from a financial and industrial standpoint. The live stock of the country is said to be worth \$700,000,000 more than during the hard times, or a gain of 32 per cent. Staple crops are worth \$400,000,000 more than then, while other crops show an increase of \$200,000,000 in value, or a gain of 25 per cent compared with the depression of 1894-5.

The produce of live stock, such as meats, dairy products, calves, mutton, sheep and lambs, hides and pelts, colts, mules, etc., are said to show a gain of \$70,000,000, or 40 per cent above the low point.

The American Agriculturist estimates that the farms in the United States have increased by some 400,000 during the last ten years, against a gain of nearly 600,000 in the previous decade, and of 1,500,000 from 1870 to 1880, and affirms that a larger proportion of these farms (83 per cent) are

occupied by their owners now than then, while the number of farms now under mortgage that are occupied by their owners is greater than in 1880. As near as this authority can in 1890. As near as this authority can in 1890. As near as this authority can in 1890.

GETTING RID OF CHINCH BUGS.—The chinch bug has been a source of unending trouble and various methods have been tried to get rid of the pest.

Last season the following method was successful at the Oklahoma experiment station: A drive extending along the west side of the wheat field; next to this drive was a narrow strip of cane in bean-like way it was cotton and next to the cotton was sorghum. Crows were listed in the wheat ground as soon as the wheat was cut, which destroyed some bugs.

Many escaped, and went across the drive, the chinch bug, which was also planted as a "trap crop." The bugs that escaped from the first trap passed on to the second and when they had collected in this second strip it was plowed as the first strip, and the bugs were completely destroyed. The most rows of cotton were planted beyond to the west of the second strip that was plowed and then Kaffir, which was saved from the bug. This may often be done in similar way if the crops are planted with this in view.

PRODUCTION OF CORN.—In the numerous tables of statistics prepared under direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, those relating to our two great cereals, wheat and corn, rank next to cattle, highest in value, and therefore in importance. The reports classify cattle separate from cows, and gives the value of this greatest of our agricultural products at \$219,481,412, and the hogs, \$170,109,743; sheep at \$107,607,650, and mules, \$95,962,261.

The total yield of corn for the entire country, according to the reports for 1898, was 1,924,184,960 bushels. This was the seventh largest yield in thirty-three years. The largest yield was that of 1896—2,283,875,165 bushels. The next in 1895—2,151,138,500; next in 1889—2,112,892,000 bushels. Other big yields were those of 1888, 1,987,700,000 bushels; 1893, 1,937,700,000 bushels; 1897, 1,902,967,000. The smallest yield in the past ten years was that of 1894, 1,212,770,000 bushels.

The big corn states as given in the preliminary report, 1898, are, in their order of yield: Nebraska, 189,000,000 bushels; Illinois, 189,959,000; Nebraska, 158,754,000; Missouri, 154,731,000; Kansas, 132,942,000; Indiana, 129,154,000; Texas, 105,326,000; Ohio, 102,829,000; Kentucky, 85,177,000; Tennessee, 76,467,000. All the other states gave yields below 50,000,000 bushels each.

HORSE.—Miss Della Fox, 2:14 1/2, by Patron, is again in training after two years' retirement.

L. L. Shields has been buying horses at Coleman and other points in Coleman county for shipment to South Africa.

F. O. Perry shipped 400 head of horses from Brownwood to New Orleans a few days ago. They are intended for the English service in Southern Africa.

The war department of Mexico has ordered a number of mules and carts for the artillery and military transport service. The mules will be bought in Texas and Kentucky.

One hundred and twenty-five head of horses were shipped to Coleman a few days ago from the San Sabu county consigned to Billy Anson. Mr. Anson has bought in the neighborhood of 200 for the English government.

A purse of \$600 has been hung up to be pulled down by the fastest horse on April 11 at Brenham. The entries are "Maxon," the bay trotter purchased by W. J. Graber from R. S. Farmer, and "Katie," the bay pacer belonging to R. C. High.

A carload of mules was shipped last week from St. Louis to Havana, Cuba. American mules have been found very desirable as work animals on the plantations on the island and several carloads of them have been sent from St. Louis during the season.

The draft or utility horse exhibit to be held at the International Live Stock exposition, Chicago, Dec. 1-8, 1909, promises to be an interesting feature. It is alleged that a number of prominent draft horse owners have given their horse foremen carte blanche to get the best animals this country or Europe afford for competition in the harness classes.

