Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 6 .--- VOL. 17.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY, 29 1896.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

THE FARM.

DOTS BY THE WAY Hv., oe.her Pv.gc qpao.ph ETAOIII Hutto, May 25.—On the 20th I moved north. My way lay along the same route I travelled last fall. I saw many fields of nice corn from four to six fields of nice corn from four to six feet high, tasseling out, and as level as if a mower had been run over it. As to culture, it was clean, and such methods had been used with farm machinery that a comparison with corn anywhere outside of the black lands will not hold. The prospects are as fine for corn as could be and if we get a rain in two weeks the crop get a rain in two weeks the crop we get a rain in two weeks the crop will be the heaviest per acre we have seen for years. But there are not enough acres. Volunteer oats are all cut and stacked or bailed. Spring oats are a failure. In two days ride I did not see one good piece of spring that see the ways ruled by rust. oats, but saw many ruined by rust, and not enough seeds in the heads to and not enough seeds in the heads to pay for harvesting. Cotton was in every stage fold and condition—some up and chopped out filling with squares; some just coming up and some still planting. There is no place on earth that will show the difference between farmers to so good advantage as to see how they handle cotton. One field will be as clean as a dirt floor, all chopped, on one side of a fence or turn row on the other more grass and treeds then cotton; more sweat work weeds than cotton; more sweat work and swearing with no chance to make a profit on what is planted, but still they paint more land in cotton than is put in grain and curse hard times and no money. The hog crop is promising, and if we get rain will bring many dollars into Williamson county next fall. I see Brother D. O. Lively has incurred a little of the venom that all organizers of farmers institutes of congresses must reap if they do any good. Tell Brother Lively that I sympathise with him for I know there was no politics in his address, but if he lives to be as old as I am he will find out that in the state of Texas there are a lot of men posing as re-formers and leaders of farmers or ganizations that will surely fight any-thing that they do not lead, no matter how good it is, and not to be discouraged, but go find him some maiden fair and go into the business he ad-vised our farmers to let alone at Cleburne, because it was expensive. Keep up the good work of building a home market for Texas products for in this lies the only hope for a better day for Texas farmers. More packeries, more factories, more hogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry and a market at home. Cotton a surplus crop. Less of it; more money for what we do raise is what we need taught to the farmers. throu an farmers' institutes, congresses county and state fairs, granges and alliances, working to one common end the betterment of the farmers condition, of all kinds and classes, men tally, morally and financially. we work for this, or will we tear and rend each other for we know not what at, but to furnish a circus and bear the expenses and be laughed at for T. A. EVANS.

HOW TO MEASURE LAND. Make a light and straight pole sixteen and a half feet in length, and mark feet and half feet on one side, and on the opposite side divide the sixteen and a half feet into spaces. chain of a surveyor, says a good authority. A surveyor's chain is six-ty-six feet in length, containing 100 links. Hence, a pole sixteen and a half feet long would be equal to twenty-five links. A link is 7.92 inches in length. With dividers one can indicate twenty-five equal spaces or links on one side of the pole in a few minutes. Let the pole be oiled or painted, and be kept under shelter where it will not spring by being exposed to alternate rain and sunshine.

Now, in order to measure an acre of land, multiply the number of rods (or the lengths of the pole) on one side of plot by the number of rods on the end of a plot, and divide the product by 160, the number of square rods in one acre. For example: A plot eighty rods long and two rods wide will make one acre. A plot forty rods long and four rods wide is equal to an acre. A plot twenty rods long eight rods wide will embrace 160 square rods, equal to one acre. A plot twelve and a half rods on each side, if the lines run at right angles, will embrace (approximately) a square acre or 156 square

When a plot is not lined out at right angles, it (the square plot) will not embrace as much ground, although the length and width are the same as there is in the square plot. A fourth of an acre, or even a tenth part of an acre may be lined out with the angles acute as to measure as many lineal feet as the length and side of a square acre. One can make a rude square of two pieces of lath that will enable him to line out land at a right angle, unless it is important to proceed with the uracy of a surveyor, indicated by

TO KEEP POTATOES.

The claim has been made by a good many citizens that Irish potatoes in this climate will not keep over from one season to another, but occasionally a planter is found who says he has little difficulty in this direction. The latter claim that the only requirements tatoes well off the ground and where possible. they will have plenty of air. In speak-ing of this subject the other day Madison Romane stated that he last season stored a lot of potatoes in a box under his gallery, the box being sufficiently far above the ground to prevent the potatoes taking up moisture. The potatoes kept splendidly throughout the fall and winter and when it came time to plant for the early crop they were as sound as when taken out of the ground last summer.-Crowley Signal.

PAINT AROUND THE FARM. One of the most useful things about the farm is a pot of paint. The easiest way is to buy a can of paint at the store, and the best place to use it is where it is needed. The tin roof and the gutters and valleys and water tables, or the house and barn roof, porch or outbuilding roof, all likely need paint. Tin should be painted once every two years at least, and for bare tin or rusty tin, red lead is the best. Buy it dry and mix only enough for job, as it quickly settles to top of this put a coat of iron paint or Venetian red paint, mixed in oil. But first clean off the tin. Putty the holes in roof or open places around windows

l over doors, to keep out cold and rusty milk pan, too far gone for milk. may have bottom painted and puttled, inside and out, and will do for carrying cold water, feed. etc., just as well as a new one. The field ma-chinery, such as plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., might be the better for a coat of paint. There's hardly any wear-out to things kept repaired and painted. Tubs and buckets at home or barn, should be painted on the outide. Green looks well, while any

shade of red will answer for the farm tools. Red wears better than green under exposure to the weather. Don't waste time whitewashing when paint is so much cheaper for fences and these small buildings. Don't white-wash ceilings or walls in the house, except in cellar, because paint is cheaper and better. Paper is also cheap, but not so sanitary, nor so easily applied. Paint the porch floor to keep it from warping, splintering and rotting. Lead color, drab or dull buff or ochre color is good. All outside paint should be mixed only with raw linseed oil and a little japan to dry it. Never add tur-pentine or varnish to outside paint, nor kerosene oil, benzine, etc. Poor economy to use poor paint. When the paint pot is put away the brush should

COLMAN CANE. From the Louisiana Planter. This new and promising variety of sorghum originated in a cross of the

early amber and the Kansas orange After a careful study of its qualities had been made at the sorghum experiment station, Stering, Kansas, during three years—1888, 1889, 1890—it was named in honor of Hon. Norman J. Colman, who has been an efficient and untiring friend of the sorghum industry from the first until now.

In 1888, the canes produced by the amber and orange cross, now known as Colman cane, contained more sugar than the canes of any of the one hundred varieties which were grown at Stering in that year.

In 1889 this variety gave, as an average of 22 analyses of juice from average samples of cane, during a working period of forty days, 14.58 pounds of sugar in 100 pounds of juice, the purity being 77.55.

In 1890 it gave 14.88 pounds of sugar in 100 pounds of juice, the purity being 76.38, as an average of 45 analyses of average samples of cane, covering a working period of 37 days.

At Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1890, the purity of Colman contained 14 1 per cent juice of Colman contained 14.1 per cent of sugar, the purity being 76.3, being

the best of the many varieties grown there in that year. In the same year a field of cane of this variety, at Attica, Kansas, averaged nearly 15 per cent of sugar. In 1890 Mr. L. G. Patterson, chemist of the Mississippi Agricultural Station, who tested many varieties of shorghum found 12.8 per cent of sugar in the juices of Colman cane, as an average of 63 analyses, it being the best aver-

age of all the varieties grown at that station. At Calumet plantation, La., the Messrs. Thompson grew many varieties of sorghum in 1890, and Colman cane "was considered the best in all respects;" "the most successful virilety in every way." Of 201 canes examined separately, 75 had over 16 per cent of sugar, and 49 had over 77 purity. Rev. James P. De Pass, director of the Florida Experiment Station, says:

"The cross of amber and orange (Col-man cane) averaged up the best as to uniform size and yield of juice.' In a field of cane of this variety, many canes can be found whose juic contains 16, 17, 18, 19 per cent of sugar contain most sugar, this variety may be improved until 100 pounds of the juice from average field cane will con-

A ton of clean cane, that is, cane stripped of leaves and seed tops, weighs 2000 pounds. About 12 per cent of this, or 240 pounds, is woody fibre, leaving 1760 pounds of juice in one ton 264 pounds of sugar in one ton of clean

It would not be difficult to realize 200 Rent of land (or interest on its ounds of dry sugar out of 264 pounds in the cane. It is not unusual in beet sugar marufacture to extract all but 25 pounds of sugar contained in a ton of beets. It is confidently expected that the experiments with the alcohol rocess, this season, by removing the gummy substance in sorghum juice, which hinder the sugar in crystalizing, will permit a yield of 200 pounds or more, of sugar which contains 14 per cent, or 252

pounds of sugar.

Whatever may be said of sorghum sugar manufacture, it is certain that sugar can be cheaply and abundanaly produced in the cane.

It is now comparatively easy to grow orghum which contains 14 per cent of sugar in the juice, and there still is opportunity to improve the variety

greatly. FARMING EAST AND WEST

A city correspondent tells us that the census figures show that Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is the leading county in the United States in the of its agricultural products, the total being \$7.657,790. Next comes St. Lawrence County, New York, with \$6,054,160; then Chester County, Pa., with \$5,863,800; then Worcester County, Mass., with \$5,489,430; Buck's County, with \$5,111, and from these figures we learn that the five counties ranking highest in this respect are not in the great agricultural empire of the west, but in the manufacturing region of the east, three of them in one state. There are many drawbacks to farming in the east, but the advantages of being close to a good market are sufficient to overcome them, and to insure success where to prevent rotting is to keep the po- it would otherwise be practically im-

It is not in this fact alone, however. that the prosperity of the eastern farmers is attributable. They manage their affairs in a different way from that which is allowed in the west. Their farms are comparatively small, as a rule, and they cultivate them thoroughly, thereby obtaining the best results.
Then they are also economical and careful to utilize everything that they produce, whereas, the western farmers, generally speaking, waste almost as much as they save, because of their large farms and the loose methods that come from trying to accomplish too much. A good deal of this waste is unavoidable, of course, since the great staples must be extensively raised in order to yield a satisfactory return; but it might be materially reduced by the adoption of a better system of farming. The average western farmer is at a disadvantage, furthermore, by reason of his obstinate reliance upon a single crop. He is wedded to corn or wheat, as the southern farmer is to cotton, and will not see how much better it would be for him to diversify his products, and increase his income by adding to the sources from which it is derived. In time, he will certainly learn this important lesson, and whenever he begins to conduct his business according to the frugal and prudent eastern plan, he will find it far more profitable.—Colman's Rural World.

MAKING SORGHUM SYRUP. For ten years I have not made a gal-lon of sirup without first treating the cane juice with slacked lime as a cleansing agent. Southern planters use it, and so do chemists of the agri-cultural department at Sterling and Medicine Lodge, Kansas. Dr. Peter Collier, formerly chief chemist of the

is the best posted on the value of nor-thern sugar canes and their products, and who tests my sirups from year to year, says: "Your samples from Min-nesota never can be beaten for purity and number of degrees of saccharine strength." It is well known here at ful not to let it get dry and hot in the process. When the lime is about the thickness of that prepared for whitewashing, I stir it with the raw fuice as it comes from the mill, about one quart to 100 gallons of juice, using care to thoroughly mix it in by stirring. I then heat as rapidly as posbe thoroughly cleaned with soap and sible. When it is nearly to the boiling warm water and dried.—Colman's Ruor wet down the fire, for there will be such a thick blanket of impurities rise to the top that it will boil over very quickly if the heat is not under control. After this blanket of scum is removed the juice can be further boiled n the heater, which, by the way, should be a plain pan that will hold at least 100 gallons of juice. The arch on which this pan rests ought to be 18 or 20 inches higher than the evaporator, so one can draw from the pan

instead of dipping out.

The juice being naturally acid and the lime alkali, if just the right amount of lime is used it will be apsorbed by the acids of the cane, leaving the product as pure as water, and of a high standard of sweetness. Many cane growers will confirm what I now say, for hundreds of them have made sirup that has turned to soft sugar, but it could not be drained, because the product in its natural state has so much vegetable matter and is so tough that drainings is impossible, hile juice treated with just lime hough removes this matter, so that have seen the sugar well drained out by digging a hole in the middle of the syrup to drain into.

If the juice is clarified by steam it is much easier to control the neat while clarifying. If any evidence-was needed to convince cane growers that this is an advance way to facture sirup, I can furnish it by saying that I sell many barrels of sugar each year, and of the 15,650 gallons of sirup made in 1895, my sales so far have averaged 1550 gallons a month. Part of my customers are new ones, and part of many years standing. Of course, it costs more to make sirup in this way, but the advantages are a larger demand, a quicker sale, and once you get a customer you can keep him .- Farm, Stock and home.

The condensed showing made by the forty-three growers who plant with listers, or have found that method preferable, and who made reports to the Kansas state board of agriculture

| ı | Seed\$.07 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ı | Listing |
| 1 | Cultivating 1.06 |
| 1 | Husking and putting in crib 1.16 |
| l | Wear and tear and interest on |
| l | cost of tools |
| ı | Rent of land (or interest on its |
| l | value) 2.44 |
| ١ | |
| | |

| 3 | Statements of cost where the land |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| | is plowed, well harrowed, and planted |
| | with the ordinary check-row machine |
| - | summarized for each item as below: |
| ij | Seed \$ 07 |
| 1 | Plowing 1.03 |
| 1 | Harrowing24 |
| | Planting |
| | Cultivating |
| | 7Husking and putting in crib 1.18 |
| | Wear and tear and interest on cost . |
| 4 | of tools |

tary Coburn says: "In none of these calculations has there been any allowance for the value of the stalks, which ordinarily, under crudest management, should offset the cost of harvesting the grain, and under proper conditnions should have a forage value much in excess of such ost. Taking these into every estimate of cost per bushel would be very sensibly diminished. In the results of this investigation it will likewise be noted lands, or the interest figured by sented, averages more than 8 1-4 per or a net rate higher than capitalist, general banker, money lend-

dreams of realizing.
"Further, it should be understood that the thrifty Kansas farmer does not measure profit of his crop by the narrow margin shown in such statistics between the items of 'cost' and value.' He does not, as a rule, ticipate selling his corn by the bushel at the figures given as 'yalue,' nor expect more if he did so than a moderate return, one year with another, for his labor and investment; it is the conducts from which comes the surplus to make the comfortable homes and build the school houses, colleges and churches that are such common objects on his horizon and so largely the measure of his ambition.'

MILLS COUNTY PROSPECTS Sneed, Tex., May 25, 1896.
Texas Stock and Farm Journal.
As your readers have been requested to make a report of crops in their vi-cinity, I thought I would send a few dots from this portion of the state. Corn acreage about the same as last year, ten days later; very dry. Cotton, 20 per cent increase in acre age; prospects good so far. Small grain, acreage 10 per cent less than last year. Fall oats good; spring oats very light on account of dry weather. Wheat reduced 10 per cent in acreage; average about 15 bushels. Fruit, on uplands about like last year and on low lands almost an entire failure; 10 per cent decrease.

Catile in fine condition. Hogs, plenty for home consumption; very few fattened for market.

W. M. GATLIFF. To the professional man: If you are not "making your salt," as is probable, owing to the overcrowded condi-tion of your profession, then go to manufacturing something. There are hundreds of openings which would not only afford you a better living than you are now making, but out of which you could ultimately become independent.

Texas is full of mustang grapes just now, and millions of bushels will never be gathered. Yet they make an excellent wine, and are quite valuable as an article of food, and there is a chance for good money to be made taking care of them. The Sandwich has mentioned this subject more than once, but i tis too important to be overdone, and we shall keep talking it up until someone gets enough enthusiasm

SWINE.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THE HOG. I want to say to every man who is engaged in the hog industry, or any strength." It is well known here at home that there is very little call for the crude sirup made in the old way.

Last season I slacked about two Last season I slacked about two don't like him, kick him out and keep don't like him, kick him out and keep the black one, if you like him. I don't believe any man can succeed in any business unless he has a love for it. I will admit there always has been a feeling toward the hog, that he is the sort of animal that would be left out except when we wanted some fried cakes or something of that sort.

DANGER IN BREEDING.

I believe there is a great deal in breeding, in the first place, to get the most out of the hog, and we have to be very careful when we are trying to bring out an animal that will meet our views exactly as a feeder for the pur-pose of producing the best results for the food consumed, that we do not do it at the expense of the animal in other ways. It costs very little more to keep a brood sow through the year that will raise eight or ten pigs than it does to keep one that will raise two or four pigs. I know of many Poland-Chinas in our state that refuse to breed at all; three prominent Poland-China breeders have complained of this trouble to me lately. We want to keep in mind not only the formation of the animal, but its profitableness to the breeder. TOO MUCH CORN.

The reason why the English have succeeded so well in keeping up their hogs is that they have not Indian corn to feed them with. If they had and had used it as we do, the results would have been disastrous. Of course, when we feed food of a protein nature, while we are building up the animal, we are not disturbing its maternal powers; whenever we go to feeding concentrated food, like corn, as many of us do, the animal becomes unhealthy. What is the result on the offspring? A great many of you know, because you have suffered from it, the young pigs have had the thumps, and why? Because the animal becomes feverish, and the milk of the sow is dangerous. The young animal fattens very rapidly, and the air tubes of the lungs naturally close up, and the pig thumps in order to get his breath—to throw those cells open. REMEDY FOR THUMPS.

You ask what to do 'or it? I say feed your brood sow differently. If you don't you are sure to have that disease which has taken of so many thousand pigs. If you have the disease sometimes it is good to apply coal oil on the stomach of the pig, bathing him thoroughly, and perhaps giving him a little; another good thing is to give the pigs ex-ercise, and if they won't take it themselves, go in with a little switch and drive them out. But the best thing is to prevent it, and very often it is wisest to take a club and give them one more thump and get out of it in that way. If they wear the disease out the pigs will never amount to much. We are justified in keeping only the kind of pigs that will return to us the greatest profit, according to the present market

EARLY MATURITY.

