

TOM M. POOL,

DEALER IN
CATTLE AND SHEEP.
New Best Gateway
Cattle & Specialty.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal
Clifton, Tex., May 12, 1900.—I have sold
all my pure-bred bulls through the me-
dium of your paper and am well pleased.
When I have more stock to sell, will look
you up again.
TOM M. POOL.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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

Volume 21,
No. 7.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

Established
April, 1880

\$15,000

FOR
THE BEST GUESS.

See announcement by the Journal on the
front page of this issue.

WANT TEXAS ANIMALS.

A DEMAND FOR HORSES AND
MULES FOR BRITISH.

Henry C. Little, an Agent for Great
Britain, Discusses the Situa-
tion—British Dependence on
America for Supplies.

In an interview at Waco, Texas,
Henry C. Little, an agent for the
British government is quoted as say-
ing: Any one who looks around at
the ports will see the transports are
being made up by the British
British supervision and that south-
western horses and mules are being
loaded on the transports daily. These
operations are making business good
at the ports and are felt in the interior
strongly. In his operations in the
Transvaal, Lord Roberts is consuming
horses and mules at a rate that is ab-
solutely astonishing, and to supply the
demand thus created the United States
is being searched for servicable ani-
mals in its operations in the Rio
Grande. It is a great pity that Texas
has not been paying more attention
in past years to raising horses and
mules. From this time on it can be
counted on as a certainty that when-
ever there is war in the eastern hemi-
sphere, Texas will be called upon to
furnish cavalry horses and army mules.
The British government has agents in
every state in the Union, and those
agents are their sub-agents. They do
not generally tell that they are serv-
ing a foreign government, but they
simply give out that they want horses
of regulation size and weight, coming
up to all requirements as to age and
health, and specifications are given out
at the same time as to mules. The
effect of these quiet negotiations was
observed to-day on the public square,
when one bunch, containing 150 horses,
and another containing an equal num-
ber of mules were inspected and were
driven over to East Waco to be loaded
on Southern Pacific cars for shipment
to New Orleans. Some excitement has
been occasioned by a rumor getting
out that the government not only want
ed horses and mules, but wanted man-
also. I know nothing about that. It
is my opinion that any able-bodied
man, accustomed to handling mules,
can get employment under the British
government at this time, provided he
makes application at the shipping
ports, with proper credentials as to
character, and a certificate of high
physical condition. The war with
Spain is by no means ended, and the
British government will probably in-
crease its army to double its present
strength, not only for the purpose of
terminating the war, but for holding
the country in subjection. The course
of time shall bring about tranquility.

FOR ANGORA GOATS.
Big Sale Arranged at Kansas City
by Angora Breeders' Associa-
tion—Market for Mohair.

The recently formed Angora Goat
Breeders' association proposes to work
for the establishment of a mohair ex-
change at Kansas City and encourage
manufacturers of mohair products to
erect factories in Kansas City. In order
to further the interests of Angora
goats the association will hold in
Kansas City in the second week of
October a combination Angora sale,
the first of the kind ever held in the
country. Breeders from all over the
country are to be invited to send
choice specimens.

Angora goats are the basis of one of
the greatest industries in the world,
particularly in parts of foreign coun-
tries. They produce more wealth and
furnish more sustenance for the peo-
ple of Turkey, Persia and South Africa
than any other industry in those coun-
tries. The governments of those coun-
tries think so much of Angora goats,
and knowing they have a good thing,
have placed the embargo on the ex-
portation of those valuable ani-
mals from their domains. In those
countries Angoras are the property of
kings, princes and titled potentates to
control a large acreage and thereby
control the output of mohair of which
the most valuable fabrics known to
fair ladies throughout Christendom
are made.

By dint of the merest luck in 1862
a few of these valuable animals were
passed through the borders of Turkey
unnoticed by one of the shrewdest of
Georgia's enterprising citizens. From
this importation to the United States
began the Angora industry. Far-seeing
and enterprising men secured what
they could of this importation, bred,
raised and saved the Angoras in all
their purity until at this time there are
a goodly number in this country—
more than at any previous time. There-
fore it will become one of the most pro-
fitable businesses that our farmers and
ranchmen may engage in, especially
so when they know more about it.
This will be accomplished by this and
other information that will soon
become enlightened on something that
will prove very remunerative to them.
Think of shearing from 4 to 8 and often
10 and 12 pounds of mohair to the
sheep, worth 35 to 40 cents a pound, with
only a limited number of factories in
this country. They are fully as pro-
lific as sheep and are not subject to
many contagious diseases. They are
able also to protect themselves from
dogs and wolves.

The meat from Angoras, known as
Angora venison, the breeders claim,
is fully as good as the most juicy mutton.
This meat is being sought now
more than at any previous time. Ango-
ras live and thrive on less expensive
feed than other stock. They prefer to
live on hilly and irregular lands, such
as are of least value to the farmer.
They will go into the thickest of
scrub and under brush and clear the
land of every bush and shrub, thereby
doubling its value, and at the same
time not injure in the least degree any
feed suitable for other animals.

FREE TICKET FOR THE 99TH.

Every 99th Subscriber to the Jour-
nal, Paying a Year's Subscrip-
tion Before June 25, Will Go to
the Democratic Convention on a
Journal Excursion Ticket
Furnished Without Charge.

Journal subscribers, as well as organ-
izers of local clubs, will go on their
excursion to the Democratic National Con-
vention.
Beginning with the morning of May 16th,
every subscriber who renits us for a
year's subscription to the Journal, will be
numbered in the order in which the let-
ters are received, and every ninety-ninth
subscriber so remitting will be listed as a
member of our Convention Excursion, and
will receive, complimentary from the
Journal, a round-trip ticket to the Demo-
cratic National Convention, such as is de-
scribed in our offer on editorial page.
This offer will expire June 25th next.
This is the best of all times to subscribe
for the Journal. No such inducement as
this will ever be offered again.

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD.