Missouri farmers during last fall lost a great many horses from sickness which was mysterious in its origin, unaccountable in character and obstinate in all treatment. In Vernon county the losses were very numerous, and one farmer, who examined a number of the carcasses of the dead horses, announces that the cause was cholera, about which he has had no doubt.

Within a very few years range horses have increased in quality and value remarkably. This has been effected by breeders transporting blooded stallions to the ranges, and now instead of the small or medium breeds of scrub breed-

ers being sent East for a market, those coming are half bloods or better, of good size and action. They find a ready market, and the Northern Pacific railroad has a contract to transport 9000 of these horses from the state of Washington to St. Paul, whence most of them will be sent on East, and doubtless some of them will go to Europe.

Maud S., the famous trotter, died at Shultz's farm, New York, a few ago. She was taken to the farm from New York, and it was intended to use her for breeding purposes. She was sick when she arrived and gradually became worse. All efforts to save the life of the valuable animal were fruitless. Maud S. was twenty-six years old. Her trotting record of 2:08 3/4 was made in 1885.

The decree of the Philadelphia Horse Show association to bar professional exhibitors in the future is expected to create a rivalry among the amateur breeders of good horses in this vicinity. John Bratton, St. Louis horse man, who had collected 40 head of prize show animals, has determined to sell next April the entire string which he had intended showing in Philadelphia.

3rd. Be it resolved, that we have nothing but words of highest praise for a shipment of heavy horses was recently made from Pendleton, Ore., to the camp, Wash., for use in the logging camps. The price for the pair was \$2000, and they were sold for \$3400 each, and the sale is considered to be the best made for years in the Pacific coast country.

The general impression among harness racing men last fall was that when Star Pointer wrenched his tendon at the Empire city track he would never be able to race again. The only pace that ever passed the two-minute mark was sent back to Congressman W. J. White's stock farm, where he has been ever since, with the result that he is now as sound as ever. His driver, McCharty, has driven him recently, and a number of times in 2:10, which is sure proof that he will race again. Charles Klein, the manager of Congressman White's farm, says that the famous pacer is in excellent shape.

The eleventh renewal of the \$20,000 Kentucky Futurity for foals of 1900 has just closed with the largest entry list in its history, a total of 1487 nominated mares. The entries are from all sections, embracing 35 states and territories as follows: Kentucky 566, New York 168, Massachusetts 97, Illinois 87, California 86, Pennsylvania 69, Ohio 61, Wisconsin 38, Montana 27, Texas 30, Indiana 23, Michigan 27, Tennessee 4, Kansas 18, West Virginia 18, Iowa 17, New Jersey 14, Colorado 11, Georgia 11, New Hampshire 10, Canada 9, Nebraska 8, Alabama 8, Delaware 7, Louisiana 7, Missouri 6, Mississippi 3, Virginia 3, Maryland 3, Indian Territory 3, North Dakota 1, Maryland 1, Utah 1.

Recent sales of light harness horses has shown an almost unprecedented demand for fast green trotters. At a recent sale in Lexington the green five-year-old horse Pendolinder, trial 2:12 1/4, by Abbottsford, sold for \$2500 the green four-year-old colt King Vasco, trial 2:12 1/4, by Vero, sold for \$4100, the green three-year-old filly Memento, trial 2:14 1/4, as a two-year-old, by Electric Bill, sold for \$1200. At a sale in New York city the yearling filly Mary Tudor by Worthier, an untried sire, and out of Russell, not a pacer, sold for \$2125; the green three-year-old colt, Jack Brereton, trial quarter in 37 1/2 seconds to cart, by Ansel, sold for \$2000. At a sale in the same city last November the green five-year-old gelding Sagwa, trial 2:10, by Sagwa, sold for \$1700; the green five-year-old gelding Axtello, trial 2:12 1/4, by Axtell, sold for \$9600; the green two-year-old colt The Montana, trial 2:22 1/4, by Prodigal, sold for \$2100; the green three-year-old colt Electric Wilkes, trial 2:12 1/4, by Expedition, sold for \$2050.

The following inquiries, sent to the veterinary department of The Journal, are answered by M. Francis, D. V. S., of the Agricultural and Mechanical College: Roscoe, Tex., March 5.—Will you kindly give through the columns of The Journal a remedy for my horse? I have one cow with sore jaw caused by wearing halter when calf. She was turned out with halter on, and wore it until she was two years old. The jaw gets sore and heals up about once a month. I also have a cow that got one eye put out some time since, and it has not healed up. It is swollen considerably, and runs thick, bloody pus all the time. I tried calomel in the eye for some time, but to no effect. Please give me a remedy for the above, and oblige—E. M. Riley.