Now, I make this point. Put the imals on the market young. How shall we get an early matured pig?
From our experience I say to you the
best as to do is to breed from immature animals. Of course I do not mean to have them specially green, but I don't mean to have them specially ripe either. We have noticed in our own breeding marvelous results in this line; we have discovered a difference in the right breeding from young animals over old animals; that is, an old sire to the aged dam; we have made a difference of over 25 per cent in the growth of the pig on the same feed within five months. In looking over the history of my own hogs I find with one single exception the best hogs I have ever showed at a fair came from animals that were immature. You say to me: "Won't it weaken the animals? Won't it put them in such a condition that they will have less power to withstand disease?" I say no, most emphatically. The more vitality you can produce in an animal the stronger power it has as should rightly be done, the showing to ward off and keep itself from dis-

YOUNG ANIMALS FOR BREEDING. Now, on this point I want to give you ask any farmer friends here, who will be apposed to this kind of breeding, when you are grafting a tree what kind of wood do you use, one or two years' growth? Why don't you use a two year's growth of wood? Because it has last year's development. You know if you do nine-tenths of them will die. We have followed this up to the extent that we have become perfectly satisfied that in order to get the best results we must use the young animal. We want them to get to the market as rapidly as possible. I think it would be advirable for you farmers to take this stand, that is, feed liberally, and grow the pigs from the very first, until you are ready to sell them. With us, our rpose is to hurry on to the market animal weighing 200 pounds at onehalf the cost we can add another 100 pounds to him. Thus we get him onto the market as cheaply as possible. I think we can call a pig pork if he is

put on the market at five or six months.

A WORLD'S FAIR PIG. The pig that we put on exhibition at the World's fair was weighed when he was eleven weeks old. Then we weigh-ed him just twenty-two days after that ne; we did that all the way through He gained in twenty-two days forty-six pounds. We weighed him the last twenty-two days, when he was four onths and nineteen days old, and he had gained seven pounds less in that time, and it cost us nearly one-half more to produce it at that age. Now, when he was four months and nineteen days old he weighed 220 pounds.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENT. We had another experiment that we tried on our farm, and we had just the same result with ten pigs. The sow was twelve months old when we bred her to a male ten months old. We always get our best results from that kind of breeding. She raised us ten pigs. We weighed them along about the same way and we had so nearly the same results that it is not worth while to give the figures, but at five months and seventeen days' old these pigs weighed 262 pounds apiece, the ten of them. They were white fellows, you know. I have bred the Poland-Chinas, and we could not produce quite as much growth as we could with the Chester Whites. When we were breeding Poland-China hogs we bred one that was called Lady Todd, that, had she been sold for what a man offered for her at the St. Louis fair, would have brought \$10 more than any Poland-China up to that time had brought —\$400 was offered for her. How did we get her? Her sire was eight months old and the dam was twelve months old when they were bred. That is the way we got her. I do not believe that a man is justified at all in keeping old animals. If I had good sows that were raising large litters of pigs and doing

feed the mother, we want to give her a ration that will fill the stomach so she will be satisfied, no matter if it is pretty thin. If she is satisfied her pigs will be satisfied, and you will not have squealers. You will have them, though, if you keep a sow standing on her feet begging for her food all the time. They will be bred squealers, and nothing will satisfy them. A man must use intelligence. Many a man is losing profit on his brood sows all the time for want of a little intelligence. We must be watchful, too, we must aid the mother a little, and see that none of the little fel-lows are overlaid. Suppose I go and find a brood of ten nice little pigs, and I throw over a handful of straw, go to the house and report to my family, and we feel pretty good that morn-ing. I go out pretty soon and I find them with their heads under their mother, their bodies sticking out, and several of them smothered. The smile is on the other side of the face then. We want to put a shelving on the side of the pen and then put in bedding enough so that the mother will take care of it herself, and then see that she makes no hollow in the center of the nest; the shelf will prevent their being crowded up against the wall, or the little pigs will roll under it.

CARE OF LITTLE PIGS.

There is another important point that ve want to consider in connection with the little pig. Do you know that those I'tle fellows are the wisest of anything that we have for their age? The first thing a rig does is to locate himself where he can get something to eat. Now, suppose two of them locate themsolves at the same place; there is going to be war, and the result is that they don't care who they bite, or where they bite. They bite the mother and she will jump up and come around and talk to the little fellows, but the first thing you know she will throw herself down and very likely lie on two or three of them. Spend a little time and see that they are regulated. You will have to put gloves on your hands, but distribute them around where they will tet along all nicely together and all be satisfied, and the whole thing is going quietly without any loss. REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

How many times we make a mistake in not feeding the mother properly, and the pigs get to scouring, and they are put back for a whole week or more, We must feed her very lightly, and if the pigs do commence to scour give her a teaspoonful of copperas; dissolve it in her slop; that will regulate the whole business. After the pigs are two or three weeks old, provide a place for them by themselves and begin to feed them. Here again don't make the mis-take of having one of those V-shaped troughs unless you want your pigs to have long noses and to wrangle over their food and spill swill all over them selves. They want to be clean, that is their nature, but you have prevented them from being so. Let them have a little trough by themselves and have the feed as near like milk as we can make it. We use oilmeal and corn; I had rather use middlings than anything else, with a little oilmeal. I think that is the best pig food that we can get. Make the food thin; use water, if you

THE BEST MARKET. I have watched the hog market for thirty years, and the best many we have is in September, commencing somewhere about the 6th to the 11th and continuing through the month of September in October; usually they company they belon any of them from several troops may be grazing upon a prairie but when the bugler sounds the stable call they quickly assemble, the bays to themselves, and blacks me in August and they will feed just as well in proportion as the pigs. Now, bearing these things in mind, I am satisfied that we might make a wide difference in the profit that we shall get from taking care of and feeding the hog. BACON HOGS.

Just a word on the bacon hog. I want to say to you before you go into the business of bacon hogs, consider the expense connected with it. I think it will cost twice as much to raise that kind of pork as the other, and you must consider carefully or you will be in dan-ger of losing.—S. H. Todd, before Wisonsin Institute.

HORSES AND MULES.

THE CAVALRY HORSE. There are over 16,000,000 horses in the United States, and yet, according to Captain J. B. Aleshare, assistant quar-termaster, U. S. A., the government 1.000 animals needed every year for the cavalry service, writes a corre-spondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal. This seems singular, but it is true. Captain Aleshare, accompanied by an army veterinary, has scoured Ilols. Missouri and Kentucky, where the blending of thoroughbreds and trotting strains has evolved a horse peuliarly adapted for the service.

It has been the custom of the government every year to buy cavalry horses by contract, but this method has been so unsatisfactory and accompanied by so many perplexing difficulties, it is not unlikely that the purchases hereafter will be made in the open markets by agents of the government. A great deal of money has been lost by contractors and their bondsmen, on account of the rigid requirements and the fallure of the bidders to compete with them. The government would advertise for so many hundreds of horses to be furnished in lots of different numbers and award the contracts to the lowest idders. The contractors would compelled to give bonds for the faithful performance of their obligations, and when the horses were examined they would be compelled to pay the difference in cost between the animals rejected and those bought in their stead in the open markets by the government An idea of the rocky road traveled by

some of these contractors, as well as an illustration of the rigid requirements

upon the part of the cavalry service, may be gathered from the fact that in one consignment from a contractor in of eighty-nine head delivered were accepted by the government veterinary. The model cavalry horse is, in color, either bay, sorrel, black or gray, sound, well bred, and of superior class, gentle under the saddle, free from vicious habits, with free and prompt action of the walk, trot and gallop, without blemish or defect, of a kind disposition and of easy mouth and gait. He must be a "gelding" (mares not taken under any circumstances), of uniform and hardy color, in sound condition, from fifteen and one-fourth to sixteen hands high; weight not less than 950 nor more than 1,150 pounds, from four to years old, head and ears small, head broad, eyes large and prominent, vision perfect in every respect, shoul-ders long and sloping well back, chest full, broad and deep, forelegs straight and standing well under, "barrel" large and standing well under, "barrel" large that incompetency as is now the case and increasing toward flank, withers in England.—Horse Market.

it well I would keep them, but I would use young sires.

FEED FOR BROOD SOWS.

Now, we want to understand how to pasterns slanting, and feet small and

chased unless he is an especially fine animal, well developed. Each horse is subjected to a rigid examination, and quirements in every respect will not be purchased. So it can be seen that a horse which meets the cavalryman's fastidious taste must indeed be a model of equine excellence. Much stress is laced upon the intelligence manifested by the candidate, both in expression and action, and there are certain pe-cultarities in the "face" and eyes of a horse which, to the expert, denote the fool, and stubborn brute and the devilish animal. And the singular phase of the system is that, while the cavalry horse must be perfect in shape and faultless conformation, he is purchased at from \$125 to \$250, comparatively small sums for even desirable "roadsters." This, however, is plained in a measure by the fact that the cavalry horse is useless for breeding purposes, and, as a rule, not fast enough as a trotter to make a race

In the United States cavalry service there are ten regiments of twelve troops each, with sixty men to the troop, not counting officers, and there are over 7000 horses in the service. The average working life of the cavalry horse is about fifteen years, and about 10 per cent of those in the service die or are discarded every year. The horses bought every year are sent at once to the different forts and stations, and to the riding school at West Point, where rough and fancy riding is taught, and are put to work without delay, the soldier taking the green animal and commencing its education. Each cavalryman trains and cares for his own horse, and no discrimination is made in the distribution, the solder boy out on the plains getting just as good a mount as the dandy who parades the gay thoroughfares of the

capital.
The horses adapt themselves readily to the new condition of things and be-come familiar with all their duties and the signals in a surprisingly short time. The most difficult thing to teach them is to become accustomed to fire arms. Every evening as they pass from one part of their quarters to another to be fed a carbine is fired near the ears of every animal, and in this way they are finally made so familiar with the noise of musketry that it fails to attract their attention, during the rapid firing and confusion of a skirmish with Indians they will browse along calmly and complacently, unmindful of whizzing rifle balls or bursting car-

When the cavalry horse is purchased he is branded with the familiar "U. S. on his side or shoulder and with a cer-tain numeral on one of his hoofs. The agent records his number in a book provided for the purpose and opposite the numeral writes a full discription of the animal, cost, former owner, condition when shipped, etc. When the horse arrives at its destination, the record is copied into another book, and this time the animal is entered by name instead of by number. The curious might ask how so many names, short, appropriate and distinctive were provided. Horses of one color are given to one company, and their names usually begin with the letter which the sorrels and the grays and blacks to their respective commands. They are taught many difficult maneuvers, one of the most interesting of which is to lie down so that the soldier may use their body as a protection and from behind which to fire at the enemy.

HORSEBACK RIDING. Now that the trees are in leaf, the weather mild and the roads good, the desire for a spin on horseback along the highways and byways is almost irresistible. This form of recreation is constantly growing in popularity all over the country. On the boulevards of all cities during the early summer days numerous ladies and gentlemen will be seen mounted upon stylish, thoroughly bred saddle horses. The riders sat their horses with easy grace that challenged the attention and admira-tion of all beholders. An admirable article on this subject recently appeared over the signature of M. J. Dec. He says that the advantages of horseback riding as a healthful physical exercise, as a sport at once exhilirating and innocent, as a means of pleasurable locomotion, and as a gentlemanlike and ladylike accomplishment, are almost too obvious to require argument to enforce them upon any reasonable mind. Every physician will testify that it is superior to all other forms of healthgiving, wholesome muscular effort. The exhiliration, the love of the noble beast he bestrides, all combine to make it the ideal sports and exercises. The bicycle is a feeble mechanical imitation of the saddle horse. It affords the rider rapid motion and change of scene, as the saddle horse does, and incidental mus-cular exercise; but one can only pity the man or woman who, having once learned to bestride a living, breathing, proud-spirited animal, whom he can love, could afterwards compare with such a sport and such a companion, the riding of a dull and lifeless and soulless piece of steel, wood and rubber. It is companionship which makes horseback riding superior to all other forms of exercise, because it gratifies the natural affections of the heart while it affords every element of a perfect muscular agitation. From time immemorial the horse has been the badge of social distinction. In early ages only gentlemen were permitted to mount his back. The word "chivalry" had its equivalents in all the languages of the earth except those of America, and here it had no equivalent simply because the fauna of this continent did not include the horse. To mount and master this noblest of beasts was an essential element of the education of every man and woman whose birth or social grade was gentle. The rule has not yet passed into disuse in the European countries, for while the equestrian order has been obliterated as such, what was once the privilege of a class is still an essential accomplishment of every man and wo-man of refinement throughout all Eurore. To confess inability to sit a horse safely and easily in any European pleteness of education as gross as it would have been a hundred years ago to confess illiteracy. As society be-comes more elaborated in this country, the saddle horse will grow to at least approximate importance as an essen those who have means and leisure, and who aspire, not perhaps to set up an aristocracy, but to share in the refinements and gentler pleasures of good society. A man or woman incapable

of riding will be as much ashamed of

APRIL, 1880.

win-born, and of employing also were twin-produced, it wer of any flock-master to get wer of any flock-master to get rs of twins than he wou be likely to do," says the Ag-lournal. "Nor is this all, for must be a good keeper res to favor large increases.
Some breeds of sheep are nate productive than others, the nd Dorset Horns being prob-most productive of any. here should be a large percentto ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself on his shepherd. The latter and good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the sent, the ewes when coupled ams into a forcing piece of as clover or/rape, which is n to old shepherds to be one moting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not to induce the twin-bearing their flocks which, as found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general tem is often the rule. Shep-owerless under such masters have no encouragement to est of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ether can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, so only large sheep owners en the right sort of man has ed the master should take care p him, as large numbers do. d shepherds remaining on m from youth to old age, or was customary to find this in rt and middle of the present although agricultural laabout more than formerly ants are still to be found shepherds take the greates terest in the welfare of the have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it sidered to include the protriplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean family than she can bring up. enerally imparts the milk-bearon equal to the other, howone naturally acco most invariably, but it must itted that the strain would have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big, ese, a little trough of food should alarly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and lambs they should have exassistance and be adequated red. A great deal may or one in the provision of abund-having a satisfactory success fodder crops, and by making pro-of silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

somwhat amusing to read in old ne explanations of various dis-at affect sheep, and of which the weledge is indispensable for suc-reatment. We may excuse misreatment. We may excuse misade a century ago, but when a
ular author on veterinary pracges that the brain bladder worm
sed the disease known as gid or
se is due to hereditary origin by
oung lambs become affected and
early breeding or natural deeither parent will cause the disare surprised, to say the least,
into wonder that shepherds who
wer made a study of this matter
be misled at times," says the
an Sheep Breeder. There are
ceedingly curious things in maand that a tapeworm should,
discharge from the intestine of
which it has lived for months,
in the grass and the multitude of the grass and the multitude o ined in it should somehow ge stomach of a sheep, either on or the hay made from it, and se eggs should mature from creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the mptom is giddiness, due to the con the brain of these bladders, do very strange. It is by no more so than many other things ppen in the life of an animal. st. however, wholly discharge ir minds the belief that any liver comes into existence without comes into existence without nether it be an animal or a d that these changes of a worm ts life are any more strange and than the changes which sect undergoes, as from a but-egg into a caterpillar, this into a brown thing like a dried, curled-and then into the beautiful assect that flits among the flowding on the nectar during its ummer life, the purpose of which to lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and ause of them without the shepnowing anything of the cause, its species, which has its home for its life in the sheep's brain would ts life in the sheep's brain, would gle year were it not for the disease caused by this immature worms into u each of which are more than eggs, one only of which es-be the parent of thousands

建设了公司有定

meek ending December 17, ported by the American Jelub No. 8 West Sevente New York, N. Y.
J. J. HEMINGWAY.
BULLS
Grace's Solo, 37,554—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, T.
Harry Branch, 32,436—J.
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W.
to W. T. Henson, Wills I.
He of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex.

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G. W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murph
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregs,
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,
liams to T. J. Brown, 8,
COWS AND HE.
Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia,
Buttercup of the Brook,
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden, Marshal J. C. Munden, Marsha Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J

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

St. Lambert's Montezur Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L.

W. Persohn, McKlinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 to W. E. Johnson, Million Susie Kilgore, 109,146—Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Willie Howard, 102,001—Willie Howard, 102,001—Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. C. Hooker, M Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the we cember 24, 1895: cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. O Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S. Willis to T. E. Lancaster China Grove, 42,261—Mr.

China Grove, 42,261—Mrson to J. M. Cardwell, Lo Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L: Burnap, Austin, Coro Lambert, 27056—gomery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon, Odelle's Harry, 41976—sey to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Cleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277—to W. A. Northington, S.

to W. A. Northington,
Tormentor F. of Lawn,
Foster to R. W. Willi
COWS AND HE
Anna Field, 93,241—Est Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892 to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,740 kins to S. L. Burnan, Au Clara, Princess, 97,184 Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Ports, 109,17 W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Conan, Dempsey to S. L. Burna Dora H., 105,283—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks

Effle P. 79,464 Parks
& Gill, Nash.
Eva Landseer, 81,831—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93,831—to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Ferris Signal, 109,365-1 A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-hett to M. B. Hastain, Golden May, 73,511—Parl Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—I P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Joel's Bessie F., 108,964-ton to S. L. Burnap, Au Joel's Calico, 108,618-B to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 1 precht to H. H. McBr precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107,094 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 108, precht to H. H. McBride. Katie Perry, 110,325—G. D. C. Darroch, Kerrville. Kitty Scales Pogis, 100, precht to H. H. McBride. Kitty S. H., 62,084—H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phal Lady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride Laura Clement, 65,361 to H. H. McBride, O'D Laurette Rioter. bott to H. H. McBride, C Leslie Signal, 105,910 & Hardin to Parks & Lois Lowndes, 100,289-to H. H. McBride, O'Da

Lucilla. 93.224-W. Bomar, Gainesville. Lyndall, 109.505-H. H ward, Brenham, Madame Signal. Parks to Gill & Gill, Mary Annersly, 94.110— to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181—J. W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79.76
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18
to W. A. Northington, S J. D. Gray, Terrelt. Mittle Gray, 110,023-18 Monarch's May.