Widow Takes Charge.
Mrs. Ellen E. Good, wife of the late
editor of the Chicago Drovers' Journal,
who was named as the executrix of
her husband's estate, has assumed
editorial charge of the Drovers'
Journal, and will conduct it along the
lines which made that paper so suc-
cessful under her husband's manage-
ment.

Holstein-Friesian Meeting.
The fifteenth annual meeting of the
Holstein-Friesian association of Ameri-
ca will be held at the Iroquois hotel,
Buffalo, New York, on Wednesday,
June 6, for the election of officers and
the transaction of other business.
Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of the department
of animal husbandry of the university
of Wisconsin and state experiment
station, will address the meeting.

Put on by the Burlington.
Feed-in-transit rates on the same
basis as adopted by the Union Pacific
an arbitrary 75 per cent. over the
through rate—became operative on
the Burlington May 5. From this time
on cattle and sheep shippers on the
Burlington will have the benefit of the
feed-in-transit privilege for which they
have been clamoring since the cancella-
tion of the former arbitrary in May,
1899.

New Colorado Association.
The Otero County (Col.) Stock asso-
ciation is a few days from being com-
pleted the organization and adopted a
constitution and by-laws prepared by
their attorney, G. M. Dameron. The
meeting was not largely attended, but
was composed of the most influential
stockmen of the county. The officers
for the ensuing year were elected as
follows: H. W. Potter, president; A. B.
Best, vice president and treasurer; M.
A. Lee, secretary. An executive com-
mittee was also appointed. The officers
were unanimously recommended for
appointment as state cattle inspector.

Where Lands are Not Leased.
A dispatch from Fort Collins, Col.,
says: About two weeks since the Ziegler
Bros. of this valley turned a herd of
600 sheep on the range between the
Poudre river and the Big Thompson
range being public land. The herder
was soon after threatened by parties
who had occupied the range previously
and was so badly scared that he quit
his job. The matter was promptly
and the sheep were kept upon the
range. In the meantime forty-one
sheep have died and it is alleged that
they were poisoned by the parties
threatening. The matter has been
placed in the hands of the authorities
here.

Bounties in Montana.
During the month of March there
was filed with the secretary of state
of Montana bounty claims amounting to
\$227, representing the killing of 17
wolves and 119 coyotes. Customary
headed the list, as usual, with claims
for \$673. This industry brings good
returns, apparently, but is a good deal
like good police county business, not
reflecting any particular credit on the
community. All new law claims are
paid that were filed prior to March 9.
The amount of new law claims unpaid
April 1 was \$1983. The next payment
will be made in June. Claims filed in
March, 1899, amounted to \$693, nearly
twice the claims in March of this year.

Indictments Were Found.
Indictments have been returned by
the Grand jury in the United States
court at Fort Scott, Kan., against Dr.
separately. E. D. Dunlop, of Clarksville,
Johnson county, Ark., and H. H. and
Lafayette Staley, of Garnett, Kan., for
alleged violation of the quarantine regu-
lations. Their offenses consisted, it is charged,
in introducing infected cattle from
Arkansas in December, 1899. McKen-
non and Dunlop are accused of smugg-
ling 703 head across the line and the
Staleys 220 head. The trial of the
parties was postponed as the defend-
ants were not ready for trial and has
been set for the November term of
court.

Hereford Sale at Denver.
Denver's first combination sale of
registered Herefords was held last week
and was a success so far as the bull
offerings were concerned. Ninety-one
head were catalogued and 28 with-
drawn. The cattle were from the herds
of Lowell & DeWitt, Scott & March,
and C. A. Stannard. The sixty-two
head sold brought \$11,050, an average
of \$173.21 a head. Most of the animals
withdrawn were cows, which were not
in demand. Among the purchases
made were 7 bulls bought by Mrs. C.
S. Whitman of Denver, Colo., for the
L. S. ranch, Taguosa, Texas. These ani-
mals were Achilles, 10189, \$200; Alde-
baran 92529, \$190; Calvin 101854, \$190;
Flat Dutch 98054, \$140; Murrell 91524,
\$190; Roosevelt 91524, \$145; Tony
90128, \$150.

Wild Animals in Wyoming.
The last Wyoming legislature appro-
priated the sum of \$25,000 for bounty
on predatory animals. The bounty
became available in March, 1899, and
was intended to cover a period of two
years, but was exhausted during the
early part of last April. The state
auditor has compiled a statement show-
ing the number of animals killed and
the amount of money received by each.
During the life of the appropriation there
were killed 10,188 coyotes, 4,871 gray wolves,
37 black wolves and 19 mountain lions.
Nearly one-half of the gray wolves
were from Cook county, which joins
Montana on the north, and it is be-
lieved that many of the animals were
killed in Montana and the pelts brought
over the line. The largest number of
coyotes were killed in Natrona county,
in the central part of the state. While
the slaughter of the 15,106 wild animals
cost the state only \$25,000, it is esti-
mated that their pelts represent the

expenditure of not less than \$200,000.
In almost all parts of the state stock
associations paid, in addition to the
state bounty, \$20 per head on wolves
and \$1 on coyotes. After collecting the
bounties the hunter disposed of the
skins at from \$1 to \$5 each. This
would bring the total value of each
wolf killed up to about \$28 each, and
coyotes to \$2.50 each. Then adding
the money expended for traps, poison
and ammunition, it will readily be seen
how such an enormous sum could be
represented in the killing of 15,106 wild
animals. Stockmen assert that these 15,
000 wild animals, had they been per-
mitted to roam the prairies, would have
destroyed thousands of head of cattle,
sheep and horses, valued at many times
the amount of money expended in the
killing of the pests.