(1) The jawbone has probably been injured. You should scrape away all dead tissue and treat as an ordinary wound.

(2) Put a 10 per cent solution into the eye and cut away all diseased tissue. Wash the cavity every day with a 1 per cent solution of creoline.

Bellevue, Tex., Feb. 4.—We have lost one cow that was first affected with frothy slobbering at the mouth. She held her head very high, and also straight out, and finally her head became drawn around to her side. She lingered with the symptoms mentioned above about a week. She ate and drank regularly. She was not constipated, and apparently had no fever. Turpentine applied down the spine seemed to give her little relief. After several days we had no chance but we killed her. We now have another one down, affected the same way. Any information or remedy you may give will be highly appreciated.—Douglas Bros.

Your cattle have a spinal-meningitis, from some cause, and about all you can do is to give them good shelter and await developments.

Yarborough, Tex., March 7.—Will you tell me through your valuable paper what is the matter with my horse and what to do for him? I traded for him in October, 1899, and he commenced

coughing a little after I traded for him. He is in tolerably good shape. Sometimes he coughs very bad and runs a little in the nose, and the corruption looks lighter than the distemper discharge does on a horse—looks milk like. The horse coughs very bad in eating, and can not eat shucks at all on account of coughing. I have fed him on several kinds of feed to try him. I feed him mostly corn, but don't let him have the damaged corn. His cough is worse at times than others. It goes and comes. He is about 9 years old. The cough is not catching, for he runs with the rest of the horses, and it does not bother them. He eats very heartily.—R. E. Herring.

Your horse has a rupture of some of the air vesicles of the lungs, which allows the air to escape into the lung tissue. The result is a difficulty in breathing called "heaves." There is no practical remedy for it. Some cases are greatly benefited by small doses of arsenic, say five grains every day for a month. You can not expect a cure.

DAIRY

The New Hampshire supreme court has sustained the constitutionality of the state anti-color oleomargarine law.

The dairy industry is growing in the vicinity of Corpus Christi. It is claimed that the building of the dam across the Nueces, affording stored water for the dairy animals above it, has improved the quality of their products.

Bad flavors in butter are often caused by feeding. The wild onion or garlic in the pastures will do it, as every body knows, and so will musty fodder, spoiled ensilage, and other similarly damaged foods. Turnips, potatoes and roots if fed before or during milking will also be apt to produce bad flavor. The danger from this kind of food can easily be obviated by feeding after milking. By the far most prolific cause of bad flavor and bad odors, however, is a lack of cleanliness of some kind. Rusty cans, wooden milk pails, clean habits in milking, lack of cleanliness in the care of utensils, and the like, are all chargeable with much of the evil in the way of bad flavor and bad odors. Unclean utensils are a common source of mischief in this regard.

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Use LOOMIS' "CLIPPER" WELL DRILL. Positively the standard well drilling machine of America! LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. Machines are portable, and drill any depth both by steam and hand power. Write for our catalogue and prices of our machinery. Agents wanted.

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Cypress Tanks, Tubs and Troughs, Made of best L. Red Cypress. Also dealer in Monitor Wood and Steel Windmills. Pumps, cylinders, pipe, casing, etc. No trouble answering questions or to make estimates. Correspondence solicited.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

DON'T. I might have just a little fun if it were for you...

War Automobiles. Several motorcycles are being used in South Africa for patrol and scouting work.

Fortune to His Country. M. Dobre, a shipbuilder, of Nantes, France, had neither wife nor children...

Stonewall Jackson's House. A bill was introduced in the Virginia senate recently incorporating an association which proposes to buy and keep the house in Carolina county...

Young Vanderbilt May Lose His Sweetheart. Alfred Gwinne Vanderbilt is in danger of losing Elsie French, the girl he has loved from childhood.

Lady Sackville's Gown. As Lady Mary Sackville is considered one of the best-dressed women in England, New York society is deeply interested in her fine clothes...

the Parisians. His sympathies are aristocratic. Having millions of his own, he can afford to scorn the millions of others.

One Gambler's Vow. "Now that time has released the seal of secrecy on my lips," said Capt. J. F. Mason of New Orleans, a tall, slender, lithe, white-haired gentleman...