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas. Orange Pearl II., 89,222 sis & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64.673—Parks & Gill. Nash. & Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
Persian Nora, 107,826—1
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Queen Marjoram, 103.690—
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv
Resedene May, 60.636—1
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Tenrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, Elsadie Glenn III., 105.921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Elsadie Glenn III., 105.921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Elsadie Glenn III., 105.921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Elsadie Glenn III., 105.921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & Parks

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shellie, 92,024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogis, 109,206pracht to H. H. McBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101,032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainssy.
The Young Widow, 11,505—J
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dn.
Tommie Montgomery, 108 M
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64,730
Ponder to E. P. Romar, Gai
Vic Scales Pogis, 109,208—
pracht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105,316—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P.
nis.

Widow's Little Baby, 109, Abhott to H. H. MaReide, O. Ysleta Pozis H., 109,171—1 to W. A. Northineton, Soan Zingara Pogis, 84,968—1 to F. P. Borner, Gaineavi Zula Landseer, 87,196—1

CATTLE

A few recent sales at foreign markets At St. Louis—

J. B. Stephens of Floresville, a train of 1045-pound grassers, at \$3.15.

E. O. Weinett of Abilene, 1097-pound steers at \$3.40 and 1199-pound steers at J. H. Punchard, Reisel, 1099-pound steers at \$3.60. Jot J. Smyth of Grandview, 1130-

pound steers at \$3.50. W. B. Carpenter of Mount Calm, 46 head 1031-pound steers at \$3.65.

Jno. Glenn of Gainesville, 1145-pound steers at \$3.35 and \$6 steers, 1118 pounds, D. H. Ainsworth of Cotulia, 272 head 856-pound steers, sold to Nelson Morris

& Co., at \$2.90. L. M. Kokernot, Gonzales, 250 steers, 1142 pounds average, at \$3.36. W. Gibson of Valley Mills, steers at \$3.30@3.50. H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, 60 head

1198-pound steers at \$3.55. R. D. Williams, Baird, 48 head 1062-pound steers at \$3.50. Jno. J. Burke, Eagle Pass, a train of grassers at \$2.80. J. C. Furman, Uyalde, 200 head 965pound grassers at \$3.10. At Chicago— John Hill, McKinney, 1362-pound

steers, and D. C. Hill, 1190-pound steers M. Sansom, 1095@1205-pound, \$4,00@ with 97 head 1371-pound at \$4.20. Jot Smythe, 1137@1155-pounds at \$3.40

H. Runge, 1057-pound grassers, \$3.50 L. Eckart, 1091-pound, \$3.40. W. B. Blocker, 1061-pounds, \$3.60, and 1144-pound at \$3.30. F. Anderson, 956-pound, \$3.50. Koeller & H., 9661-pound, \$3.45. Peters & D., 1005-pound, \$2.80. J. D. Bradley, 1046-pound, \$3.20. Johnson, 1000-pound Mississippi cat-

tle, \$2.71. The Standard Cattle company bought Cowden Bros.' steers-2000 head.

Scroggin & Brown sold to W. W. Carter of Oklahoma 1200 Ts at \$15.

McNeary & Geary of Colorado City ld 1200 head of Ts to John Shy at \$16.50. Merchant & Paramore of Abilene sold

F. M. Long sold to E. Cogswell of Montana the A. J. and F. M. Long steers, about 4000 head.

Ben Garland of Kansas 1700 head

John Gamel of Chickasha, ranching in Upton county, closed a trade this week with A. F. Crowley of Midland for 350 1's and 2's at \$11 and \$15.

Amengst the herds being held at marille and still unsold at last accounts were those of Messrs Dives, Smessen, McElroy, Johnson & Crowley Watts, Smith Bros., Jake C. McCall and Scharbaver.

W. D. Johnson of Pecos sold to G. W. Melville of Kansas 515 3's and 4's at \$18. Mr. Johnson also sold to Ryan Bros. 520 head of 3's and 4's at \$20 and 2000 2's to C. A. Pugsley of Kansas City at \$15.75. These cattle were all delivered at Amarillo.

The Fort Worth branch of the Standard Commission company forwarded some nice cattle from here to their Chicago house—25 cars for Jot. J. Smyth of Grapevine, which sold at \$3.40 and \$3.70 for 1137 and 1155-pound steers, and 18 cars for M. Sanso Alvarado, which brought \$4.00 and \$4.25 for 1095 and 1205-pound steers.

BLACK VS. RED POLLED CATTLE. The following interesting description Galloway's Polled Angus and Red Polled Cattle appears in a recent issue of Coleman's Rural World:

There are two distinct breedsof Black Polled cattle—the Galloway and Polled Angus, It is named after the Galloway, Scotland, which comprises the two southwestern counties of that country. They are a pure black hornless race, which has existed in the district referred to since its earliest known history. No admixture of foreign blood is known to have been made by improvers of the breed, they preferring to accomplish results close selection and interbreeding. They are a very hardy race, their long shaggy coats fitting them to withstand the trying climate of their native land. are pre-eminently a grazing breed, and milking qualities, beyond the ability to raise their calves well, have not been bred for. In this country the bulls have been largely used to get rid of the immense horns characteris-tic of Western cattle, and their prepotency in this direction is generally al-Since the extinction of the falo their hides have become quite valuable, the older ones for rugs and robes and the younger ones for furs for winter wear. A good Galloway hide will sell for \$10, and this is quite an addition to the value of a steer when placed in the market.

The Polled Angus, as row known cannot be traced beyond the beginning of the present century. At that time in Angus and Aberdeenshire, Scotland was a polled or hornless breed, called the Aberdeen, but it was of various colors and shapes. About this time systematic efforts were begun to improve these cattle. Some claim outside blood, especially that of the Shorthorn, there enjoying a high reputation in England, was used, and some Galloway breeders insist that their favorites were also used. The Polled Angus breeders, however, deny that any outside blood was Introduced, the wonderful improvement made in them being the result of careful selection of the best specimens, the coler being favored, and close inter-breeding. The Polled Angus is black in color, but generally with some white on the under side, the coat short and fine, form squarer than the Galloway, and with finer bone. The fine muzzle, straight, broad back, well sprung ribs, and fine handling qualities showing it to be an ideal animal for the feeder. We don't think it is as good "rustler" as the Galloway, but in feed barn or on rich pasture it will hold its own in beef making with any breed of cattle on earth. The dairyman. however, will find other breeds much

better for him than the Polled Angus. Red Polled cattle are an English breed, peculiar to the countles of Nor-folk and Suffolk. They have been known for nearly two centuries as good dairy cattle. In appearance they closely resemble the Devon, and a hornless Devon would readily be accepted as a Red Poll. While regarded as primarily a dairy breed, they are very good beef makers, ranking about even with the Devon in that respect. Their meat is of fine quality, but they are smaller than either the Galloway or Polled Angus, and not as quick feeders. They will not make as much weight at an early age as either the other two breeds, but as dairy cattle they have an excellent reputation in a country where dairying is generally followed. In color they are a generally followed. In color they are a deep red, with the tip of the tail and the udder usually white. They are fine boned, smooth looking cattle, easy keepers and of good disposition.

DEHORNING CALVES. On the above subject Joseph E. Wing writes as follows to the National Stockman and Farmer: Cattle ought not to have horns. We believe that today. It is best to breed them off. There are as good animals of beef breeds that are polled as that have horns. It is time that borns best is to prevent the horn starting on the calf. It is not five minutes time, not one cent's expense, to do it. I have dishorned many and never failed or dishorned many and never failed or

made a sore nead. After using patented fluids and caustic potash, I now use common concentrated lye, such as the women use for breaking water and making soap. When the calf is less than ten days old is the right time. Simply wet the bump where you expect the horn and rub on as much powdered lye as will equal three grains of corn. Do not wet elsewhere. Let the calf alone thereafter. The scabs will come off and the hair grow out as nicely as on a natural

I do not see that the fighting or butting habit is developed in these dis-horned calves. A Jersey bull four years old would have killed my brother had he had horns. He got him down in the pasture and no one was near to the pasture and help. A shepherd dog came to the rescue. I ask Dr. Smead if it is possible cue. I ask Dr. Smead if it is possible to produce polls by dishorning in this way? It is against scientific teaching, if I mistake not, yet I had a helfer, a thoroughbred Shorthorn as I thought, having raised her, that had been dishorned at calfhood and breeding her to our St. Lambert bull, also dishorned when a calf. when a calf, the result is a perfect poll. I am sure of these facts, yet they upset my theories of heredity somewhat. I can dehorn one hundred calves for ten cents. That sounds big, but it is true. I take the calf from three to five days old and use concentrated lye, a ten-cent box. I take a pair of shears, elip the hair over the nub about the size of a nickel, dampen, put what lye will lay on the point of a knife on nub and rub a little with finger and the job is done. It will form a scab, which will come off itself. I have never had a miss yet. I think it very cruel to cut off the horns. I saw one cow faint away after cutting off her horns.

ANOTHER CAUSE ASSIGNED. It is surprising that the secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, has not yet learned that fat cattle are selling at ruinously low prices, and that farmers and feeders in the west who have been engaged in the business of fattening cattle are now heavy losers. Beef has not declined in price, and when choice cattle fattened to a finish sell at \$3.50 per hundred, some one is making money. There must be something radically wrong when such conditions exist in a nation that boasts freedom and equality for all. Is it any wonder that there is such general dissatisfaction among the people when we are compelled to sell our cattle and hogs at prevailing prices? And after having a cabinet position created especially for the benefit of the agricultural class, why does not our representative in the councils of President Cleveland start an inquiry at once in regard to the selling price of beef in comparison with the price paid for fat cattle? The nonorable secretary of agriculture was greatly concerned a year ago in regard to the advance in the price of beef, and notwithstanding the fact that fat cattle were scarce and the price rapidly advancing to a paying basis, Mr. Morton determined to call a halt by proclaiming to the world that there was an unlawful combine forcing an advance in the prices of beef. But is there not now more reason to believe that there is an unlawful combination forcing down the price of cattle while at the same time beef is being held at

is former price. While the farmer who is engaged in raising cattle and fattening them for market is losing his labor, time and money and sees bankruptcy and ruin staring him in the face if he continues the business, the middlemen who stand between the producer and the consumer are rapidly

becoming millionaires by the grossest extortion. It is no use to mince words in this matter, for every farmer and feeder knows only too well that all the toil of

in affluence and luxury.

Denying himself, his wife and children, not only the comforts, but the necessaries of life, the farmer toils late and early that others may live at ease, and riot in extravagance on the profits derived from handling the products of the farm. In nothing is this more apparent than in the cattle business, and if beef today was selling over the coun ters of the retail butchers at a fair margin of profit above the cost, the de mand for beef would almost double, and that too in a short time. It is all very well to tell us that there is no demand for beef, and that fat cattle must be bought cheap, but put the price of beef at a figure proportionate to the price of fat cattle and there would be such a demand as would speedily advance

prices. We know whereof we write, for we have spent a good deal of time lately in the great stock yards, the slaughter ing houses and the shops of the retail butchers. We have seen the finest of fat cattle sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred, and we have seen beef sell to the consumer at prices ranging from cents per pound, and the butcher's stall ot of the fancy kind either. The most extravagant claims for the gold mines of Cripple Creek are as nothing to the profits derived from the sale of beef it present by the men who stand be tween the farmer and the consumer .-Livestock Indicator.

HOLSTEINS ON PACIFIC COAST.

W. A. Potter of South Bend, Wash., Thus Writes to the Holstein-Frieslan

Years ago I came into the possession of a lot of choice dairy land, on the Washington coast, and all communication with the outside world was by sailing vessels and steam tugs. The native cattle that had strayed into this section had deteriorated so that it required two cows to raise a calf. Realizing that such stock would make one poorer the more he had of them, I began to look over the merits and demerits of the different breeds of cattle that were then prominent. The Holsteins were just then commencing to come forward with their good results which decided me that they were the breed to build up my stock with, and as a good bull was half the herd, I selected one out of the herd of the late Governor Stanford, called "San Diego," a well-bred Holstein for those Governor

The trip from California to this place demonstrated they are good travelers, as on the trip from Astoria to here he was lashed to the mast of a tug, with the waves constantly washing him. On his arrival the news quickly spread, and I had visitors from twenty to forty miles away come to see the Holstein bull. Their opinion was that he was too high bred for this country, and would not do as well as a native. Their opinions were very quickly changed when they saw what fine calves he produced, and how well they grew, and the color was always black and white, when my half breeds became yearlings. The demand for my half bred bulls was quite pleasing. I raised all my heifer calves, and the per cent of improvement was something quite remarkable. Those that did not come to my stan-dard I sold to the butcher. I have grades that in form compare favorably with the noted cows you illustrate in your Register. I have breeds that are giving thirty-four pounds of milk per day, and have done so since last October. I have seveneighths grades that are giving forty-four pounds per day, which I consider very good for the stock I had to start

Five years ago a railroad was built to

rived from your valuable paper has enccuraged me to keep improving not

cnly my stock, but better accommoda-tion for them. Realizing the benefit of my crossing, to reach the goal that all lovers of stock should try to reach, I lovers of stock should try to reach, I bought my first registered cow, and have now efeven eligible for registration. It is a pleasure to contribute to their wants, as one's generosity infeeding is always returned in the pail. I started a milk business against a man who had shipped in a lot of Jerseys, but he had up hill work to com-

pete with my milk that yielded ounds butter to the hundred. My customers claim they can skim the cream off of my milk and then have whole-some milk left."

ARMOUR INTERVIEWED. Mr. P. D. Armour has been interviewed by Frank G. Carpenter and the following taken from the St. Louis Republic is the interview so far as it relates to the livestock trade: How about monopolies in business, Mr. Armour? Are not the monopolies which you and others have injurious to the people?"

"I think not," was the reply. "I think that the greatest department stores and establishments, such as Armour & Co., are for the good of the people. It is a question of the greatest good to the greatest number. Why should the the greatest number. people pay high prices for the privilege of keeping any small class of men at work? We can give better and cheaper meat to the people than they can get anywhere else. The small butchers cannot understand how we do it. They appeal to congress, and they say that there is a beef combine and a pork combine. You ask them how they know it and they will reply:

"'Know it? Why, of course, we know it! Phil Armour is in it. Why, he drove me out of business.'
"'And you,' you ask, "did he drive
you out of business?" And the man invariably replies: 'Why, he sold meat cheaper than I could.' This is the same old story you hear everywhere. Now, I want to know if this is not for the goo of the people, and, if so, why should it not exist?"

"But you sell meat cheaper, and how do you do it?" I asked. "I will tell you," replied Mr. Armour. "When the ordinary butcher kills his animals a great part of the cow or hog goes to waste. In the packing houses every bit of the animal is saved. It is facetiously said that we save every bit of the hog except his squeal. There are a number of different works connected with the packing houses. Take, for instance, our glue works, we use in them every year waste materials to the ordinary butcher would not be worth \$50,000. We mix would not be worth \$50,000. the waste with brains and by scien-tific manipulation, care and labor we put it through certain processes by which we turn the \$50,000 worth of stuff into products which we can sell for a million. We send bones by the ship load across the Pacific. The Japanese buy them and make buttons and carved work out of them. Why, some of our bones bring \$150 a ton. It is so with every atom of the animal. Our profits come out of the waste, and it is these profits we can afford to sell better and cheaper meat than the ordinary butcher. We have at the same time such a large business that we cannot afford to sell a poor article, and while the people get cheaper meat they

at the same time get better meat."
"I suppose that is true, Mr. Armour," said I, "but what are the poorer butchers to do? A Chicago man said to me yesterday that you and Pullman and the department stores were driving small fry off the earth." "I don't think that is true," was the

reply. "This is a mighty big world and there are plenty of other openings for brains and muscle. As to the 'small fry,' you must remember that business himself, wife and children is for the is not mission work. It is now and al- shipped to Kansas. ways has been a question of the surounces to the pound and 100 cents on

the dollar.'

country.

VACCINATION FOR BLACKLEG The Journal has for some time past advocated vaccination of cattle by the Pasteur system as a preventive for lackleg, feeling it could conscientiousy do so from the reports received from time to time from various parts of the country as to its efficacy. Mr. Alex Y. Walton, Jr., of San Antonio, the well-known breeder of fine Devon cattle, has just added his testimony. Mr. Walton says he is a strong believer in the system, and states that by its use he has saved \$2000 the past year. The only surprising thing to us is that, considering the trifling cost, the system is used by every stockman in the

CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION. The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association met at their offices in Fort Worth on the 25th inst., President A. P. Bush in the chair. Other members present were: Messrs Other members present were: Messis.
S. B. Burnett, D. B. Gardner, E. T.
Comer, A. B. Robertson, A. G. Boyce,
C. C. Goodnight, J. B. Wilson, J. B.
Taylor and J. C. Loving, secretary.

The business transacted was outine character, and it may be stated that any discussion with reference to the matter in controversy between the association and the Union Stock Yards of Chicago was of an entirely informal and un-official character

INCENDIARY FIRE. The stables and barn at the head-quarters of the Rocking-Chair ranch at Aberdeen, Collingsworth county, were burnt down Tuesday last and an unsuccessful attempt made to burn the residence adjoining. From various indications there is no doubt but that it was of incendiary origin. Mr. Dan Waggoner of Decatur, the well known cattleman, was in the pasture at the time in company with Mr. George B. Loving, who was showing him over it with a view to making a sale of the property. It is supposed that the fire was started by local parties who are enjoying free grass privileges and ob-jected to the sale on that account.

IMPORTS INTO ENGLAND. For the four months ended April 30 last (and corresponding period of 1895 and 1894) the imports of foreign live

stock were as under 1896. meats for four months of the current year, and compare same with similar period of previous two years: 1895.