Kansas City Exchange.
The Kansas City Live Stock ex-
change will hold its annual meeting
May 31. The officers' annual reports
will be read and nominations made for
the annual election. The election oc-
curs June 4. The offices of president,
vice president and three directors will
then be filled. The present officers, whose
time will expire are: W. S. Han-
nah, president; I. H. Rich, vice presi-
dent; Allen J. Epperson, Jno. T. Kelly
and Wm. M. Schwartz, directors. New
members of the board of arbitration
and the board of appeals will also be
elected. At a recent meeting of the
exchange a committee was appointed to
consider and report on the 40 hour bill,
but the report has not yet been made
and the exchange has taken no official
action concerning the measure.

Glanders in the Panhandle.
Dr. William Folsetter of Dallas, this
week received notice from M. M. Hav-
kins of Quanah, a member of the Live
Stock Sanitary commission of Texas,
that a large number of horses in 100
miles north of Quanah in Texas were
afflicted with glanders, and instructing
him to go there at once. "These are
the only cases of glanders that I have
heard of for a long time," said Dr. Fol-
setter, "and so far as I know, are the
only cases in Texas. Glanders is a
terrible disease. Disgusting sores
break out over the body and the glands
in the throat swell up, and gradually
cause death by strangulation. The
disease is very contagious, and human
beings are not immune from it. It
caused the death of a man in this state
not long since."

To Report Bill.
The house agricultural committee
has directed the subcommittee having
the Groat bill in charge to report that
measure to the full committee May 23.
Threats have been made for some time
by members of the board of arbitration
and report back to the house. While
it is extremely doubtful if it will be
acted upon at this session, as there is
a great deal of talk about adjourning
congress about June 1. If this is done
only seven days of the session will re-
main after action has been taken on
the Groat bill by the committee on ag-
riculture. If congress adjourns during
the early days of June it will be impos-
sible on account of the crush of busi-
ness during the closing days to get the
oleomargarine bill through. It is said
that both Armour and Swift of Chi-
cago, have sent word to the secretary
of the treasury that they had no objec-
tion to the treasury department giving
the house information about the ingredi-
ents entering into the manufacture
of butterine.

Livestock for the East.
The cultured and effete east is learn-
ing to look well to the west for its
blooded stock. From Kansas City two
loads of pure-bred mixed stock, horses,
cows, calves, bulls, heifers and sheep,
were shipped of late to the East. The
Plains, N. Y. The shipment belonged to
F. H. Husted, of that city, who is buy-
ing them to stock his ranch at that
place. His purchases included five head
of horses, a pair of which cost \$900,
another a pair of Odessa cattle, worth
\$150. Among the other animals were
10 head of Shorthorn milk cows and
calves, 10 Hereford heifers, 3 Short-
horn heifers, one Hereford bull, one
Shorthorn bull, 40 ewe lambs and 10
Angora nanny goats.

Wants American Cattle.
Consul Groat writes from Malta that
L. Apap, who supplies the army and
navy at Malta with meat, wants Ameri-
can cattle for his trade. He now gets
the house of representative of Malta
\$4.85 freight each. The Odessa cattle
average from 500 to 700 pounds, and he
believes the difference in freight will
be offset by the better carving of the
American animals. American shippers
should obtain a veterinary certificate
that the cattle are in good condition
and that for three months previous to
the shipment no disease among cattle
had been epidemic at the place from
which the cattle come. This must be
certified to by the British consular offi-
cer nearest the place of origin or at the
port of shipment, and must be sent to
Malta with the cattle.

Cattle in Arizona.
"The story that the cattle industry in
Arizona is fast being behind other ter-
ritories is wholly untrue," said Mr. H. H.
McLeondard of Flagstaff. "Arizona has
some knockers in Washington, and
within its borders. It is known the
stock valuation of Arizona amounts to
five and a half million dollars, which
represents over 850,000 head of cattle,
50,000 head of sheep, and about 20,000
head of goats. These figures do not re-
present the true condition; it is much
more valuable. Severe winters never
visit Southern Arizona and around
Flagstaff the conditions, this season,
are very favorable, indeed, to the stock
raisers. Thousands of cows are taken
north each year for late range and wa-
ter. This has served the purpose, which
signifies my section of the territory is
not experiencing a depression of business."

Sheep in Mexico.
The old Mexico sheep, writes Prof.
W. W. Cook, are the direct descendants
of the original Spanish merinos,
brought over 200 years ago by the
Spaniards to Old Mexico. They have
been bred with scarcely any outcross,
and are very distinctly marked. They
have long legs; a long, thin body, not
very deep, small, rather long neck, and
a long, thin head, carried high. The
wool is fine and thin. To the eye they
appear almost worthless as mutton
sheep, and of still less value for wool.
Their good points are: They are hardy,
active and under brush and clear the
condition on the poorest and driest
ranges; are fairly prolific, and can be
herded in bunches of almost any size.
They fatten easily, though never look-
ing plump and fat like the Northern
sheep. When they reach the Chicago
market, if in good condition, they out-
sell all other sheep, for they shrink
very little in dressing; the meat has
an excellent flavor, and the hide is so
firm and soft as to command the
highest price. A well-fattened bunch of
Mexican lambs will weigh, on the Chi-
cago market, from 75 to 81 pounds.
Yearlings, ewes and old wethers of this
breed are in good condition if they
weigh 90 pounds in Chicago.

Packer Hides are Dull.
The hide markets are about as dull
and featureless as they were ever
known to be in the memory of the oldest
trader, says the Sheep and Leather
Review. The packers, not disposed
to lower their quotations to any ex-
tent, claiming that the demand is nil
and that lower prices would not, at
this time, stimulate trading. The hide
situation is waiting a revival of animat-
ion in leather, which, in turn, is
waiting for the demand for shoes to
expand. The indications are that sole
leather hides will hold reasonably
firm, but will not advance proportion-
ately with the improvement in quality.
Some buyers think native hides will
hereafter cease to hold any price ad-
vantage over the branded selections,
and cows on hand and the present re-

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THREE GREAT OFFERS WHICH WILL EXPIRE JUNE 25 NEXT.
An Opportunity to Win a \$15,000 Prize.—A Free Trip to the Democratic National Convention for 20
New Subscribers.—A Free Trip to the Democratic National Convention for Every
99th Subscriber Who Pays a Year's Subscription.