And How He Kept It. "I thought I would win in the end, with this priceless stake to strive for—until to-night. When I accompanied those gentlemen to your cabin, I was met by the specter of the only woman I had ever loved."

Good Eating. Chocolate Cake—Pittsfield chocolate cake is very good, and different in flavor from any other we know.

TOULOUSE GESE EGGS. \$2 per dozen. Pure bred. MRS. ADDIE HILL, 1212 N. W. 10th St., Dallas, Texas.

EGGS. White and Black Langshans, Barred White and Buff Rocks, Brown and Light Old English Game, Golden Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, Pekin Ducks, etc.

W. W. JACKSON, Iowa Park, Texas. Breeder of Buff and Partridge Cochins. Eggs for sale in season.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR. Not in a trust. The best incubator in the world. Write for catalogue.

THE COUNTRY IS FULL. My Buff Leghorns are beautiful. They are very profitable. Write for catalogue.

POULTRY. As a general rule, hens of light or medium weight are better sellers in the poultry markets than large coarse fowls.

Poland Chinas and Fine Poultry. White and Black Langshans, Barred White and Buff Rocks, Brown and Light Old English Game, Golden Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, Pekin Ducks, etc.

EGGS. White and Black Langshans, Barred White and Buff Rocks, Brown and Light Old English Game, Golden Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, Pekin Ducks, etc.

Benbrook Poultry Farm. Breeder of M. B. Turkey, Toulouse, and other breeds. Eggs for sale in season.

DAVIS PRIZE WINNER AGAIN. My stock again victorious, winning over 40 premiums at the late Dallas Fair.

Barred P. Rocks. Vigorous Farm Raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock.

Post Oak Poultry Yards. Plymouth Rock Exclusively. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

Breeding Scrubs Don't Pay. My Buff Leghorns are beautiful. They are very profitable. Write for catalogue.

SWINE. Chicago expects to receive 150,000 hogs this week. Ten carloads of fat hogs were shipped from Houston to Houston last week by Howard Band.

Government Inspectors. Cattle, hogs and sheep are held on account of advanced pregnancy. Cows with a month of parturition, and ten days after will be subject to condemnation.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIRL. The great status of "American Girl" which is to be exhibited at the Paris exposition has been successfully cast in New York.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Lavette's Bronchial Tablets. All colds, coughs, and sore throats cured in one day.

DEATH OF MAN WHO DEGRADED CAPT. DREYFUS. The death of Guillaume Gamberliver interests in Texas perhaps the most tragic incident in the Dreyfus affair.

Good Eating. Chocolate Cake—Pittsfield chocolate cake is very good, and different in flavor from any other we know.

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NEURALGIA DROPS! For several parties who have used it and who say it is the best they ever used. One old lady had NEURALGIA FOR 40 YEARS, has tried nearly everything she could hear of...

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The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co., Pueblo, Colo. Genuine Pueblo or Gallup Saddle. Send for New Catalogue, illustrating 35 new styles and many improvements.

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FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS. The very best quality. Black Pigs 100 lbs. white 120 lbs. for sale. Write for catalogue.

Big Spring Stock Farm. Best equipped hog ranch in the world. A fine lot of registered P.O. and Chinese for sale.

RIO BOLL BOHEMIAN COTTON SEED. ITALIAN WHEAT & BUCKWHEAT. WHITEAKER & CO. MARIAN, (Miami Co.) TEXAS.

OAK HILL HERD. At Kansas City the receipts for last week were 61,000, against 66,800 last week and 62,000 for the corresponding week last year.

JACKS. FOR SALE—A Pair PURE-BRED Spanish Jacks, 14 to 15 lbs. heavy. Apply to K. McLENNAN, Battle, Texas.

JACKS FOR SALE. Four fine Jacks, 2 to 3 years old. Large size. All my own raising. Call or write for prices. WILLIAM FLEUGER, Phlegueter, Travis county, Texas.

Trained Southern Hounds. For sale. Best wolf and wild animal hunters on earth. Address: S. J. VAN RABUR, Van Roubt, Texas.

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DURO-JERSEY PIGS—Choice registered, now ready to ship. Address: J. W. DUFFY, Tex., Fort Worth, Texas.

Lon Barkley's Herd of Poland China Swine. Herd headed by October Standard No. 1648. Family consisting of Wilkes and Shropshire. All breeding strains represented.

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