1894. Cwts. cwts. cwts. cwts. for the cwts. for the cwts. for the cwts. for the cwts. for the cwts. cw cwts, cwts.

CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee Meet. Monday last the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association held their regular quarterly meeting in the office of the secretary, J. C. Loving. Nothing out of the regular routine work was taken up for disposition, or, if so, the reporters were not apprised of it. According to the rules of the association the committee meets regularly driven here and the many accordence with the natural advantages, should keep Amarillo far in the lead of all other shipping points.

A. J. and F. M. Long arrived a few days ago via Fert Worth from Sweetwater. Their herd is now near here and the many accordence with the natural advantages, should keep Amarillo far in the lead of all other shipping points.

A. J. and F. M. Long arrived a few days ago via Fert Worth from Sweetwater. Their herd is now near here and the many accordence with the natural advantages, should keep Amarillo far in the lead of all other shipping points. ciation the committee meets regularly every quarter. The first meeting is the last Monday prior to the second Tuesday in March. The last Mondays in March. The last Mondays in May, August and November are the I should have said 2500 twos. that of beef breeds that are polled as that have horns. It is time that horns that have horns. It is time that horns for me to ship in new bulls when reduced was suffered as the polled as that have horns. It is time that horns for me to ship in new bulls when reduced was suffered as the polled as that have horns. It is time that horns for me to ship in new bulls when reduced was suffered as the polled as that are polled as that have horns. It is time that horns for me to ship in new bulls when reduced was suffered as the polled as that are polled as that are polled as the polled as that have horns. It is time that horns for me to ship in new bulls when reduced was suffered as the polled as that have horns. It is time that horns for me to ship in new bulls when reduced was suffered as the polled as that have horns. It is time that horns for me to ship in new bulls when reduced was suffered as the polled as the pol

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

It beats all other remedies. It won

Held in Dallas, 1895.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

dent A. P. Bush, Colorado City, chairman; J. C. Loving, Fort Worth, secretary; E. T. Comer, San Angelo; C. Goodnight, Goodnight; J. B. Wilson, Dallas; Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Antonio; A. G. Boyce, Channing; Murdo MacKenzie, Trinidad, Col.; D. B. Gardner and S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth.

FIRST

TEXAS

State Fair

AND

DALLAS

EXPOSITION

1395

PREMI

There is no prospect of any diminution in our supplies of cattle from over the seas, and heavy as the export trade has been the prices for heavy cattle at Chicago at the end of April are reported to have been the lowest on record. At Kansas City the highest price paid for "top beef" at about the same time was 30 per cent lower than the corresponding figure a year ago. The anxiety of the great majority of the agriculturists of this country concerning the diseases of animals bill found exression in resolutions passed by the Shorthorn society, the chambers of agriculture, and other bodies at their meetings last week .- London Times.

OWNERS OF STOCK CAN BE HELD

For Damages sustained on Account of Texas Fever.
The supreme court at Washington has decided in the case of George W. Grayson and others, appellants, Lynch Bros., appellees, that the owners of the stock infected with Texas fever can be held liable for damages by those to whose stock the disease is con-

The findings of the court was favorable to Lynch, and the Territorial supreme court approved the verdict. The Territorial supreme court was sustained in turn by the United States su-

JOSEPHUS ON A JAUNT. (The following was intended for last week's issue, but was delayed in transit. It is still interesting reading, however.-Ed.) Amarillo, Tex., May 18, 1826.

Dear Journal; The past week has been one of uneventfulness so far as cattle trading has been concerned. No trading to speak of has been done, and the open market at Amarillo could be quoted as having been decidedly weak at very low prices. But three purchasers have been here who displayed nerve enough to actually buy, though there are quite a number here who have been making some very wild bids—not high enough to encourage or tempt the sellers.

E. B. Ryan, of the well-known firm of Ryan Bros., Leavenworth, Kan., bought of W. D. & L. E. Johnson of Pecos, 526 head of three and four-yearold steers at \$20 per head. These cattle were a fairly pod lot, in good shape, and Mr. Ryan will no doubt find that there's money in them. They were

George W. Melville of Kansas bought vival of the fittest. As for us, we don't of A. A. Bailey of Colorado City about claim to do business for charity. And 250 head of threes and fours at \$20, and what we are trying to do is to give 16 about the same number from Province. about the same number from Brown & take north, are holding down seats at Scroggins. Did not learn the price on the buyers' table at the Amarillo and the last lot, but it was a fair one. These cattle will be shipped to Eskridge, Kan., tomorrow. This makes about 1500 head of feeders Mr. Melville has bought and shipped from this point this month, and looks like he thought pretty well of the future of the business, even though he does give us some awfully gloomy talks about the kets, present and future. Mr. Melville is one of the best judges of cattle that ever came to Texas, and is also one of the most pleasant gentlemen one can meet anywhere.

Sam Isaacs of the Indian Territory is the other lucky buyer. He bought of T. B. Ware, Ed Harrell and Bob Farles 700 head of twos which he will soon move to his ranch. I asked Tol Ware for the prices Isaacs paid and he refused to give them to me, saying they were satisfactory, yet he was ashamed of them. Mr. Isaacs also bought 400 head of twos from Thomas

Trammell of Sweetwater. Quite a number of Northern buyers are here, and more are dropping in all the time. They all claim to want to buy cattle, go out and look and talk trade, but nothing has resulted as yet. The sellers claim that the buyers have formed a "combine" and are mined to beat down prices. This may be true, I don't know, but I do know that there is a large difference between the buyers and sellers and that one side will soon have to fall under and give

While the beef market is ridiculously low and business generally is awfully dull, still it seems that our cattlemen have put their figures fairly reasonable and yet they are declared to be high, and the declaration is usually substantiated by good arguments. It is possible that both sides are a little off, and I believe that should the buyers show a disposition to "split the difference that the sellers would agree to it. A it is now, everything is at a standstill and each side is sweating some.

The late rains have made considerable surface water on the plains, and put a fairly good season in the ground, though the rains have not been general as yet. Several more good, heavy, general rains all over the plains country would be of untold benefit to this section of the sountry. Everyone knows now, of course, that the plains country is not and can never be an agricultural country until the seasons are favorable. The land is all right, and is rich and strong enough for all purposes but the seasons are so very poor that nothing but sorghum, mile-maize Kaffir corn and millett can be counted on, and these crops fall at times. Still the plains is the greatest cattle country in the world, and if our ranchmen can only afford to raise good cattle to sell to the Northern buyers at the prices offered, the cattle industry will

flourish always up here.

Amarillo is well located to be the greatest cattle shipping point in the world, and its enterprising citizens are doing all they can to hold the prestige they have gained though the ments from here are annually growing some smaller, I am told; I am sorry to learn this and hope it is a mistake. Free range on which to hold the herds driven here and the many accor-



THE ONLY LINE

Operating Through Coaches, Free Re-ellining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleep-ers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis.

SOLID TRAINS Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Slezpers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best

line from Texas to all points in the Old States. Rates, Maps and full information will

be cheerfully given upon application.

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

401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

E. W. LaBEAUME,

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

cattle dealer, is here and is a star in the "buyers' combine."
Major W. W. Watts of Kentucky,
owner of the "Z-L" ranch of Crosby ounty, came in from Emma the other day and reports his herd en route hera. He will have 1000 twos. He was welcomed by the sellers as a capable man to assist in breaking up the combine.

W. N. (Bill) Waddell of Colorado City is here helping Clabe Merchant tell how good the Sam Simon twos are and ircidentally making some fun for

the boys.

J. D. Scroggins is here from Colo rado City in company with Jake Mc-Call. These gentlemen have 2500 twos for sale and pending the breaking of the combine are teaching the boys how to play euchre. It is said they understand how to teach the play, but can't do it themselves.

Benjamin Garland and M. Kahn, who want a swing of good twos to regularly attending the buyers' cau-D. F. White and Ewing Halsell re-

turned from the Eddy-Bissell ranch the other day but did not remain in town long enough to make themselves known. A. G. Boyce, who so ably manages the largest cattle breeding ranch in

the world, the XIT's was here the other day. He has started 10,000 of his company's twos to Montana by John D. Stevens of Montana, who

will shortly ship 2000 twos to his range, is here. Perry LaFars of Miami is among the visitors. He wants a few cattle and has applied for membership in the combine

L. A. Knight of Plainview, who has a lot of good steers in Castro county, was here the other day and reports his steers in fine fix. Charles Van Dyke of Mortana is here with Col. Cogshall and Mr. J. E. Flint. Col. Cogshall has been con-

fined to his room most of the time for the past week, but is now up again. J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon came up other day and mixed with the boys for a time. John T. Shy, buyer for Clay, Robin-son & Co., is here and to help him

hold his job and at the same time strengthen their ranks, the combine took him in on a front seat. John is a splendid fellow and a hard work for his company.
Phillips Bros., the genial, good-natured Montana ranchmen, are here to receive several herds of cattle bought

by them during March. Since they have already got their cattle they are now compelled to take their meals at the buyers' table. Hon. T. J. Martin of Midland is here o deliver his twos to Phillips Bros. J. T. Jowell of Midland has been

Thomas Trammell, stockman and banker, of Sweetwater, is here lending some encouragement to the boys. E. Pat. A. Paffrath of Fort Worth is here telling us all about cattle, land, the finance question, politics and religion.

J. D. Shuford of Denison, live stock agent for the U. P. D. & G., spent a day with his partner Charles L. Ware of the Denver here last week. Every body regretted his departure.

W. D. Driscoll of Spearfish, S. D. is quietly working around for a string of twos and may turn some money loose when he finds what he wants. Ira Hanens of Pecos is here to meet his herd and is the latest addition to the 'sellers' brigade. Maj. B. B. Groom of Panhandle is

here. Garnet Lee and John Hollicot are in town from the L X ranch Robt. Mingers of New Mexico is a late arrival.

JOSEPHUS.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chency for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and finan-cially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists,

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all drug-

Black Leg

Prevented by Vaccination.

Over 15,000,000 animals already successfully vaccinated and Mortal-ity stopped. Full par-ticulars of

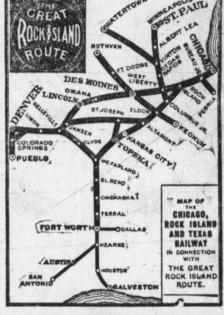
PASTEUR Anthrax Vaccine Co., Ltd. (United States and Canada.) 315 Rialto Bldg., CHICAGO.

TRANSIT HOUSE. L, E. HOWARD, Manager.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1



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

IT IS THE

Great Rock Island ROUTE !"

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

Lv. Fort Worth 8:10 p m
Lv. Bowle 10:40 p m
Lv. Ringgold 11:19 p
Ar. Kansas City 5:25 p
Ar. Chicago 9:55 a m

RIDE ON THE

SANTA FE LIMITED.

THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vesti-buled train between Galveston and St.Louis.

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run-Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments whe
this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival
of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates
and fast time.

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

J. NESHITT,

General Live Stock Agent, St. Leuis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

IOHN R WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicage.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yards. III.

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions.

TEXAS BREWING CO.



Mervous Tebility. Un

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



EYOU ONEOR MORE

and persist until every cow in your herd has been proven profitable or un-

profitable. When this knowledge is obtained it is easy to select the best heifer calves, a few of which, at least, should be raised each year, not only

to fill vacancies which are liable to

occur, but because as the value of the

sell their best excepting at greatly ad-

vanced prices.

The calves should have the best of

few days, gradually substituting sweet separator or skim milk warmed to 98

degrees. Three or four quarts of milk with a tablespoonful of oilmeal added,

twice a day, is a general feed for the average sized calf. As the calf grows older, bran, oats and good clover hay may be added to its rations, always

animal, but not a fat one. The pens

narrow margins, no dairyman can af-

ed and ventilated stables are a neces-

placed for fastenings that afford more freedom. I prefer the Bidwell adjust-

able stall, which presents many ad-

vantages. Cows should have an abundance of bedding, and time devoted to

brushing and carding is well spent. There is much diversity of opinion re-

garding the amount of exercise a cow

should take during the stabling months. For the climate of Illinois

most will agree, I think, that it is well to turn the cows in protected lots for a few hours every day, when storms or damp chilling winds do not prevail. However, they should be watched and

not allowed to become tired or restless,

or to lie down on the wet ground, the

latter being an almost unfailing cause

The dairyman must have good and cheap food, hence it is all important that he raise as much as possible on the farm, with enough surplus to ex-

change for things his farm does not produce, such as cotton seed, oil meal,

tc. A cow fresh in the fall or win-

ter, giving a full flow of milk, requires from 8 to 14 pounds per day of grain, and all the clover hay, corn fodder and

straw that she will eat. A good average ration to every 1000 pounds live weight is four pounds bran, four pounds

corn meal, two pounds oat meal, two with the roughage

the same rule. While each cow should

be given all she can eat and digest, the

individuals of a head will be found to vary considerably in the quantity and proportions of the rations required. It

s a miserable mistake to underfeed a

cow. Bear in'mind that the dairyman's

profit comes from the food taken in excess of that required for the cow's sup-

port. If the pastures become dry in the

latter part of the season, feed the green

second crop of clover or fodder corn. In brief, see that the cow has the right

kind of food at all times and does not

have to waste her strength in getting

Pure water at the right temperature

is another important factor in profi-table dairying. A cow will not go to a

stream or pond, stick her nose through a hole in the ice and drink contentedly

and sufficiently. It is cheaper to pump

water from a well, or to heat water with wood or coal, than it is to heat it

with grain, which the cow consumes

and which should be used in the pro-

There are several reasons for hav-

September or October will give a

ing cows fresh in the fall. A cow fresh

greater annual flow of milk than one

fresh in the spring, for the grass stimulates the winter milker, while the

cold weather in the fall tends to dry the cow that was fresh in spring. Then,

the demand for choice butter in winter is more active and prices are

usually higher. Again, by this system, the farm work is more evenly distri-

buted, necessitating the least milking

during the busiest months. Fnally,

the moral effect on the farmer is good,

as the duties of milking time compel

him to desert his perch in the village grocery: discontinue his idle gossip and

Profits for the year depend largely

on the treatment of the cow just be-

fore and after calving. Provious to that

period, great attention should be given

to the general condition and health, seeking by generous and proper feeding to make the cow strong and thrifty.

After calving, the herdsman's skill is taxed to the utmost. The cow should have her liberty in a roomy comforta-

ble box stall. All water should be

given in small quantities, with the chill

taken off. If her temperature becomes

too high, give ten drops of aconite twice a day. Milk often the first day but never draw all the milk at these milkings.—Correspondent American

GOOD POSITION

And a Good Business Education Nearer

cal Business College, Nashville, Tenn., will open a branch school in Texarkana,

hinder the management of Prof. R. R. Luman, who has not only served as principal of Draughton's Nashville college twelve months, but he has for

years kept books for some of the larg-

He will be assisted by other competent

This branch school became a neces-

sity, as the Nashville College found it

difficult to accommodate its large at-tendance from the West and other sec-

tions. It will give the same advantages

as given in the Nashville school. It is generally known that Prof. Draughon's

course of bookkeeping is considered by business men by far the best in the

Union, while the other departments are second to none. Prof. Draughon's college guarantees positions under reason-

tble conditions.

Those who enter the Texarkana

President, Nashville, Tenn.

school within a reasonable time will re-

ceive a special discount.

For catalogue, etc., address,

J. F/ DRAUGHON,

est firms in Tennessee and Kentucky

Home—Special Offer.
On June the 15th Draughton's Practi-

Agriculturist.

teachers.

hetake himself to his home.

duction of milk.

Feed the mother's milk for a

CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

BRANCH OFFICES: THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. 74 Cortlandt St., New York.

DAIRY.

Eleven of the twenty-six creameries in Freeborn county, Minn., paid their patrons last year \$380,000 for milk. It is estimated that the total amount paid to the farmers of that county will reach

Milch cows drink 50 per cent. more water than those not in milk. At the Geneva experiment station, the Jerseys drank the most, 5.24 pounds of water to one of mik produced; the Guernseys next and Shorthorns, De-vons, Holsteins and Ayrshires after them in diminishing order.

Mrs. Anna Clemmer, dairy and food commissioner of Colorado, is the first woman in history to hold such a posi-tion, but she fills it with eminent ability. She not only maintains a pleasant home, but looks after a Jersey herd and makes 200 pounds of butter every month. She has a ranch of 160 acres and the care of 1000 chickens, demanding personal attention. Mrs. Clemmer has proven what excellent judgment and management can do, and, in addi-tion to home affairs, finds ample time to attend to the demands of her office

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration, to Texas parties for the week ending May 19, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, J. J. Hemingway, Secretary, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York,

BULLS.
Alex Terry, 38,276—J. T. Robertson to Alex Terry, 38,276—J. T. Robertson to
E. N. McAuley, McKinney, Tex.
Dilley's St. Lambert, 34,557—G. M.
Dilley to E. A. Decherd, Franklin, Tex.
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W. T. Henson
to D. F. Clark, Canton, Tex.
Sam Albre, 44,176—A. B. Bradshaw to

H. Moeller, LeGrange, Tex. COWS AND HEIFERS. Annie Sue, 96,079—J. T. Robertson to E. N. McAuley, McKinney, Tex. Bessie Robins, 96,972 — Robertson & Bradshaw to E. N. McAuley, McKin-

Bet Torment, 110,522-J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. Betty Tormentor, 110,277—J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. Buttery Belle, 63,227—J. W. Mitchell to B. F. Gibson, Midway, Tex. Coomassie's Massena, 82,923—F. T. Hockday to B. N. Ward, Honey Grove,

Cora May H, 110,602—J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex.
Corinne Meriwether, 90,657 — F. C. Weinert to E. Fischer, Seguin, Tex.
Delia Haymond, 51,318—O. L. Abney to J. G. Abney, Boerne, Tex.
Dora May H, 110,603—J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex.
Duckie Rooney, 97,268—J. T. Robertson to E. N. McAuley, McKinney, Tex.
Fannie Boyd of Blanco, 112,221—A. W.