Readers of the JOURNAL have been made fully acquainted with its unprecedented enterprise in
arranging for an Excursion to run from the Gulf of Mexico to the Democratic National Convention
at Kansas City, and its offer of a FREE TRIP to that great event over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Railroad to every person who shall send it twenty new subscribers prior to June 25th next. This is
the best offer ever made by any paper for the organization of clubs of new subscribers. The successful
conclusion of arrangements which have been pending enables the Journal to make an extraordinary
offer to the subscriber himself, in addition to giving him the best stock and farm paper printed any-
where on earth. The details of this interesting and novel plan for the benefit of our subscribers are
fully explained below:

The offer of a free trip to the get-together of a club of twenty new subscribers applies only to clubs
of new subscribers. This offer applies to all subscribers, new and old alike, who shall, on or before
June 25 next, remit \$1.00 to us for one year's subscription. Subscribers whose names shall be taken
by persons getting up clubs under the excursion proposal will also get the benefit of the following
offer. Read it, get up a club of twenty subscribers, which you can easily do, and go to the Demo-
cratic National Convention on a Journal ticket, or renew your own subscription and call the at-
tention of your neighbors to the subject.
Every reader is requested to tell his friends about this offer and to lend this copy
of the Journal to his neighbors who do not take it.
Prompt action is necessary for the reason that this offer has only 41 days to run.

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\$25,000 TO BE Given Away

Are You Interested in the Greatest
Country on the Globe?
If so, send your guess and subscription to
The Texas Stock and Farm Journal
and receive a certificate which will entitle
you to participate in the distribution of
\$25,000.00 to be distributed in 1,000 cash prizes
by the PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCI-
ATION OF DETROIT, MICH., among those
making the nearest guess or estimate of the
population of the United States and Terri-
tories, as shown by the official census of 1900.
We have made arrangements with THE
PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION to
enable our subscribers to participate in the
distribution of prizes, amounting to \$25,000.

OUR OFFER: UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE everyone who
sends us \$1.00 for one year's subscription to
The Journal will be entitled to one guess. Present subscribers may
take advantage of this offer and their subscription will be extended one
year from date of expiration. No advance is made in the price of our
paper; you get the guess absolutely free.

YOUR GUESS. When you send in your subscription you make your guess. Be sure
and write your name, address and guess as plainly as possible. As
soon as we receive your subscription we will fill out and send you a certificate corresponding to
your guess made by you, which will entitle you to any prize that you may draw. Be sure and keep your
certificate. We will file the duplicate with The Press Publishing Association. Every sub-
scriber will receive as many certificates and have as many guesses as he sends yearly subscrip-
tion to the Journal. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

To aid subscribers in forming their estimate, we furnish the following data:

Year	Total Population	Increase	Per Cent
1790	3,929,214	929,214	31
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35
1810	7,320,881	2,012,398	37
1820	9,638,453	2,317,572	32
1830	12,860,020	3,221,567	33
1840	17,069,453	4,200,433	33
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35
1860	31,443,321	8,251,455	35
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	25

The population of 1900 at an increase of 21% over
the population would be 75,772,922.
(An increase of 13,150,672.)
At an increase of 22% it would be 76,399,144.
(An increase of 13,776,894.)
At an increase of 23% it would be 77,025,366.
(An increase of 14,403,116.)
At an increase of 24% it would be 77,651,588.
(An increase of 15,029,338.)
At an increase of 25% it would be 78,277,812.
(An increase of 15,655,562.)

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the nearest correct guess	\$15,000
To the 2nd	5,000.00
To the 3rd	1,000.00
To the 4th	500.00
To the 5th	300.00
To the 6th	200.00
To the 7th	100.00
To the 8th	90.00
To the 9th	80.00
To the 10th	75.00
To the 11th	60.00
To the 12th	50.00
To the 13th	40.00
To the 14th	35.00
To the 15th	30.00
To the 16th	25.00
To the 17th	20.00
To the 18th	15.00
To the 19th	15.00
To the 20th	15.00
To the next 150 nearest correct guesses,	\$5.00 each amounting to 750.00
To the next 100 nearest correct guesses,	\$4.00 each, amounting to 400.00
To the next 50 nearest correct guesses,	\$2.50 each, amounting to 125.00
To the next 200 nearest correct guesses,	\$2.00 each, amounting to 400.00
To the next 400 nearest correct guesses,	\$1.00 each, amounting to 400.00
Total, 1,000 prizes, amounting to	\$25,000.00

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

NAME

TOWN

STATE

MY GUESS

REMEMBER THAT THE FIRST PRIZE IS \$15,000
The Press Publishing Association has deposited \$25,000 in the Central Savings Bank of De-
troit, Mich., for the express purpose of paying the prizes.
THE CASH MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER. The Journal costs you only \$1.00 per
year. You get the guess ABSOLUTELY FREE.
TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Dallas, Fort Worth or San Antonio.

The above offer is enough to enlist the interest of every one, but it is not all the Journal pro-
poses to do for its subscribers in the next six weeks.
Beginning with to-day, May 16, every remittance of \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the
Journal will be numbered in the order in which it is received and opened, and every 99th subscriber
so remitting and numbered will receive complimentary from the Journal one of its round-trip con-
vention excursion tickets to the Democratic National Convention, from any point on the line of the
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad that may be preferred.
This applies to old as well as to new subscribers and, like the preceding offer, runs only to June
25. Act without delay if you would profit by them. Address
TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
DALLAS, FORT WORTH, or SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Her Face His Face. Heskell's Ointment. Heskell's Soap.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO. Standard Cultivators and Planters.

WHEN YOU WANT A RANCHMAN'S BUGGY. B. F. AVERY & SONS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

"A dry time hath no terrors for him who hath a wet well."

Wendelken Machinery Co. Department W. Dallas, Texas.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.

DILLON & McEVoy, Expert General Machinists, 109-111 Market St. DALLAS, TEX.

W. E. LOVE, STATE AGENT FOR BATTERMAN & LATH BROS., Cincinnati, O.

A Woman's New Game. PAGE FOWL FEED CO., ADRIAS, MICH.

THE DANBAM. \$5.00. DANBAM FERTILIZER CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

NUBS OF NEWS

The town of Brunswick, Me., owns about 1000 acres of commons, which have long since been devoted to huckleberries.

Seven counties in Western New York are said to have received \$5,000,000 for apples the past season.

The directors of the Van Buren, Arkansas, Horticultural association have contracted with a Kansas City commission merchant to deliver their cantaloupe crop at 50 cents per crate on the track and a division of all profits over that sum.

Several years ago Frank Smeltzer of Van Buren, Ark., planted 1100 pear trees of different varieties. Nearly all the trees have been killed by blight with the exception of the Kiefer and Garber. He says that the two varieties should be planted in that section.

The two leading agricultural societies in Britain, the Royal Agricultural and the Highland and Agricultural, have united their forces and are henceforth to have a national agricultural examination board and to grant prizes and diplomas to farmers after examination.

"Custard apples" are in the show windows of New York's fancy fruit stores. They are brown and have a rough, tough-looking skin. They are peeled and eaten raw, and the flavor is extremely aromatic. They come from Hindustan and cost 40 cents apiece.

The fruit crop of the Grand valley in Kansas for the year 1909, promises to be a prodigious one. The growers are uniting in pressing their belief that the crop for this season will surpass in quality and quantity any previous one raised in the Grand valley.

The Southern Produce company, of Kountze, Tex., recently received a large shipment of crates, boxes and baskets in preparation to moving their crop of beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, cantaloupes, etc. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been far too much rain for growing vegetables this season, their crops bid fair to bring them good returns.

The monthly summary of our commerce for the month of March shows for the month of March, agricultural products for that month amounted to \$77,936,395, as compared with \$59,102,301 for corresponding month last year.

A new fodder prepared in a new manner for shipment has been put upon the market lately from Nebraska. It is shredded corn fodder pressed into cylindrical bales 36 inches long and 18 inches in diameter and bound with three wires. It is very closely pressed, and such a bale weighs 300 pounds. There is likely to be a large demand for it.

There are two districts in the South that have unusually large acreages of potatoes this season. These two districts are around Shreveport, La., and Texarkana, Ark. The Port Arthur road carries a half dozen cars of seed potatoes to Shreveport a week during the planting season. Over 200 cars of potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage, it is expected, will be shipped from Shreveport alone this spring.

A large crop of watermelons is anticipated. The prospects are more favorable than they have been in years. The first melons of the season will be shipped to market next month from Florida. Georgia melons will succeed the Florida crop and then Texas will bestir up its melon crop. The melons to come the shipments from Arkansas, and when the Arkansas supply is about exhausted, Missouri melons will be on the market.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe has announced a rate of 60 cents per 100 pounds, less than carloads, minimum 1000 pounds. The rate applies between producing points along its line and St. Louis and Kansas City with a 4-cent differential for defined territory. The rate expires on June 30, 1910, and is made in order to develop truck gardening. Refrigerator cars are used and fast time is made.

Prof. W. A. Henry of Wisconsin, in a recent article about fairs, combats the idea that they have outlived their usefulness, and declares that the county fairs in Wisconsin were never more successful than they were last year and that the state fairs in the West were also very attractive and interesting, citing, among other things, the fact that the Iowa state fair, after paying all premiums and expenses, closed its exhibition with \$17,000 in the treasury.

A large meeting of the representative farmers in and adjoining Oasis, Wis., was recently held to form a stock company for the purpose of buying and selling potatoes, and it was decided at the meeting that shares of stock be issued and sold at \$10 each, no one person being allowed to purchase more than ten shares. Many of the farmers seem to feel that they have not received as much for their potatoes during the winter as they ought to and now propose to market their own stock.

"The indications are that Kansas will have the heaviest fruit crop this year in the history of the state," said President Fred Welhouse, of the State Horticultural society, recently. "Nothing can damage the crop except hail storms, and these are of a local nature. The people and the crops are too far advanced to be injured by pests." Judges

men can make 25 or 30 gallons of syrup per day. A vase of 144 to 200 boxes of representatives passed the Lacey bill restricting the interstate traffic in game killed in violation of local laws. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to provide for the introduction and restoration of game and insectivorous wild birds. It gives him the power to prevent the introduction of undesirable foreign birds and animals and to prohibit the exportation in violation of state laws for concealed shipment to states where it can be sold in the open market. Mr. Lacey said the bill enlarged the powers of the department over the introduction and restoration of game and other wild birds. It empowered the secretary of agriculture to regulate the importation of birds and wild animals. Had the secretary of agriculture had this power, he could have prevented the introduction of the pestiferous English sparrow—the rat of the air—the starling and other birds. The most important provision, however, was that forbidding the exportation of game in violation of local laws. Mr. Lacey agreed that there was some sentiment in the bill. The protection of our native birds, he said, ought to be dear to the heart of every American citizen. The secretary of the fair association.

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MORRILL'S BIG ORCHARD—Apple planting on an extensive scale is in progress in Leavenworth Co., Kan., and several large orchards will soon be ready for fruit. The force of men, mostly veterans from the Soldiers' Home, are at work on the farm of ex-Governor E. N. Morrill, located near the Leavenworth and Winfield county lines, setting out 12,000 trees. These 12,000 trees will cover 160 acres of land, and added to that planted on the Morrill farm within the last three years will make an orchard of 500 acres. It is the plan to set out 800 acres more within the next two years, 800 in all, and making one of the largest orchards in a single body in the world. The Wellhouses are planting about 800 acres in apples, but not in one orchard. On the Morrill farm the rows of trees are a mile and a quarter long and they are 16 feet apart.