Fannie Boyd of Blanco, 112,221—A. W.
Hilliard to J. G. Abney, Boerne, Tex.
Gela C, 97,589—J. T. Robertson to E.
N. McAuley, McKinney, Tex. Gem Hugo, 80,323-Mrs. A. J. Wood to G. W. Harris, Cisco, Tex. Jennie's Pet 2d, 113,464-J. M. Perry

Kerslake's Torment, 110,279 — J. M.
Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex.
Lady Victor P, 113,463—J. M. Perry to
J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex.
Lettie Lacy, 108,523—J. D. Gray to
W. B. Patterson, Kaufman, Tex.

Judgment. Cows cannot all be fed by Little Dump, 110,278-J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. Lucky's Beauty, 104,031-E. Dudley to J. C. Dibrell, Coleman, Tex. Madetia Young, 100,045—J. T. Rob-

ertson to E. N. McAuley, Kaufman, Maud of Jessamine 3d, 110,604-J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. May Jessamine 2d, 110,830—J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. Miss Rucker, 102,329—J. J. Goodman o W. M. Florence, Jamestown, Tex. Nancy Kerslake 4th, 110,521—J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. Nellie May of Blanco, 106,299—A. W. Hilliard to J. G. Abney, Boerne, Tex.

Ouida R. 97.588-J. T. Robertson to E. N. McAuley, McKinney, Tex. Panthro H, 110,083—J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. Rosa Parker, 86,377—F. C. Weinert to E. Fisher, Seguin, Tex.
Torment's Rowena, 106,271 — T. W.
Fitzpatrick to T. W. Vaughn, Mount

Pleasant, Tex. Troscra, 79,904—O. L. Abney to J. G. Abney, Boerhe, Tex.

FROZEN MILK IN BLOCKS. Milk may be bought by the orick in summer, just the same as some kinds of ice cream. It will be frozen solid. soon as received in the household the have to be chipped off with the handle of the knife or fork, according to the quantity desired in the drink. Per-haps at the Waldorf, at Delmonico's other resource of the wealthy the frozen milk may be served in cuber like sugar, or in pats, like butter, and a man may order a lump of milk with his coffee and rolls as well as a lump sugar or "another pat of butter,

From a fad frozen milk has grown to be more or less of a necessity in the warmer countries of Europe, and some of the larger darymen in and about New York are seriously discussing the practicability of introducing the custom as an experiment during the coming hot months. It is claimed that if the milk should be first frozen it is just as impervious to the gathering of disease germs as is boiled milk or

Many persons do not take kindly to the idea of frozen milk, or even preserved milk. Fresh milk in cans, they claim, can be kept fresh for sixteen hours, and if it does not remain sweet for that length of time they conclude that the milk was not fresh when boured into the cans, or that the cans

were not clean.

The trade in foreign importations of frozen milk and cream is yet in its incancy, but advices recently received by American dairymen indicate that by American dairymen indicate the industry will be speedily developed the industry will be speedily in the industry will be specially developed to greater proportions, especially in Holland. The Belgian government designs to increase the trade at an annual outlay of \$50,000, and in Topenhagen, the capital of Denmark, a company has been formed and arrangements have been completed for the regular export of frozen milk. The necessary plant has been erected, and contracts have been made already for the delivery of 110,000 pounds per week, which will be sent to all parts of the

world in bricks or blocks like ice.

If the lines laid down in European countries were closely followed the health inspector would arrange these lists so that simultaneous occurrences of infectious diseases in a number of families served by the same ice milk man would be promptly discovered and the mischief checked.—New York

TO RUN A PROFITABLE DAIRY.

ing in care and food as much as a POULTRY. good milker besides perpetuating her

species. It is rarely possible in the beginning to have every cow a choice Conducted by Mrs. C. K. Hawkins, 1303 East Tenth street, Fort Worth, one, but it is possible to improve a herd. The sire should be of the best breed and of individual merit. Of to whom all communications for this department should be addressed. All are great importance is testing the quality cordially, earnestly asked to help out of the milk. Now that a simple, re-liable, cheap machine has been given on this page. Give us your experience so that if good, it will help others to to the world, there is no reason why every dairy farmer should not avail himself of this effectual means of raising the productive standard of his cows. Therefore buy a tester, learn how to use it and reveist until every cow in your follow, if unfortunate others may avoid the rut.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen who Help Out in This Department: We have extended a welcome. Your articles will appear, without further comment, and the readers left to grist them for themselves. We wish to make these columns count for all they are worth so we'll not devote the space to introductories from men. I sometimes milk test becomes better known, the owners of good cows will not readily think that to talk to or about people you know little personally is something like starting a fire with coal oil. sometimes get up a bigger blaze than you expect, and when you least ex-

> AMONG OUR EXCHANGES. Among the poultry journals is "The Feather," published at Washington, D. C. It is a neat, instructive journal, devoted to poultry, but has what will please the ladies—a bird department. The editor offers a stag-handled, threebladed knife with every new yearly

using great care not to give too much nilk, as an excessive amount causes scours. The calf should be grown with subscriber at 20 cents each The Poultry News has taken its place the idea of developing a healthy, robust among us. An old established journal, but is now located at El Paso, as well where they are kept should be clean, as at Bloomington, Ill., and Lincoln, Neb. The price is 25 cents yearly, and warm and dry. In these days of keen competition and deserves a share of southern patronage For show, news and one to make ford to shelter his cows on the south the wicked flee, The American Farmer side of a straw stack or in the corners of a rail fence. Comfortable well lightsity; such need not be costly. The old style rigid stanchion is fast being dis-

the wicked flee, The American Farmer of Newburgh, N. Y., takes the cake. Weekly at \$1.50 per annum.

How many of you have tried with extra care to get the fowls you have, or get enough to lay a case of 360 eggs. a week? A poultryman's average is one egg a day for two hens, thus taking at least 125 hens, a small flock for a farm. You can then ship a case to a city and not have to take 5 cents per dozen as one does in a small place. It is a conceded fact that pullets lay most eggs, or lay more during the first and second year than afterward. It is extremely foolish to sell off the pullets, when they will, with care, be your best winter layers when eggs are at a good price.

During the first year of my stay here I had quite a cage of mocking birds. The first ones I fed the regulation diet. Hard boiled yolk and mashed potato, but for all I gave them good care. The little wings drooped as chicks' wings sometimes do, and they appeared light. I finally got some more, but the old birds bothered so that I cut a hole as large as a saucer in the top of a shoe box cage and allowed the two old ones to feed the youngsters. Well, the little fellows shot way ahead of the other older lot. At first I could see no reason for this, but finally concluded that the insect food was the prime reason of their thrift. I took the cue and fed the next lot on boiled meat, with the gratifying result of as thrifty a lot of gratifying result of as thrifty a lot of birds as parent minded ones. It is generally the midsummer bird that drags its wings, and unless the chick has the run of a stubble field, it can't get many bugs, and the worms have all burrowed away from the hot sur face, so if your little ones drag their wings, try a mess of boiled meat occasionally. Rabbits, squirrels, etc., make good meat, and our way up eastern firms buy up worn out horses and convert them into chicken meat.

Mrs. Hawkins: Dear Madam: I will Mrs. Hawkins: Dear maddle. scribble you some at intervals taken from my other work. I am keeping pen of S. W. L.'S and one of R. C. W. W. L.'S and one of R. C. L.'s. They are pretty. One pen of W. P. Rocks; one pen of mixed hens, with a B. P. B. R. cock; one with a W. L. to raise broilers. It is discouraging to see the dozens of eggs which failed to hatch, that had almost grown chicks in them. I've had luck with chicks, so have my neighbors. In town they say chickens are plentiful and can be had for nearly nothing; eggs sell for 5 cents per dozen. I keep 150 common hens for eggs that no males are with. Have over 200 fowls besides geese, ducks, guinea and peafowls. Have eleven houses and three extra coops, so you can imagine that it is no small job to care for so many. We grind our own corn, shell and glass for grit, also a green bone cutter. So many are bothered with mites, lice, etc. I'm not stout so I spend most of my time with the chicks and help with the milk and but-

People here want a yearling in feathers, so think I can fill the bill in the Scotch brahma.

Would you think a cellar built about five feet underground and top like a house and roof covered with dirt, a window in east and door in west ends all above ground, a good place for an sometimes too much moisture and sometimes not enough. Last hatch the gauge stood between moderate and moist, yet the chisks were too plump and had to be picked from the shells The machine runs to 110 when the room is 70 degrees all the time

FARM WIFE,

I never saw but one cellar that I would care to even try an incubator in. I have seen a good many, for I have been a regular go-about to hunt up incu-bators, who run them, and how run. Pushing, as some of you Southern la-dies have had the grace to tell me. But then when a body advertises them-selves the public's servant, they must expect to take as well as give. But the cellar that was on my father-in-law's farm, a seven feet deep sandy cellar under the house walled up with a foot thick stone plaster wall, door in the south six windows each 17x25, two in south, two north and two east. I never went there but that I begrudged him much moisture. Your machine should that cellar. You have evidently too should not reach 110 degrees. Open the doors and allow the chamber to keep cool enough that way. I have done with good results. It may be you have a good many pullets in your yards, and it may be that that is the cause of plumpness, as the shells are a little small, leaving no room to turn. Experiment a little: Put some males with your common range hens and try the machine with a variety fed lot of eggs You may blunder onto some hidden snag that will help you out. Here is what J. R. Campbell says: is just wrong for another lot equally good and hatchable. Nothing but hard headed common sense will do for a rule in this case, but there is a hard and fast test which will do for all eggs of all kinds and sizes. Any one can tell by this test by trying them in warm water at the end of two hours. If they sink they are too moist. If they jus float they are a little too moist If they float high they are too dry, but f they float with a space which could be covered with a silver twenty-five cent piece they just suit me. This will be the average, as some will be less, some a little more. Less better than more. If the eggs float as stated the trouble is elsewhere, usually found in the temperature.

Dear Mrs. Hawkins: I am so glad of the Poultry Department of Stock and Farm Journal is to be under your management (thank you.—Ed.), and hope those successful in business will give us experience added to yours. I have about 200 little chicks. Have

not lost one from disease. I found two little sleepy fellows that would not eat. so I cracked a grain of blackpepper and gave it to each and in a few minutes they drank and picked around very lively. Had one little Brown Leg-horn that let its wings droop and did not look well. I saw it had no lice, and I cut off the wing feathers and gave it a grain of pepper It looks as well as

any.
I have four fine healthy Bronze turkeys. I first fed them a cracked grain of pepper, and since had fed them clabber curd, corn bread and cooked oatmeal, also finely pounded crockery and charcoal. They look as if they would all live.

I feed my young chicks Kaffir corn, much (cooked) first thing very early in the morning. I give them millet seed when small and larger grain when they grow larger. They grow very fast and fry at seven or eight weeks old. They are Black Langshans.

I set my hens in a separate room from where they lay and never have any trouble. Let one hen carry twenty-five or thirty chicks and reset the other, hence have had splendid suc-

I have one cock and thirty hens and get twelve to fifteen chicks from each nest of fifteen or sixteen eggs set.
Of course all the hens do not lay all
the time.

A SUBSCRIBER.
This lady follows, the old German remedy and the Germans can beat anybody raising chicks, of giving them black pepper. Some think it a notion. but watch a little turkey; as soon as it can the first thing it "goes for" is

pepper grass.
A cold or damp snap, and down every little throat would mother poke a pepper ball, and she seldom had droopy chicks. Don't depend on sand for grit. It is generally too smooth, China ware, flint chimneys, and uncolored glass bottles have been what generally depend on, a rock and a hammer is all that is necessary; pound up. The small pieces do little ones andthe large fowls generally gobble up the big ones. C. K. HAWKINS.

WHAT IS THE MATTER? Waco, Tex., May 20, 1896. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort

Worth, Tex .: If not asking too much would like to know if you can throw any light or give me a remedy for fowls (chickens) affected like mine. I have lost a great many grown chickens that seem to be perfectly healthy. They get down with their legs, becoming perfectly stiff, and remain so for four or five days, eating heartily all the time and at last die. T. J. PRIMM.

ANSWER. Your fowls have the rheumatism, due to damp quarters, or have scrofulous blood due to injudicious breeding. As you did not say how kept., etc., it is difficult to say positively. If running at large and just hens are afflicted the males may be the cause. Remove them or the affected hens from them, or if more than one male say to a dozen hens move surplus males. Lack of exercise (scratching) and

over feeding also produce this complaint. It rheumatism, keep the quarters dry Feed a tablespoonful of sulphur to twelve hens in mash of some sort

and keep them out of the wet mean-time. Charcoal, either good, burned powdered up and mixed with food, or corn burned and fed is an excellent Weed out the afflicted ones as it is hereditary and will cause you trouble all along. Pratt's poultry food is also recommended for this complaint.

POULTRY FENCES Many people differ in their ideas of a fence for poultry. Some years ago we saw almost exclusively fence eight feet high and the lath nailed so closely together that an angle-worm would have hard work to wriggle through. The editor a years ago had a neighbor who built the same sort of fence that is spoken of It was built in early spring, and before fall it was so moralized that it would not keep the

poultry in the yard.

Three years ago we built a fence which is practically as good today as it was the day it was finished, and we think that it has been the cheapest and best poultry fence we have ever seen. We brought twelve cedar posts, at a cost of \$1.80. These we set around the yard at a distance of sixteen feet each. At the north end was the back yard of the lot made tight, and with the addition of the twelve posts we have an enclosure 40x64 feet. After placing the posts in position, we nailed a 12 inch board as close to the ground possible around the entire vard. some places, where the ground was uneven, we dug a shallow trench for the bottom of the board, as we must make the fence tight enough to keep the young chicks in, if it should be so desired. As there were three sides to be boarded, it required 172 feet of lumber, which cost \$3.50. Above this board we tretched four-foot No. 19 poultry netting. This required two rolls of netting, at a cost of \$8. This made our yard cost us about \$13.50 and one day's

While, perhaps, we might have builded cheaper, yet we have always felt that this fence was cheap, and it has been a constant source of satisfaction over since. If we were breeding chins or Brahmas, we should substitute three-foot netting in place of the four-foot. But the four-foot, with a twelve-inch baseboard, is high enough, even for a Leghorn. If there is no place for a hen to light upon below the top of a wire fence, she will never get over. It seems, from observation, at the eye of the fowl in flight or under excitement, is not able to disc the wire, and, after repeated effort, with no result except to strike the wire

and rebound back to the ground, the hen becomes disgusted, and is content remain in the yard. The material used in the fence outlined above is now cheaper than at the time this one was built, but, even at the prices given, it is the cheapest and most satisfactory fence with which we have had to do.

The McLennan County Poultry Association was organized at Waco on May 22nd, Dr. C. S. Phillips, president, and L. R. Sparks, secretary. Arrangements were made for an exhibition this fall.

ICE CREAM MADE BY A NEW PRO-CESS.
I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream instantly. The cream is put into the freezer and comes out instantly, smooth and perfectly frozen. This astonishes people and a crowd will gather to see the freezer in operation and they will all want to try the cream. You can sell cream as fast as it can be nade and sell freezers to many of them who would not buy an old style freezer It is really a curlosity and you can sell from \$5 to \$8 worth of cream and six to twelve freezers every day. This makes a good profit these hard times and is a pleasant employment, J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo., will send full particulars and information in regard to this new invention on application and will employ good salesmen on salary.

Powdered charcoal, if laid thick on a burn, causes the immedate abatement of the pain. A superficial burn can thus be healed in about an hour.

LYON'S S. & C.O'NTMENT MARK CRE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBOD



WOOD & EDWARDS.

lat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 844% Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and primmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

W. L. Husbands.

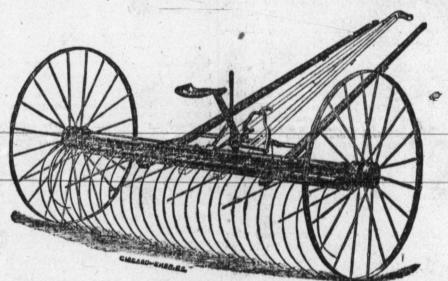
B. P. Eubank. HUSBANDS & EUBANK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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



GALLUP BLO 20 FRAZIER.

"Maud Miller" Hay Rake,



It seems to us that the name of the hay rake shown above—"Maud Muller"—is exceedingly appropriate, for who does not recall that beautiful poem of Whittier and associate it always with the making of hay. This happy air and machine is the product of the Acme Harvester Co., of Pekin, Ill., who manufacture also the "Eli" rake. Both of these rakes are made to dump by hand, but the "Maud Muller" has an attamment which makes it a most effectual dorse dump rake. This rake is constructed of the best steel, and therefore combines two prime requisites, being exceedingly strong and very light. The manufacturers call attention to the peculiarly constructed 58-inch wheels, which are made on the bicycle pattern, and which

with their twenty steel spokes and wide tires should possess more than usual advantage. The hubs of these wheels we understand to be provided with chilled bushings, which can in stantly be removed and easily replaced by the farmer at a trifling cost The angle steel axle head, the hard-ened steel dump rods, the reversible ratchets in the interchangable wheels the self-dumping mechanism, overhanging cleaner, etc., are all features that would seem to commend the "Maud Muller" to farmers. Write the Acme people for their "Harvester Hints," a book on harvesting ma-chinery which will give you all the essentials of the rakes' construction Mention this paper and the book will be mailed to you free.



Excursion Rates ...in May, June and July, 1896...

Sunset Route

Round Trip Tickets from all Coupon Stations will be Sold as Follows: TO THE CITY OF MEXICO-June 11th, from San Antonio, at rate of \$25

for round trip.
TO MONTEREY, MEXICO-From San Antonio, June 11th, at rate of \$5.50 for round trip.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Account of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on June 15th, 16th, 23d and 24th, at \$68.00 from New Orleans, \$60,00 from Houston, and at correspondingly low rates from other points, good to reurn within sixty (60) days from date of sale.
TO CHICAGO, ILL.—Account National Democratic convention, July 7th.

Limited to July 14th for return.

TO SAN ANTONIO-From all sta-tions in Texas, June 8th, on ac unt Christian Endeavor meeting at rate of one fare for round trip, th maximum of \$5.00. Tickets received on deposit for extension to allow excursions to Mexico and other points.