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DON'T RUSH INTO BROOM CORN—There is a great deal of excitement on the subject of broom corn, and a strong desire to engage in growing it. But it should be remembered, says a Kansas paper, that in Kansas, 1593 134,000 acres were planted, and broom corn sold as low as \$20 per ton. We talk now of last year's crop selling for \$200 a ton, but last year Kansas grew 14,000,705 pounds of broom corn on 38,424 acres and got for it \$455,022.50, or equal to \$65 a ton. The product may have sold later for more money, but the speculators got hold of it, but the \$20 a ton didn't do the Kansas growers much good. From present indications, if those who now seem to be determined to plant broom corn continue of the same mind, the price for the brush will be very flat after next year's crop is harvested. If everybody rushes into the broom corn business, it will be a drag on the market.

SUGAR FROM WATERMELONS—A farmer and gardener named Hanz, of Bowling Green, Ky., has recently made an excellent quality of syrup from watermelons, according to the Irrigation Age, which states that he will shortly attempt to convert some of the syrup into sugar, and expects to be successful. The same paper gives the following report of an interview with him: "From eighteen melons, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, we made two gallons and one pint of syrup. We cut the melons in halves, cut out the pulp, ground it in a cider mill and pressed out the juice. We boiled the juice in porcelain kettles on the kitchen stove for twelve hours. With a cider mill and hot-air or steam evaporator, two

at stations is about one-quarter the amount which remained last year, and that the mills are supplied into July. In Alabama the reports point to a 10 per cent increase in acreage, that planting commenced April 14, ten days later than usual, 20 per cent more fertilizer was used, weather wet and financial condition of farmers good and that the stock remaining is about one-fourth of that last year.

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WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN—The agricultural department's weekly crop bulletin for last week shows the following summary of crop conditions: Rain is now very generally needed north of the Missouri and Ohio rivers; the lack of moisture being most seriously felt in Michigan and portions of Wisconsin, Indiana and North Dakota, while a large part of Texas continues to suffer from the effects of the excessive rains of the two preceding weeks. Phenomenally heavy rains occurred in California, which were greatly beneficial. In the lake region, Ohio valley, the middle Atlantic states and New England, frequent frosts were more or less destructive.

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For the area remaining under cultivation on May 1, the average yield was 88.9. While this average is 6.3 points above the mean of the average of the last ten years and has been exceeded only three times in fifteen years. The reports received from the states show that the acreage of winter wheat planted up, cut for forage (except in California, where it is not yet definitely ascertainable), or otherwise abandoned has been steadily increasing. The high average of condition reported last month for Kansas, Missouri, Texas and other more or less important wheat producing states that have escaped the ravages of the fly have been fully maintained and on May 1 nearly one-half of the entire winter wheat acreage remaining under cultivation reported a normal or still higher condition.

THE state dairy bureau of California reports that there was produced in that state last year 12,726,744 pounds of creamery butter, valued at \$2,915,749; 12,134,964 pounds of dairy butter, valued at \$2,453,699, and 5,294,933 pounds of cheese, valued at \$588,982. The value of the milk produced for consumption as milk, is put at \$5,947,653. There was 124,960 pounds of dairy butter and 6000 pounds of dry matter could be grown in the corn crop as cheaply as 2000 pounds in root crops. It costs 80 cents an acre more to put up a ton of corn in the silo than it does to cut it and put it up dry, but when in ensilage it will produce 13 per cent more milk than when put up dry. Milk made where ensilage is being fed sells at the highest price of any in America, and several of the condensing factories are now allowing their patrons to feed ensilage. The benefits of the corn plant were not half understood or appreciated until the coming of the silo.

Of the \$56,000,000 worth of butter annually imported by the United Kingdom, Denmark supplies one-half and does it on terms so profitable to her farmers that if anything were to interfere with the export butter trade there would be an agricultural revolution in the country. The condition of the trade has not been reached without much intelligent labor on lines that the dairy industry of this country might study to good advantage. A. M. Larson, chief butter maker of the Brady-Meriden creameries, has returned from a

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Some time ago the Iowa experiment station undertook a series of experiments to determine the effects of period of lactation on milk and butter, writes A. Baker. Cows were taken, differing in average, 133 days since time of calving. The milk of each cow was kept to itself; all cream was removed by a separator and churned, and the butter handled in the same way. The butter was judged by an expert, who could discover no difference whatever due to period of lactation. That others do experience difficulty, both in creaming and in churning the milk of cows long in milk ("strippers") is a generally accepted fact. The expert, however, is of the opinion that this difficulty is due to the fact that cows are not fed a sufficiently succulent ration. The difficulty in creaming is believed to be due to increased viscosity in the milk, accompanied with reduced size of fat globules as the period of lactation advances. Succulent food, by increasing the flow of milk, tends to overcome this viscosity. The quality of the butter is preserved by the use of starters to hasten the ripening of the cream. This experiment is in accord with the practice of the best buttermakers, who use the same process by always having some fresh cows to milk.

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Answer.—The sample of clover, marked No. 2, is mellottus or Bokhara clover, which you probably know is highly valued when grown upon the lime soils of the Southern states. It is biennial and makes its principal crop by haying its second season of growth, though it can be grazed lightly during the first year. Mellottus is unequalled as an early pasturage crop upon the lime lands of Texas. In many instances, stock do not care to eat this clover because of its peculiar odor, but when once accustomed to it they relish it quite as much as alfalfa.

By watching it a few days longer, you will note the appearance of a white or yellow bloom near the top of the branches. These will be visited by numerous bees. The leaves resemble alfalfa, but are thicker and more fleshy in their nature. It has been found that on the worn black prairie lands near a soil restorative value superior to either red clover or to cow peas.

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TO PREVENT POTATO ROT—A simple method of preventing rot and other diseases of winter potatoes practiced by the peasants of certain sections of Europe, is made the subject of a recent government report. Those potatoes that rot easily in the cellar in winter are made better able to resist diseased conditions and cold by being laid in a sunny place so as not to touch each other. They are turned over every morning and night until they become thoroughly green, when they are stored in the cellar for winter. Potatoes treated in this manner do not readily rot and can withstand a great amount of cold without freezing. Early potatoes thus treated do not sprout in the cellar and so retain their full value. The use of coarse, old, or eating. In February they are taken from the cellar and placed in a partly warmed room until planting time. It is stated that they will sprout stronger and quicker than potatoes not so treated, and that the crop will be larger and better.

CLOVER IN NAVARRO COUNTY—The following inquiries from Corsicana, Tex., were addressed to and answered by Prof. J. H. Connell, of the A. and M. College: "I close two specimens, one of which, No. 1, is the well-known alfalfa, grown to some extent in this country; the other, No. 2, I found growing on a piece of enclosed land on the Cotton Belt railroad near this place. It covers the ground densely, but so far, no bloom has appeared on it. Is No. 2 an alfalfa? If so, I would like to know where I could get the seed of it, as I will sow six acres of alfalfa next fall. No. 2 makes a finer appearance than alfalfa, as I see it growing in this country and would make a larger yield of hay per acre, no doubt, than alfalfa. I thought, at first, that it was California or burr clover, but the latter is very growing by the side of it and covered with a yellow bloom. Will you be kind enough to tell me what No. 2 is? If it is an alfalfa, it is superior to the kind that I have been seeing during the last ten or twelve years. No. 2 will grow to a height of two feet."

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

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DON'T RUSH INTO BROOM CORN—There is a great deal of excitement on the subject of broom corn, and a strong desire to engage in growing it. But it should be remembered, says a Kansas paper, that in Kansas, 1593 134,000 acres were planted, and broom corn sold as low as \$20 per ton. We talk now of last year's crop selling for \$200 a ton, but last year Kansas grew 14,000,705 pounds of broom corn on 38,424 acres and got for it \$455,022.50, or equal to \$65 a ton. The product may have sold later for more money, but the speculators got hold of it, but the \$20 a ton didn't do the Kansas growers much good. From present indications, if those who now seem to be determined to plant broom corn continue of the same mind, the price for the brush will be very flat after next year's crop is harvested. If everybody rushes into the broom corn business, it will be a drag on the market.

SUGAR FROM WATERMELONS—A farmer and gardener named Hanz, of Bowling Green, Ky., has recently made an excellent quality of syrup from watermelons, according to the Irrigation Age, which states that he will shortly attempt to convert some of the syrup into sugar, and expects to be successful. The same paper gives the following report of an interview with him: "From eighteen melons, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, we made two gallons and one pint of syrup. We cut the melons in halves, cut out the pulp, ground it in a cider mill and pressed out the juice. We boiled the juice in porcelain kettles on the kitchen stove for twelve hours. With a cider mill and hot-air or steam evaporator, two

at stations is about one-quarter the amount which remained last year, and that the mills are supplied into July. In Alabama the reports point to a 10 per cent increase in acreage, that planting commenced April 14, ten days later than usual, 20 per cent more fertilizer was used, weather wet and financial condition of farmers good and that the stock remaining is about one-fourth of that last year.

MISSISSIPPI shows an increase of 5 per cent in acreage over last year, planting ten days late, no more fertilizer used than last year, weather wet, farmers flush and the stock remaining a quarter of that last year. The increase in acreage in North Carolina is 10 per cent, planting ten days late, and 10 per cent more fertilizer used. The increase in South Carolina's acreage is 8 per cent, planting 10 days late and no more fertilizer used than last year. In all these states farmers have suffered from fertilizers washing out, and also from a lack of seed and farm labor.

TO RESTRICT GAME TRAFFIC—By a vote of 144 to 20 the house of representatives passed the Lacey bill restricting the interstate traffic in game killed in violation of local laws. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to provide for the introduction and restoration of game and insectivorous wild birds. It gives him the power to prevent the introduction of undesirable foreign birds and animals and to prohibit the exportation in violation of state laws for concealed shipment to states where it can be sold in the open market. Mr. Lacey said the bill enlarged the powers of the department over the introduction and restoration of game and other wild birds. It empowered the secretary of agriculture to regulate the importation of birds and wild animals. Had the secretary of agriculture had this power, he could have prevented the introduction of the pestiferous English sparrow—the rat of the air—the starling and other birds. The most important provision, however, was that forbidding the exportation of game in violation of local laws. Mr. Lacey agreed that there was some sentiment in the bill. The protection of our native birds, he said, ought to be dear to the heart of every American citizen. The secretary of the fair association.

WHAT THE BIRDS DO—Prof. Forbes, the state entomologist of Illinois, estimates that without the assistance of birds the state of Illinois would be swarmed with insects to each square inch of ground, at the end of twelve years. Prof. Beal, of the United States department of agriculture, calculates that one species of sparrow—the tree sparrow—destroys 875 tons of locoweed seeds in seven months in Iowa alone, and the investigations of the department of agriculture have proved beyond question the great value of hawks and owls as the natural enemies of the small rodents so harmful to agriculture. Farmers are beginning to realize the great practical value of birds, but women continue to demand their slaughter at the dictates of fashion.

MORRILL'S BIG ORCHARD—Apple planting on an extensive scale is in progress in Leavenworth Co., Kan., and several large orchards will soon be ready for fruit. The force of men, mostly veterans from the Soldiers' Home, are at work on the farm of ex-Governor E. N. Morrill, located near the Leavenworth and Winfield county lines, setting out 12,000 trees. These 12,000 trees will cover 160 acres of land, and added to that planted on the Morrill farm within the last three years will make an orchard of 500 acres. It is the plan to set out 800 acres more within the next two years, 800 in all, and making one of the largest orchards in a single body in the world. The Wellhouses are planting about 800 acres in apples, but not in one orchard. On the Morrill farm the rows of trees are a mile and a quarter long and they are 16 feet apart.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

A Sensible Husband.