TO SAN ANTONIO—From all stations in Texas, account Baptists' Young Peoples' convention, June 23d, and State Sunday School convention, June 25th at rate of one fare for round trip, with maximum of \$5.00; final limit to return June 29th. Tickets also received on deposit for side trips to Mexico and other

TO ST. LOUIS-June 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th and 15th, account Republican national convention, limited to June 21st for return
TO RICHMOND, VA.—Account Confederate Veterans' reunion, on June
26th and 27th, good to return within twenty (20 days from date of sale,

at rate less than one fare.

TO BUFFALO, N. Y.—Account National Teachers' association, June 30th and July 1st, with limit to July 13th, and privilege of depositing with joint agent for further extension, at rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for admission.

TO WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 3rd, 4th and 5th, at rate of one fare for the round trip, with privilege of extures that would seem to commend to positing with joint agent.

ST. LOUIS—July 13th and 20th and 21st, account Populist and American silver conventions liveted to July 27th for return

silver conventions, limited to July 27th for return.
Full particulars will be furnished on application to local agents Sunsel Route. C. W. BEIN, L. J. PARKS,

Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas,

Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Tex.

STATE MISSIONARY CONVENTION CHRISTIAN CHURCH — STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. STATE MEETING C. W. B. M. STATE MEETING C. W. B. M.
Austin, Texas, June 12th to 16th. For
the above occasions the M., K. and T.
will sell tickets on June 11th and 12th
at the rate of five dollars for the
round trip, limited to June 17th for
return. For those wishing to take
advantage of the low rates arranged
for the Mexican side trips, an extension of thirty days can be made.

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

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION Galveston, Texas, August 5th, 6th and 7th.
For this occasion the M., K. & T.
quotes a rate of \$5.00 for the round
trip. Selling dates and limit will be
announced later.
J. E. COMER, C. P. A.

ALL ABOARD FOR COLORADO Via the "Katy." For summer tourist rates and other information call on J. E. COMER, C. P. A. APRIL, 1880.

on others do, and, of course can be educated. By take breed from ewes that were

twin-born, and of employing h also were twin-produced, it wer of any flock-master to get where of twins than he would mbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper res to favon large increases, some breeds of sheep are nat-re productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any.
here should be a large percentbs to ewes depends, of course,
on the flock-master himself on his shepherd. The latter and good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or e, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is on to old shepherds to be one comoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not us to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a found to be those who either arms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general em is often the rule. Shepwerless under such masters have no encouragement to est of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ether can the best results ood shepherd is invaluable, o only large sheep owners in the right sort of man has d the master should take care him, as large numbers do. d shepherds remaining on n from youth to old age, or was customary to find this in rt and middle of the present d although agricultural la-a about more than formerly, rvants are still to be found, shepherds take the greates terest in the welfare of the have to tend. Although ey have to tend. Attacked the term twin-bearing it considered to include the protriplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean family than she can bring up-generally imparts the milk-bearion equal to the other, how-The one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must atted that the strain would be were on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should larly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances. when ewes have to rear more lambs they should have ex-assistance and be adequately urtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abund-d by having a satisfactory succes-fodder crops, and by making pro-of silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various distributed at affect sheep, and of which the twiedge is indispensable for sucreatment. We may excuse misde a century ago, but when a plar author on veterinary praces that the brain bladder worm got that the disease known as gid or ges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or is is due to hareditary origin by young lambs become affected and early breeding or natural detither parent will cause the distance surprised, to say the least, in no wonder that shepherds who ever made a study of this matter be misled at times," says the can Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in mand that a tapeworm should to discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months on the grass and the multitude of the grass and the multitude of tained in it should somehow get stomach of a sheep, either on s or the hay made from it, and s or the hay made from it, ese eggs should mature from creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the ind cause disease of which the imptom is giddiness, due to the mptom is giddiness, due to the e on the brain of these bladders, d very strange. It is by no more so than many other things ppen in the life of an animal. st, however, wholly discharge ar minds the belief that any livcomes into existence without whether it be an animal and that these changes of a worm its life are any more strange and the changes which hether it be an animal or a ful than the changes which issect undergoes, as from a but-egg into a caterpillar, this into a brown thing like a dried, curledand then into the beautiful insect that flits among the flowlinsect that flits among the flow-cling on the nectar during its ummer life, the purpose of which to lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shep-nowing anything of the cause, its species, which has its home for its life in the sheep's brain, would set a single year were it not for ta single year were it not for which, feeding on the sheep from the disease caused by this take these immature worms into each, where they mature into at, impleasant things, made of in each of which are more than and eggs, one only of which eswill be the parent of thousands in may infeat a hundred shear in

First in importance is the selection of the herd. Never keep a poor cow. She is a continual source of loss, cost-

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

-BY-

Fifth and Main Streets.

FORT WORTH, - TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort

Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

The Cassiday Commission company

of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis

has filed application for permission to

Recent reports indicate that timely

rains have fallen in many sections of

the state since last week and cotton

and corn crops will be wonderfully

Recent advices from the City of

Mexico state that beef cattle in the

interior have been dying for lack of

pasturage, and the price of beef as a

Recent San Angelo advices state that

agents for Eastern manufacturers have

this spring purchased over 2,000,000

pounds of wool at 6 to 7 cents and that

there is over 500,000 pounds yet unsold,

A copy of a new journalistic venture

entitled "Looking Southward" is be-

fore us. It is published monthly at

Cincinnati, price 50 cents per annum,

and devoted to the development of

the southern states. It is an interes-

ting, well gotten up, and useful jour-

nal, well worth the small subscription

"Looking Southward" correctly re-

marks: "The discovery of cotton seed

meal as cattle food has revolutionized

the cattle business in Texas. The long

horned steer has disappeared, and

the cattle shipped are fat and fine.

This step has improved the breeding,

increased the weight, and even in-

creased the value per pound of Texas

The Journal acknowledges receipt of

cultural experiment station entitled

"Cattle Feeding in Colorado." Besides

giving some results of feeding experi-

ments it contains much other matter

of interest to stockmen. An appli-

cation to the director of the experiment

station, Fort, Collins, Colorado, will se-

Advices received during the week

from the Osage, Ponca and Otoe res-

ervations and other parts of the Indian

Panhandle country, state that abun-

Territory, also from portions of the

dant rains have recently fallen, which

insures good summer grass. There

cases one of the boys or girls in a

family can do it and thus relieve the

parent. And, by the way, parents

should encourage their children more

in this direction. Education in pen-

manship and composition is indispen-

sable but always incomplete until

ease and fluency are attained by prac-

tice. We extend a general invitation

to our patrons, and shall always be

pleased to hear from them on any

topics of interest connected with the

various industries represented in the

UNION DEPOT DESTROYED.

have learned ere this the union depot

in Fort Worth is now numbered among

the things of the past. On Monday

a-days, the old depot was amongst

As doubtless most of our readers

bulletin No. 34 of the Colorado agri-

price.

cattle."

cure a copy.

with perhaps as much more to arrive.

do business in Texas.

benefited in consequence.

consequence is advancing.

建 医产物数

week ending December of the ported by the America Sciub. No. 8 West Sevents New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGW Y.

BULLS

Grace's Solo, 37,554-W.

Hamilton, Webberville, T.

Harry Branch, 32,436-J.

Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin

Harry Flagg, 41,566-W

to W. T. Henson, Wills I.

Ile of St. Lambert,

White to W. N. Murph

Tex.

Loonette's Free Silver Gray to G. W. McDona Lottie's Tormentor, White to W. N. Murph Moro St. Lambert, 29, ton to W. Boyce, Gregg, D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7 liarns to T. J. Brown, S. COWS AND HE. Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T. C. R. Wright, Mexia. Buttercup of the Brook Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188-L. J. C. Munden, Marsha Esterhazy, 102,707—A. C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145-Bro. to J. L. Thompson,

Leonette's Orange, Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mamie Heneger, 57.789

Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal
Prime II., 79.142—Parks

M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. T. Sallie Fair, 02,000 W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 W. F. Johnson, Millie Sheldon's Maud, 86,187to W. E. Johnson, Millio
Susie Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M.
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440
Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Willie Howard, 102,001Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Transfers for the weekersher 24, 1895; cember 24, 1895:

Canvasser, 31,110-R. Howard, Quanah, Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancasta China Grove, 42,261—Mr son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001to S. L: Burnap, Austin.
Coro Lambert, 27056—
gomery to W. V. Elsell,
Golden Rob. 35,276—S.
E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976—sey to S. L. Burnap, Aus oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27

to W. A. Northington, S
Tormentor F. of Lawn,
Foster to R. W. Willis
COWS AND HEI
Anna Field. 93,241—Est Burts to Mrs. A. Argyle's Hugo, 107,832-

o S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 o S. L. Barnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang, kins to S. L. Burnan, Au Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Pogis, 109.1 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Conan, 10
Dempsey to S. L. Burnar
Dora H., 105,293—Parks Gill & Gill Nash Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shar Effle P., 79,464-Parks & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81,831

T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Daisy, 93,831—
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy,
Ferris Signal, 109,365—J.
W. Lander, New York W. Lander, New Hop Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199-chett to M. B. Hastain, A Golden May, 73,511—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—B P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Laura Clement, 65.361-to H. H. McBride, O'Da Laurette Rioter Leslie Signal, 105,910

cilla. 93,224-W. Bomar, Gainesville Lyndall, 109,505-H. Hu Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal Parks to Gill & Gill, Mary Annersly, 94,110 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181-J

Miss Araby Pogis, 100 W. A. Northington Mittle Gray, 110,023—B
J. D. Gray, Terrelz.
Monarch's May, 109,5
Parks to Gill, Nacol
Orange Pearl II., 89,222 ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64,673—Parks & & Gill, Nash. Oxford Teny, 93.840—W to E. P. Bomar, Gaineav Persian Nora, 107.826—J W. A. Northington, Span Queen Marjoram, 109,690-der to E. P. Bomar, Gaine Resedene May, 60,685 J.

J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terre Hardin to Parks & Parks Sadie Glenn III., 105.921 Tris & Hardin to Parks & 1 Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shelle, 92,024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Poets, 108,206—
Procht to H. H. McBride, Of
Texas Modesty, 101,032—W.
der to H. P. Bomar, Gainesty
The Young Widow, 11,505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'DaTommie Montgomery, 108,536
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth,
Tormentor's Pride, 64,730,
Ponder to E. P. Romar, Gai
Vic Scales Poets, 109,208—
precht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 16,318—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P.
nis.
Wildowie Liess, Widow's Little Baby, 100, thhott to H. H. Markete O. Yeleta Ports II., 100 177 - 0. W. A. Northineton, Soan

last the Ginnochio hotel, adjoining the depot, caught fire and the flames communicated thence to the depot building which, in spite of the heroic efforts of the fire companies, was ere long reduced to ashes. Whilst as a general thing it must be admitted that there was a feeling of satisfaction at the demolition of the old building there were some few in whose breasts feelings of regret arose, when reverting to the old associations with which it was inseparably connected. In Fort Worth's palmy days, when dollars were more plentiful than dimes now-

Journal.

the principal buildings in the city. Texas Stock and Farm Journal But it had outlived its usefulness, and of late years the erstwhile fine looking structure was condemned on all sides as being too small and inconvenient. The loss of the building was partially covered by insurance and a new and The Stock Journal Publishing Co, commodious depot will no doubt be at once erected, which will furnish con-GEO. B. LOVING Editor and M'g'r. siderable much needed employment to Offices: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. our artisans and laborers.

NEW MARKETS FOR TEXAS LIVE

STOCK. The Journal has just received authentic information that another luver will be here on June 3rd in the person of Mr. Madison Hayes. Mr. Hayes comes as the accredited representative of large packing houses in St. Lovis, cinnati, as well as other interior points | poor prices. where packing houses are locate l. He can handle probably 3000 head of cattle per week and will want several cars of sheep as well as five to ten cars of there will be, outside of the Eugers for the Fort Worth packing house and local butchers, a buyer for the St. Louis abattoirs, for the Eastman company as well as one for the foreign With this competition it will certainly pay our stockmen to give the Tert Worth market à fair trial.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE. One of the most frightful disasters which has befallen the country of late years, and before which the many which were reported during the past subject of home industries, but yet overwhelmed the city of St. Louis Wednesday evening the 27th inst. A tornado struck the center of the city and for half an hour raged with a velocity of over eighty miles an hour.

A rough estimate places the number of killed and wounded at over 1000. Great buildings were blown down; also strongest in existence. Nearly all the sunk and in many cases all hands perished.

The Waters-Pierce oil works and several other large buildings took fire and countless smaller ones, were destroyed. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, it is difficult to obtain full particulars up to time of ourgoing to press, but enough has been learned to indicate that death, demost widespread and awful catastrophes of the present century.

ABOUT HOGS.

The agitation by the state agricultural journals for the increased raising and fattening of hogs in Texas is being productive of gratifying results, which are justified by the home facilities for their handling and sale afforded by the Fort Worth stock yards and packing house. From recent reports received and published by the Journal we are pleased to note the probabilities of an increased supply for the coming season. The farmers no doubt realize that because markets are low at present is no reason why they should be in the same condition by the time the next hog crop is ready for sale. The following reports show the conditions as regards the hog industry in the several counties named written in reply to the Journal's recent inquiry amonst others as to prospects for hog raising and fattening

the coming season: Bee-25 per cent, increase. Bell-More than double will be raised. Brown-20 per cent. increase. Eastland-50 per cent. increase. Hale-25 per cent, increase. Hamilton-One third more. Hood-50 to 75 per cent. increase if good crops.

Jack-An increasing amount. Kaufman-Considerable increase. Montague-Rapid increase. There will be 50 per cent, more this year if good

crops. Palo Pinto-On the increase Taylor-300 per cent. increase.

Travis, 25 per cent. Increase at least. Young-Good prospects, more than ever before.

Williamson-Large increase. Ryan, I. 'T .- 20 per cent, increase,

Duncan, I. T .- 50 per cent. increase. The above gives a fair idea of the farmers are at least satisfied with their dealings with the home markets people were willing to sell them on the even if the prices are low, otherwise they would hardly be likely to repeat | time the Journal has had the pleasure season, which is about the way it looks now.

LIVE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE. The Journal recently published reports showing that the export trade between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain had not been successful. Similar reports now come from Australia to an article which recently appeared in the "Queensland Grazier" as follows:

"The live cattle trade is ks now like a dream of the past. It is as dead as yeara go with a great flourish of trumpets, and New South Wales went in to boom it; but, somehow, it didn't work. It was frequently pointed out then that the real center of trade must naturally be Queensland, and there was no doubt but what it would come our way if it developed. But it has failed, and the reason why it has failed is simple.

The voyage is too long for live cattle. "There are men in our midst today who think that, by proper methods of handling, by careful attention to fodder and water, we might still make a trade in live cattle; but such ideas are are so far the finest I have seen, I entirely fallacious. There were ship- am satisfied that within two years ments made that were much inwred by front now my people can get not only the methods of handling, and Mr. | all the cattle they want, but of the Relph came in for more than his share | quality they want. We are prepared to of abuse in that direction. We blamed pay the cattlemen the same prices shippers for failures, but the real rea- their stuff would net them in Chicago son of failure was beyond the control or any other Northern market. By the

of mortal man. We may as well face the hard facts at once—the trip is too long. No care in handling or in the selection of fodder will obviate that! A few weeks ago Mr. P. J. Brennan,

the business manager for Messrs. Bergl & Brahbin, returned from England, and his views have affected a very material change in our attitude. He saw that the American live cattle, after eight or ten, or even twelve days at sea, looked as fresh and bright as though they had just left English pastures. He saw, too, that the Argentine cattle, after thirty-five days at sea, were sore, bruised, tucked up and poor. Then what must come to our cattle? Fancy some of ours nearly eighty days on shipboard, poor, miserable beasts. No wonder that many of more small farms in Texas in the near Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cin- them died, that all of them brought future, and that means more improved

"When the Urmston Grange went home from New South Wales she carried some lovely cattle, as good as ever were sent out of the county. hogs per day at least. With his arrival They were carefully handled, well fed and watered, and they were an even lot of bullocks, not too heavy for the fused to understand why, but we've been forced to it, and we may as well packeries above named and other put it into words-the voyage is too casual buyers for various local points. long, and the live cattle trade is as as dead as a door nail."