I light the fire for her—I cook the breakfast for her—

Good Eating.

Hard-boiled eggs—Have ready five hard-boiled eggs.

Women as Spies.

When the Jameson raid proved such a disastrous failure, because the Boers possessed their secret beforehand.

enlistments Kruger added a larger number to his regular army.

A Centennial Eagle.

Bernard Hance, one of the best known farmers near Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Queen in Tears.

Then her majesty passed over the course of the G. O. lower north ward.

To Freshen Up Ribbons and Laces.

Fill a glass jar half full of gasoline; put the ribbons, all colors, lengths, etc.

suds of warm rain water and dissolve a tablespoonful of pearline into it.

Parade of the Maimed.

Without doubt the most interesting feature of the parade at the Confederate reunion at Louisville this month

Roberts Afraid of Cats.

General Lord Roberts, the hero of Kandahar, who wears the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the field,

What the Kaiser Can Do.

In an illustrated character sketch of the German emperor in the Yearling

crade to ruling an empire, of which he is not a master.

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Were Queens Unknown

To Their Subjects.

Former Queen Emma, of the Netherlands, and her daughter, the queen of today, had many amusing experiences

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bill in love, and then her dressmakers bills suddenly became enormous.

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250 SAMPLE BOTTLE 100. FOR NEXT 30 DAYS. A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY In Medical Science, Wonderful, Astonishing, Yet True. CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA.

By the introduction in the medical field, of our most wonderful "5 DROPS," a legacy of inestimable value has been bequeathed to mankind.

The Standard Bath Cabinet

Always ready. A child can set it up, fold it flat when not in use.

The best equipped, largest, most successful and progressive Business College in Texas.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment, Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scabs and will cure Foot Rot.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. B. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

POULTRY.

W. R. MICKLE, SHEPTON, COLLIN county, Texas. Pooled China and the poultry.

W. W. JACKSON, IOWA PARK, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

J. F. HENDERSON, FT. WORTH, TEX. Buff Leghorns are beautiful. They are easy machines.

J. W. PITTMAN, BENBROOK, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

I. P. LOCKRIDGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

E. EDWARDS, IOWA PARK, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

L. P. DOUGLAS, BEAVER, TEXAS. Eggs for hatching. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns.

E. BOAZ, BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

ELMURST POULTRY FARM, DALLAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

J. F. FARRELL, HANDLEY, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

GLENGARY POULTRY YARDS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

Twenty subscriptions to the Journal secure a ticket to the national Democratic convention.

POULTRY

Feed dry food in wet weather and wet food in dry weather.

The Southern Poultry association will meet with the Mississippi Valley association at Memphis, Tenn., next December.

It is said that a hen South Carolina laid 82 eggs in 363 days. That hen did some wonderful laying. The hen is dead—her last lay killed her.

A firm at Fort Scott, Kansas, has within three weeks, shipped 7,300,000 eggs to New York.

A large number of live chickens are to be shipped from Oregon to Cape Horn.

L. A. Knight, of Plainview, Texas, bought of Alex. Moore of Salisbury, Md., a pure-bred Plymouth Rock rooster and hen, paying \$110 for the former and \$4.50 for the latter.

A writer in a New York paper estimates that there were 300,000,000 fowls in the United States last year, and that the number of eggs was about 17,400,000,000.

The American Belgian Hare association was recently organized in Chicago with a membership of thirty-one.

A report from Terrell, Tex., says: George Hubbard, residing near this city, had the misfortune to have 79 of his chickens killed last Saturday by feeding them salt.

Prof. William P. Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural college has published the result of a feeding test of two lots of fowls from Dec. 12 to April 30, one having what he calls a narrow ration, using 257 pounds of wheat, 190 pounds bran, 43 pounds corn and 154 pounds cabbage.

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The Western Wyandotte Club—has been formed, and this is a call for every lover of this most noted variety to join the ranks.

The Wyandotte is now one of the foremost varieties, and is getting more and more popular.

Use kerosene oil in the corners of the nests of the May sitters, but not on their eggs.

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thought this the best solution, so he went to the store and bought a guillotine.

THE EGG BUSINESS.—The salho printing interest over 40,000,000 eggs annually, while the coffee roasters, photographic trade, the cracker combines and the chemical trade consume twice as many.

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.—Two hundred and ninety millions of dollars (\$290,000,000) for poultry, the proceeds of one year, compared with one hundred and eighty million (\$180,000,000) for hogs for the same time.

SWALLOWED THE CHARM.—Capt. W. M. Hood of Raleigh, N. C., was recently standing near a coop of chickens in front of a rooster looking at the fowls when a big rooster in the coop came out, took a neck and swallowed the charm dangling from the captain's watch chain.

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SWINE

One Corsicana firm has shipped since October 1, \$50,000 worth of hogs to various points, chiefly to Texas packing houses.

MISSOURI BLACK CHIEF, the Poland China boar that Joseph S. Youngs of Richards, Mo., sold last winter to Mr. Axline of Odessa, Mo., for \$500, has been sold by the latter party to E. A. Ware of Douglas, Ill. for \$1000.

HOGS AND WASTE PRODUCTS.—It most marks the demand is for a pig that will press 125 to 200 pounds, with as much fat as possible.

THE GOOD BROOD SOW.—The foundation of one of the most generally profitable branches of farming is the good brood sow.

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SWINE

TOM FRAZIER, KOPPEL, BOSQUE county, Texas. Pure-bred Jersey Blue Choice registered; now ready to ship Arizona Farm.

E. L. OLIVER, COOPER, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

W. J. DUFFEL, ROSS, McLENNON CO. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

M. BARKLEY, BIRDBVILLE, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

W. FLOYD, RICHARDSON, TEXAS. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

T. B. HUDSPETH, SIBLEY, JACKSON county, Texas. Eggs from the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks.

raise the best pigs and the largest litters. Usually two pigs from an old sow are worth as much as three from a young sow.

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