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

A notable example of the lack of consistency, which we are told is a jewel, may be found in the case of a Fort Worth daily paper, which has been clamoring long and loud on the two weeks pale into insignificance, persistently ignores even a passing reference to industries which are amongst the chief in our city, namely the Fort Worth markets, stock yards and packing house and at the same time announces in big box car headlines the fact of a reported good sale of cattle at a foreign market. Possibly, however, (nay probably) the aforesaid part of the Eads bridge, one of the announcement was what in newspaper parlance is termed "paid local" matboats on the Mississippi river were ter, or to be more explicit, matter inserted as news and paid for at advertising rates. If so, the home concern can have any amount of similar enthusiasm at so much per were destroyed, and as late as yester- "enthuse." But that description day fires were still burning in many of boosting is a poor substiparts of the city. Some of largest tute for the genuine article-it manufactories and other buildings, with lacks the true ring, in fact comes dear at any price, and the home industries alluded to exercise commendable judgment in declining it. Now as the Journal's mission in life is to give news pertaining to the live stock and farming interests and not alone part but struction and devastation overspread all of the news, it will supplement the the city. Altogether it is one of the item of the newspaper in question, which stated that cattle are bringing good prices in Chicago and that Jot J. Smyth, a well known cattleman (of Grandview) sold there 230 steers averaging 1150 pounds at \$3.70 per hundred pounds. The full transaction which our contemporary bisected or rather trisected in reporting was as follows: Mr. Smyth brought in a lot of cattle to the wards here last week of which he sold one car load of the lightest and admitted by all the "tailings" at \$2.90. The remainder being shipped. brought, for 100 head averaging 1053 pounds in St. Louis \$3.50 and at Chicago 238 head averaging 1155 pounds sold for \$3.70 and 60 head of 1137 pound steers brought \$3.40 per hundred pounds. Now these 238 head were amongst the tops and the 60 head were also admittedly superior to the Fort Worth lot. Deducting a shrinkage of 50 pounds each, which is the minimum (60 pounds would be probably nearer) and freight and transit feed charges and excluding yardage and commission, which is chargeable at both markets it will be found that the home sold cattle, class for class, netted more money than the shipped cattle. Any one can figure this and see for himself. The Journal does not object to our big brother market at Chicago getting full honor where hon-. or is due, but when it is unjustly at the expense of the home inlustry, which we are laboring to build up, we will squeal long and loud. And the "organ" which professes such deep interest in the advancement of home industries should prove her sincerity by her works. "It's a dirty bird that

fouls its own nest" OUR HOME CATTLE MARKET. Last 'week the Journal briefly mentioned the arrival of Mr. J. W. Corwin, buyer for the Eastman company of feeling throughout the country on the New York, and the fact that he exhog raising question. Evidently the pected to remain here and buy cattle for his company provided the Texas basis of northern markets. Since that and increase their transaction next of an interview with Mr. Corwin in which that gentleman reiterated the

statements above alluded to. "The great bulk of the Eastman company's business," said he, "is the exporting of dressed beef, their slaughter house being at the foot of Fiftyninth street, New York city, and having about 700 retail shops in England under their direct management for the disposal of the beef. They have not been shipping much live cattle, but th present intention now is to buy a few lots of cattle here and ship direct. As an experiment they will also make a Queen Anne, It began a little over a shipment of dressed beef, and should the conditions prove advantageous, the company will probably build a packing

house here." Being asked as to his impressions of the country and of the cattle he had seen on a few visits he had made, Mr. Corwin said he was greatly impressed with the wonderful extent and resources of the country, and the natural advantages for raising and fattening of cattle.

"I have seen some fine cattle, and the outlook throughout is encouraging. The Alvarado cattle (Mr. Sansom's)

way," Mr. Corwin added, "if feeders would dehorn their cattle it would be immensely to their advantage, their cattle would travel and arrive in better shape, reach the market free from the the bruises and injuries so frequently inflicted by horned cattle on each other, and consequently not incur dockage or rejection for such injuries. But amongst the large shippers this change will probably not come for some time at least to any great extent. The tendency of the times is towards smaller farms and pastures and fewer but better cattle. Probably the holdings will not be as small as in the old states. What you Texans call a small farm would be counted a large one in my state (Indiana), but still there will be

stock." Mr. Corwin is a gentleman a little past middle age who has had a lifelong experience in the cattle business. the last ten years of which were spent with the Eastman company. He is an entertaining talker, free from all extremes and exaggerations, impressing trade. Yet they were a failure! We re- his hearers with confidence and with the idea that his utterances mean business. He desires to look around and get further acquainted with the cattlemen and the general conditions of the country before settling down to work. The Journal extends a hearty welcome to Mr. Corwin and his company in common with all who visit us with the object of doing business tending to the upbuilding of home markets, and to this end invites the co-operation of our stockmen and feeders, and urges them to investigate and lend their practical support towards the attainment of that which will be of direct benefit to themselves as well as to this section of country and the state at large

A UNIQUE REFERENCE BOOK. To say that it contains information of nearly universal interest, and that is, practicable, obtainable by readers nowhere else, is but the simple truth concerning "Alden's Living Topics Cyclopedia." The second volume, extending from Boy. to Con., contains the latest facts concerning the nations, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Chile, Chinese Empire and others, and concerning three states, California, Colorado and Connecticut, also concerning six large cities, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland. The facts are commonly from one year to five years later than can be found in any of the leading cyclopedias, and com-monly a year later than the 1896 al-manacs and annuals. We make only leading titles; besides there are hundreds of others, all of them "living" topics. One wonders how busy after knowledge have got along without such an up-to-date cyclope-dia. The whole series of six handy voland at the surprisingly low price of \$1.50 to \$3.00 for the set, with liberal discounts for advance orders. Speci-men pages may be had free by ad-dressing the publisher, John B. Alden, 10 and 12 Vandewater street. New

THE GALVESTON MARITIME AS-SOCIATION. Galveston, May 11, 1896. To Railroads and Cotton Shippers: The following resolution was adopted at the annual meeting of the Interior Compress association at Dallas, Tex.

"That it is the sense of this committee that the interior compresses of this state should refuse to pay recompressing claims on any cotton that is larger class English Berk-shire hogs. We handle the best of stock and than 28x58 inches, gin measurement, due allowance being made for expansion in compressing. reasonable. King bred by Metcalf In view of the above the following rule has been adopted by this association, and railroads and shippers are hereby notified:

"That all ocean freight quotations on compressed cotton are based upon a minimum density of 22 1-2 pounds per cubic foot, and a standard size bale of 28x58 inches, gin measurement, and that all cotton not having such density will be charged ten cents per 100 rounds additional freight, unless rerounds additional freight, compressed to the required density at expense of the party contracting for the freight room. If recompressed it must be done within forty-eight hours

after notice of condensation.

The above rule takes effect August 15 1896, and is based upon the belief that all cotton not exceeding size of 28 x58 inches, gin measurement, can easily be compressed to a density of 22 1-2 pounds per cubic foot, and the expense greater dimensions should not be borne the carrier, but by those who have it in their power to make a standard bale and refuse to do so.

DANIEL RIPLEY, President. George Anderson, Secretary.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas. B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,014 weight, 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas state fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Mana-ger, Henrietta, Tex.

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

> BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. SWIND.



Of registered Poland-Chinas, winners of the first in every class showed in at Fair, Taylor Herd boars, "Texa Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal, U. S.," "Texas Young Prices

both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence solicited. WM. O'CONNOR,

Fine Blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, sporting dogs. Send stamp for catalogue, 150 engravings. N. P. Boy-

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX



-Breeders of-Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Thoroughbred Poultry, and Scotch Collie Sheperd Dogs

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

BREEDERS DIRECTORY. SWINE.

BERKSHIRES BRED THEROUGH Essex Hogs

Shreveport, La. DUROC-JERSEY SWINE Pigs from prize winning strains now ready to ship. Write for prices.

NAT EDMONDSON,

Very best stock. Catalogue on appli-

W. L. FOSTER,

cation. Address

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

Large English Berkshire Swine.



from premium stock. ED. L. OLIVER. Cooper, Tex.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.



of the very best strains, such as Black U. S. Wilcumseh. I have and ship only first

class stock. For T. W. HERBST, Shelbyville, Mo.

FOR SALE.

Fine Tennesse bred Jacks and Jen nets and large high class English Berk-

Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II., 33,712A, herd boars. Our sows are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.

JETTON & REED,

Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesbors, Tenn.

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

Western Reserve Herd of Improved Chester White Swine; more prize winners than any herd east or west. World's Fair Catalogue F. A. BRANCH, Medina, Ohio. free.

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

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred. Duroe-fersey Red Swins. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

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

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

190-POLAND CHINAS-190 April and May, September and October farrows. The get of King Ozark 9335, Prevail 12005, Free Trade U. S., 13983 and Cox's Wilkes 13979, combinin the blood of world renowned hogs. Very cheap, quality considered. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

For full particulars write COX & BUFFINGTON, Golden City, Mo.

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

FINE CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. Hereford and and

and helfers. Poland China hogs Shropshire sueep. Right up-to-date in breeding and individu ality. For catalogue and particulars address H. C. TAYLOR & SON, Roanoke, Howard Co., Mo.

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



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE. One carload of high grade Hereford bulis. Address

A. B. KENNEDY, Rice's Crossing, Tex. O. I. C. PIGS FOR SALE. Premium O. I. C. pigs for sale at A. Zumbrunn's, Dallas, Texas.

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

SHORTHORN AND HEREFORD BULLS. I have fifty head high grade to full bloods for sale. For information address W. J. Logan, Rhome, Tex.

YEARLINGS FOR SALE. We have for sale from 200 to 500 Na-varro county steer yearlings. Address HAYNIE & THOMPSON, Rice, Texas.

N. RUSHING, BAIRD, TEXAS, Breeder of Aberdeen or Poll-Angus cattle. Fifty registered three-fourths and seven-eighths grade yearling bulls. Try the "doddies." Prices very reasonable.

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

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS.

bury, Mo.

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

Taughkenamon, Pa. FOR SALE. Thirteen hundred high class sheep, principally ewes, California Merino originally. Wool classes medium and fine medium. Also two full blood Hol-stein bulls, best butter families. Ad-

"BOX 45," Albany, Tex. dress, SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA. KANSAS, Have for sale 30 head pure bred Hereford bulls for range. A number of show bulls fit for any company. Hav-ing one of the largest pure bred herds of Hereford cattle in this country we can offer purchasers anything the may wish. C. S. CROSS may wish.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. I have for sale six head of registered Hereford bulls from eleven to eighteen months old. For prices and particulars Rhome, Tex.

BULLS. BULLS.

I will show two car loads of the hest two-year-old short horn bulls in the state for the price, \$60. A large lot of coming yearlings with some Herefords also for sale.

W. P. HARNED Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN. Two thousand three and four year old steers, 2000 graded Poll stock cattle including 600 steers. Also 10 000 steers. Also 10,000 fat muttons. Address. BIRD LEWIS, Coleman, Texas.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

DEAD EASY.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO. 1 PASTURE TO LEASE—LOW RENTAL.

Located in Indian Territory, 18 miles from C., R. I. & P. R. R., abundance of running water and shade. Would also take stock cattle to raise cattle on shares. For further particulars call on or address WM. SHIRLEY, Anadarko, O. T., or A. M. HALLOWELL, Oklahoma City, O. T.

FOR \$60

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

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

have also been numerous showers to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. along the line of country traversed by the Texas and Pacific railway and range cattle are in better condition than for several years. That New York city consumes nine hundred and sixty million eggs in one year; nearly three hundred thousand pounds of butter every day; and as many gallons of milk; that it eats Joel's Bessie F., 108.954-on to S. L. Burnap, Aus Joel's Bessie F., 108,964
ton to S. L. Burnap, Aus
Joel's Calico, 108,613—B.
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Karanina Pogis, 101,8
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kate Putnam II., 107,094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Kate Scales Pogis, 109,
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katie Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62,084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phai
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65,361—
to H. H. McBride, O'Danie three hundred and five million pounds of beef in a year seems astounding. And yet these figures are, in reality, very moderate calculations which Mr. John Gilmer Speed has reached upon exhaustive investigation, and embodied in an article on "Feeding a City Like New York," which he has written for the Ladies' Home Journal. Hardly 'had the public recovered from the shock caused by the reports of widespread loss of life and property with cyclones and tornadoes of last week when further casualties were reported. Another cyclone swept through Iowa and Kansas and part of Illinois on Monday, 25th inst., resulting & Hardin to Parks & Park hois Lowndes, 100,289— to H. H. McBride, O'Dan in the death of forty-three, fatal injuries to a score and injuries more or less to fifty others. Students of sacred writing profess to see in those signs of the times, fulfilment of the prophecies relative to the end of the world. This is a busy time of year with W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79.76 Harris to Parks & Parks farmers and few have either the time or inclination to write much. But It will not take long to drop a few lines on a postal card stating briefly crop conditions and any other interesting items in your locality. In many

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

"THE HAND THAT RULES THE WORLD.

Blessings on the hand of woman!

Angels guard her strength and grace In the cottage, palace, hevel, O, no matter where the place! Would that never storms assail it Rainbows ever gently curled; For the hand that rocks the cradle Is the hand that rules the world.

Infancy's the tender fountain; Power may with beauty flow, Mothers first to guide the streamlet, From them souls unresting grow, Grow on for the good or evil, Sunshine streamed or darkness hurled:

For the hand that rocks the cradle Is the hand that rules the world. Woman, how divine your mission Here upon our natal sod; Keep, oh keep the young heart open Always to the breath of God! All the trophies of the ages Are from motler earth impearled.

For the hand that rocks the cradle Is the hand that rules the world. Blessings on the hand of woman! Fathers, sons and daughters cry. And the sacred song is mingled With the worship of the sky— Rainbows evermore are curled;

Ming'es where no tempest darkens, For the hand that rocks the cradle Is the hand that rules the world. -WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. OUR LETTERS.

Cora K. Hawkins has something to say which seems to have been inspired by "Sweater." She calls upon m to come out under his own name We advise "Sweater" to remain incog. The time has not yet come when men can meet women on equal ground as man meets man. He must treat womwith some degree of consideration and gallantry. I thank Heaven it is so and fervently wish they might never meet on what is termed equal footing. To compare things of unlike nature is foolishness. May the world never become so advanced, so progressive that man and woman meet as man meets man, for then, truly, as the poet says, Sweet love were slain." There is no rivalry between man and woman. Their positions in life do not admit of it. It cannot be said one is superior, one in-They were created not to be compared separately, not judged apart. They were created to be considered together each a complement of the other. Separately they are incomplete, together they make a beautiful complement. Tennyson says they are alike in their difference, but wedded like do they grow, he gains in sweetness and moral height, she in mental breadth until they attune themselves to each as perfect music to noble words." This what life was intended to be for man and woman-perfect, music and noble words—no superiority, no inferiority, a pleasing harmony. A complement divinely planned. But I have digressed from our letters. After Mrs. Hawkins' letter comes a most excellent one from Purple Pansy. I have always been fond of Isabelle, but if she does not write soon I shall take Purple Pansy into my heart in her place. Circle Dot is a wonderful man. He develops this week into a poet, and gives us his real name. I trust he will never treat us as Ho Bo has threatened to. Could no inducement we might offer keep you in our Household, Ho Bo? I have some-Rix, will be kindly send me his full address. He made a promise he has never fulfilled, but am sure the fault is not his. We have a letter from a new member—O.

K. She needs no comments, as we understand, O. K. to mean "all right."
Pap's Girl is the next new member. We give her sympathy in her lonely dition since the boys have all gone. But do not fret, others will come, especially if you are as pretty as your letter leads us to believe. We have another dear little girl in the Household— Leona. I hope she will write again and tell us how she will spend her vacation. The last letter opened is from Zelda. The new woman seems to be agitating

opinion of their own virtue. I do not say you would do this or that, I would but woman as a class would. Now don't you really agree with me? Think over

most of our members. So Zelda wishes

to vote? I dare say she will have the

privilege some day. But Zelda, I shall never believe the world will be any

better off when that time comes. Yes,

man makes the laws governing tax-

ation and schools now, but he makes the best laws possible under existing

conditions, for those laws affect him

directly. Man is not going to make a bad law burdening his neighbor with

taxation simply because she is a wom-

an with property but without repre-sentation, for the bad law would af-

tect his taxes as much as hers. He is going to look out for the best inter-ests of the schools because good schools

are as much to his interests as hers.

She can make her influence felt if she

does not vote. I have no faith in women managing business affairs. They are

too tender of heart. They would let sentiment and prejudice influence them

more than reason. In fact, reason is the last thing to which they would lis-

ten. They, from pure good-heartedness would sacrifice principle for friendship

with a clear conscience and increased

The Lord shall watch (judge) between thee and me.")
And after many centuries there appeared in the haunts of man a being, tooth-pick of feet, small of waist, white of hands, and shallow of brain. Unto this new being was given the name

"MIZPAH,"

And unto this monstrosity the women of the land did arise and spake.

The widows and orphans did wail forth "Thou has denied the faith, which did command thee to provide for such

"We must have sutenance. Since the grave closed over our loved one thou hast not provided sustenance for us, thou hast forced us to do battle for

A fallacy

You think of Scott's Emulsion as only for those who have consumption or who have inherited a tendency to it. Almost its greatest use is for those whose condition is so impaired as not to be able to get the good they should out of their ordinary food. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that in nearly every case with these, SCOTT'S EMULSION of Codliver Oil brings back appetite, stimulates digestion, restores color and plumpness, and controls the diseases of thinness. The diseases of thinness are consumption and scrofula, poor blood-starved blood. The former comes of the latter, "Just as good" is not Scott's Emul-

go cts. and \$1.00 at all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York. ourselves, and unto such as thou shalt

the sin be commuted."

Scarce had their wailing breath died away until the army of over-worked women and children did with one mighty voice cry out "Thou monstrous libel on true man whose name is "Sweater"; thou has cut down our men's wages, until thou has driven them from among you. We must needs live, and although thy iron heel crushes us to the earth, we bow to the in-evitable, but the God above us will not always hear his children cry in vain." Scarce had their breath died away until a mighty throng appeared

with one sobbing, crying voice did wail "Alas that I must leave thee, my babe, but rather than have thee turned on the street, or torn ruthlessly from my loving arms, I go to earn the bread and raiment. They have cut down wages, crippled the fathers, dealt out death to our brothers, did robbery through political trickery and trusts until we have scarce to eat or place to lay our heads. How long, oh God. will slavery worse than Africa's blackest

light enthrall our people?"
She scarce had hurried forth to earn the sustenance denied our workers until the sweethearts appeared, a sweet winsome boy were they, but, clothed in a split raiment, known only to you, with owncast eye she viewed the monstrosity at her feet on whose bread, upturn ed brow was stamped moneyless. Unto him she thus did speak: "E'en though it rended my heart I tell thee NO! Too long has our father's sustenance gone to support foreign spendthrifts and dudes. Even now too many mothers and daughters hear the voice of love only in midnight carousals. I bid thee

As he slunk through the door, the reform woman with firm upright tread, haughty of mien, flashing eye, thus did speak: "Thou dealer of iniquity, who deals out death in the flowing bowl, on our hended knees we have prayed with thee. With streaming eyes we have plead with thee, entreated thee, not to deal out death to our brothers. Thou hast laughed us to scorn, but denied our prayers. We put our little ones aside that we might save a nation's sons and daughters. We will have right at any cost. Thou base monstrosity, we will fight thee to the bitter end." Firm and erect she steps aside and the political movement takes her place. With haughty scorn she points her finger and with curling, angry lip she thus spake forth: "Thou craven coward, thou, who hast for the love of of-fice, and the greed of gain, polluted our politics, hast made the finest government on earth the laughing stock of nations. We with heroism born of despair will take up this polluted garment, and with a woman's will and energy, will restore it where it belongs, the top rung of nations' governments.

But the devil captured the whole lot. That's refreshing, decidedly so, balm to the crushed soul, and it happened thus: When the Great Jehovah with his scales did weigh out just deserts unto each of His measure, the monstrosities were weighed in a balance and found wanting." With a mighty hand he swept them aside and with angry brow and voice of thunder He thus spake: "Depart, thou workers of iniquity, thou despoilers of my most sacred, most beautiful work. Go hence to a place prepared for the devil and his ngels. CORA K. HAWKINS. N. B. If Sweater will sail under his true colors and sign his name, we may apologize for thus answering him. C. K. H.

FROM STEPHENS COUNTY.
Dear Mrs. B.: Will you admit a school girl into your happy Household? Papa has been taking the Journal a good while and I think the Household is improving very fast. I like to read of Busy Bee and Rix and Uncle Ned. I will tell you about my home. It is in Stephens county, eleven miles from ekinridge, on Hubbard's creek. I like to live here very well. It is a very pretty country. we have a hundred acres of land in cultivation and 230 in pasture. I have been going to school about five months. I like my teacher very much; his name is Mr. Dunlap. My studies are: Grammar, physical geography, physiology, United States History, spelling, arithmetic, writing and political geography. With best regards to Mrs. B. and the happy LEONA.

Breckinridge, Tex.

ANOTHER NEW CRITIC Dear Mrs. Buchanan and household: Here I come rambling through the rye if my little is not good enough need no body cry. I have read so many nice letters so I thought I would try and tell you all about a nice picnic we had the last day of school; we enjoyed ourselves very much, every one of us had a nice speech, mine was about Jake Buggles, who with Sallie Screek fell in love head over heals but in fact it proved that she wasent worth a dollar or a foot of earth. Well these troublesome things that wear bloomers are not a cent bet ter. Brand New Girl you are one of them and a number of others. Why don't you all talk as Busy House Wife that's the way to do. But I believe Brand New Girl you are a boy, but if you are not you are a lemon cake and mighty hard to squeeze. Well I will close for this time. Will write again if I get there.

IDENTITY REVEALED. Dear friends of the Household, how do you do? Did you think that I had deserted you? Well, not yet, I am glad to say I like you all, and I have come to stay. I was awfully hurt although I laughed when "The Critic" struck me with her parting shaft. Shake, "Dear Critic" let's part on good terms. I freely forgive you for calling us "germs." Life among cowboys I fear you will find will never be pleasant where you treat them unkind. And Ho-Bo is going! Good bye old hoe, I fear our garden will get weedy whenever you go. And that bowlegged "Sweater" from old Abilene, he is a 'booby" I know, and I think him quite mean. I am sure he is a man that women dislike, for he slurs the dear girls that ride on a bike. A man you know is a man "for a' that." A woman is a woman. In bonnet or hat. Whether she is new or whether she is old, she is worth ten times her weight in gold. Some men their lips in scorn may curl, but I'll stand by "The Brand New I am sitting out here in the shade of my horse writing this letter on my knee, of course my paper is all gone and my pencil will blot so "good day.' Dear Household Lam your friend.

Albany, Tex.

A LONE LONE MAIDEN. Mrs. B.: You are such a awfully lovely creature. I am most in love with you already if it were possible for me to fall in love with one that is not the opposite sex; and the letters. I know ow you enjoy reading them before they get stale or any one else enjoys the literary feast, they are so nice, and such beautiful ones from the boys, too. I sometimes wish they were direct to me wouldn't that be agreeable? New Girl writes such perfectly lovely letters, eally I wonder why she doesn't come oftener. The girls forget that this is leap year and such an awfully long time until another if we let the golden opportunity pass, we will be doomed to the fate of all old maids. Won't some of the boys write to me. I am i weet sixteen and a perfeet beauty to I have auburn locks and say so myz. If. I live in one of the most lovely against the sun ever shone on, down amongst the pine, and such beautiful white and with no dust to be

CIRCLE DOT.

when we have any. We used to have so many nice boys here, but they have gone west and are cowboys now. Isn't that too bad? I hope they will think of me when amongst the wilds. Shakes! Don't you? It makes my heart ache to suspect that I am forgotten but let us hope that I am not, at least by one lonely cowboy whose whereabouts God only knows, and he won't tell. Oh my! When I get started I don't know how to stop. I am

won't tell. Oh my! When I am I don't know how to stop. I am PAP'S GIRL Pine Mansion, Tex.

ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS. Dear Household—I have just finished reading the letters in the Household and as nearly all of them have something to say about the "New Woman" I think I will put in my "say," too. I am decidedly in favor of woman's rights. I think the women ought to have the right of voting. Now, please don't say will be put down to the level of man if allowed to vote, for I can not see how she is elevated now when negroes and white people, who cannot even write their own names are allowed to say how much tax she must pay on her property (for women have to pay taxes on their property the same as men), and what laws she must obey. Yes, and they even say to what kind of a school she shall send her children. Lenore, in her letter, states that women will no longer be dealt with as women, but as citizens, for the law will no longer so consider them." I think that is the case now. There is no discrimination between men and women in taxation of property, or the obeying of laws, except in the divorce

laws, and there men have more lenieney shown them. I don't see why a woman's sphere should necessarily mean the home and it alone. I think wherever a woman can help and improve anything or where a woman's influence is needed is woman's sphere. The Bible, I believe, expressly states that woman man's helpmeet, and I don't see where a man needs a helpmeet or

uence more than in politics. Why should woman lose any of her Womaniness because she can stand on her own feet and knows how her gov-ernment is run? Many years ago wo-men were bled to look delicate, thinking that by looking so they would be more womanly. They were very de-pendent on the "stronger sex" then. To have been healthy would have been deemed almost a disgrace. Such a practice would not do now, and so it be with woman's suffrage. The prejudice against it will gradually wear off and all women who wish (and I will be one of them) will have the right

or helping to make our laws. Well, when I first commenced I did not intend to make my "say" so long, and I really feel as if I could say twice as much and then not finish, but I can see Mrs. B. frown and look at the waste basket as if she thought that was the place for such dull trash as this. Can any one give me the name

a book on how to learn shorthand at would like to g as I wish to learn shorthand and the evening is the only spare time I have. I would have to learn without the help ZELDA. of a teacher.

GOOD LETTER AND RECEIPTS.

Dear Household Band—Mrs. Buchan-an's kind forbearance gives me courage to write again. This time I am vexed by the Brand New Girl's letter. She says she is not a boy, and I guess the boys would be ashamed to claim her as one of their number, but that doesn't make the girls any prouder of her. I pity the "elephant's" taste if he can admire such a combination of slang and yellow bloomers. I think her letter must really be overdrawn. How could one be so shockingly awful? New Woman admires her, too, and says several other things that shows she is an extremist. I heartily wish they did live near each other and could thus get the benefitof each other's society, the fleece from being torn, and als I think if they could see how really bad the shearer's temper from rising. their ways appear to others they would be a little more like their est ancestors. As Burns says: "Would some power the giftle gie us to see our-sels as ithers see us." "Twould from many an idle fancy free us-and foolish notion. I guess I ought to draw my remarks on the Bran' New Girl and the New Woman to a close, for I am not at all in sympathy with either, and can say nothing kind of them, but I will say before I dismiss the subject entirely that they are welcome to criticize me if they think I deserve it. Yes, Mrs. Buchanan, you were quite right in your surmise that there would be others who would regret Ho Bo's departure. I am sorry to see any one who has contributed to the interest of the Household depart and I know there are many others of the same opinion. Ho Bo, don't let your dreams disturb you for there is an old saying, "Reverse your dream and be happy," and by reversing your dream you could be assured of a most hearty welcome into the Household. I would like to give a receipts that will not require so much time as the

'Mountain Girl' gave for bread. Put yeast in soak in a quart of warm water early in the morning. By the tima breakfast is over take a quart of sour milk and scald; then strain the whey into enough flour to make a good batter, adding a tablespoonful of salt and one of sugar; when lukewarm, add the yeast and enough flour to make good batter and let set until the bubble rise on the top, usually about an hour and a half; then make up the bread. kneading it well; set aside to rise and by 10:30 it will be ready to make out in loaves and rolls; knead well again and grease with a little butter, while making out then let rise and bake in a quick oven. This will be delicious served either hot or cold. We have tried this and like it very much. A good turkey dressing can be made of a five-cent loaf of bread or biscuit. Cut in fine bits and soften with hot water; then add one well-chopped onion and season well with black pepper and salt; then beat in three eggs and fry in hot lard. Stuff turkey and leave the rest around the turkey to absorb some of the rich juice while browning. Many like Regie take animals for their hobby. I never cared for them as pets, but I think a nice watch dog, several good milk cows, nice horses and above all a good saddle pony a necessity, as well as a pleasure. I believe in treating everything with kind-ness, but I never could understand how any one could be silly enough to kiss a pet dog or cat. I don't know whether I have any hobby or not. I guess I should say it is nothing in particular and everything in general, for I love flowers, books, painting, music, I love flowers, books, painting, music, fancy work, sewing, teaching, don't object to cooking, washing dishes, and doing general housework. In fact, there is very little with which I have come in contact with that did not win some thought from me. I used to love to pick cotton, and then I like to trim hats and sometimes build great air states about founding a school vince.

bid you all adieu. PURPLE PANSY. POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION

castles about founding a school, run-

ning a store, and sometimes I fancy I'll edit a paper. I have heard that a

"jack of all trades is good at none." and I fear such will be my awful fate. Lest I realize Ho Bo's dream I will

St. Louis, Mo., July 22d. For the above occasion the M., K. & railway will sell tickets July 19th, 20th and 21st at rate of one fare for the round trip, limited for return to July 27th. J. E. COMER, C. P. & T. A. S. C. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

circling with Sery little gust, isn't it delightful? Ser, real heavenly. I attend Sunday school every Sunday outside wrapper. None other genuine.

SHEEP AND WOOL

Texas sheepmen are a unit in declaring against free coyotes, free wool and free importations of ewes from

The lambing season in Texas this year has been a successful one indeed. A good crop of lambs with a small loss tells the whole story.

ewes for two years. In and around Douglas, Wyo., they

The sooner the fleece is removed after it is warm enough the better for the ging and a lot of wasted wool. lambing season is over and there is n

makes the fleece heavier. The best place to shear is upon plank floor where there is plenty light. A large canvas or mat should be nalled down with enough hay or straw underneath it to make a soft cushion for the comfort of the sheep and shear-er. If a sheep is a kicker strap the front to the hind leg of the side to shearer at work. This will save

is wanted in Chicago.

pasture.

for a farmer that has sheep, I am sure of good meat in plenty at harvest

sheep states last year, is tenth in the list this year. What is the moral of

New Mexico, in the order named. If within a reasonable distance of a

Merino does well where other breeds will not; but where there is luxurious pasture and nearness to markef, select the mutton breeds. Dip for 100 sheep: One hundred gal-lons of water, twenty-five pounds of tobacco (the juice from it), and ten pounds of sulphur. The Cooper sheep

ket when they are between two and

dip is a first-class dip.

The American Sheep Breeder is authority for the statement that we annually import 18,000,000 pounds of shody and half the wool consumed in our mills. Does this look like over-

taking, humane, enthusiastic shepherd, whose success turns upon his attention If a sheep or lamb happens to break C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street,

The Bosque county, Tex., wool growers' Association held a meeting at Meridian Saturday to protest against the bill now before congress at Washington for the free importation of Mexican

are in the midst of the sheep shearing season, and both the flocks and the clip are in prime condition. Already there has been over 1,000,000 pounds of wool sheared in and around that place the total clip is expected to reach fully 4,000,000 pounds. As yet shearing machines have not been introduced, there being plenty of hand labor obtainable at a fair price.-Wool Markets

Texas sheepmen are endeavoring to rush their sheep to market before the season of grass Westerns commences. They have two months ahead of them yet, which is quite enough to exhaust the supply. The only trouble is that they will flood the market spasmodically and keep prices down to a low point. Texas sheep never came in as good condition as they are in this year. Owners have taken pains to get them fat at least fat enough to be desirable killers, a fact which did not apply in former years. Sheepmen have found out that it pays to feed sheep as well as cattle, and no doubt this will be the rule hereafter.-Drovers' Journal.

SISAL TWINE FOR WOOL. A prominent Eastern wool manufactnas written the following to one of their Michigan agents: "Last season we were much troubled by the sisal twine with which many fleeces were tied. We had to throw away thousands f pounds of wool on this account as the small particles of sisal damage our goods, and it is our intention to hereafter avoid all wools tied with this twine. I write this timely note that you may notify your customers. The fibre mixes with the wool and greatly injures its value. A small hard twine should be used in tying up fleeces."

SHEARING SHEEP.

sheep. The practice of allowing sheep to wear their heavy fleece until the month of June does more harm to the animal by them suffering from heat than the extra weight of fieece amounts to. As soon after May 1 as possible is a good time to shear, which will, in many cases, be about the time they are turned out to grass. This will save tagreason whatever for leaving the wool on later. Doubtless wool is frequently left on until the sheep can be washed in a stream, but it is preferable to shear in the grease or warm water, or to wash them in a tub than to wait too long. When sheep are washed before shearing they should be kept in very clean quarters for ten days before the wool is removed. This allows the koke to rise and which makes the shears run smoothly and

BEST TIME TO FATTEN SHEEP. M. F. Greeley, of Gary, S. D., writes For the past five years, at what time has it paid best to put fat sheep on the Chicago market? If sheep have once been brought up to a full grain feed, does it pay to feed them anything but clear grain? Do small, well fattened sheep sell in the Chicago market as readily as very large, fat ones: 'No one season can be fixed upon of which it may be said that it has paid all breeders better to market their sheep at Chicago regardless of condi tions, than at any other season. Those who have reared sheep wholly on the range have been compelled to market them from September onward to the closing in the winter. Those who have bought such sheep for feeding have got the best returns from marketing from February to March. Those who have fed their own lambs have obtained best profits from the March and April markets, providing the lambs have been good. It pays to feed sheep additional fodder though on a full ration. The sheep is a ruminant animal, and any line of feeding that will interfere with the chewing of the cud must soon prove harmful, by creating more or less of derangement in the digestive organs. They may be thus kept, however, for a short time without appreciable injury. Small sheep and lambs of a tidy build and possessed of good finish, find readler sale than large sheep of equally good finish, but not so refined a build. This is more particularly true of lambs. The tidy, neat, compact, medium-sized lamb is what

Tag the ewes before putting them on nature.

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

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

inere is one thing greatly in favor fo sheep. It does not cost much to begin Every sheep pasture should have some some cheaply constructed sheds if nothing more. Says a farm hand: "I like to work

time.' Good pedigree and good character make a most desirable sheep, but if it comes to a choice between the two, select the latter.
Texas, which led in the column of

Montana leads the column this year in the number of sheep within its borders, followed by California, Ohio and licks tickle the lambs after the old sheep are shorn, and a good dip tickles the ticks to death. Moral: Dip the lambs at shearing time.

three months old.

ity, fatten the lambs for mar-

Success in sheep husbandry is not a matter of luck. The "lucky" sheep farmer is none other than the pains-



The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

We are now the largest receivers of wool direct from the CROWERS of any house in this market. A few years ago we commenced at the bottom of the list but the year 1896 finds us on top and we are going to stay there. We Make QUICKER SALES and QUICKER RETURNS for wool than any house in this

of your Wool until you write us for our report and other valuable information which will be sent you at once free of charge. SACKS FURNISHED FREE. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

market. THAT'S OUR RECORD and we are going to keep it. Don't Dispose



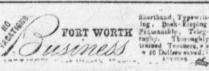
Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment.—Benefits in a day. a testify from 50 States and Foreign intries. Send for Descriptive Book, exantion and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN

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



Commercial Nurseries. The Of Everything in the Orchard Best Yard, Cemetery and Park. "Remember THE ALAMO," the greatest Southwestern Pear,

New Catalogue. Attractive Prices. Write JOHN S. KERR, Successor to A. W. and J. S. Kerr.

a leg, mend it in this way: Set it right and wrap some cotton batting or soft cloth around it, then tie a few thin splints over this to keep the limb in position. Wrap these and the limb in wet straw-board, sprinkled with common plaster, as used by masons. The it firmly with broad strips of cotton cloth. It will soon dry and make a stiff support, so that the sheep will try to go about as if nothing had happened. This should be prevented, and the sheep kept in a pen for two weeks.—Colman's Rural World.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL, CONVEN-TION, CHICAGO, JULY 27th. For this occasion the M., K. & T. will sell tickets to Chicago at rate of one fare for the round trip. Selling dates. July 4th and 6th, limited to July 12th for return.
J. E. COMER, C. P. & T. A.

Fort Worth, Tex.
A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVEN-TION.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1896.
On account of the above the rate to
St. Louis via the Cotton Belt Route
will be one fare for the round trip, on June 14, 15 and 16; tickets limited 21st for return passage. See any agent of the company for further particulars, or address. D. M. MORGAN.

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

ANHOOD Over-Profit Paying

Get our Great Catalogue and Buyers Guide. We'll send it for 15 cents in stamps to pay part postage or expressage. The Book's free. 700 Pages, r2000 illustrations, 40000 descriptions, everything that's used in life; tells you what you ought to pay, whether you buy of us or not. One profit from maker to user. Get it.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Originator of the Mail Order Method



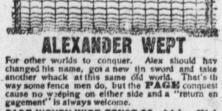
MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

This is the Short and Quick Line, And

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

Austin, Tex H. C. TOY 'NSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS

J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass'r Agent,



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

JOSEPH L. LOVING. Commission dealer in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

403 Main Street, Santa Fe Ticket Office Has all kinds and classes of cattle for sale. Correspondence with buyer and sellers solicited.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Effective November 2d, 1895.

Daily Except Sunday,

Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p.

m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m. Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m. Sunday Only.

Arrive Mineral Wells 11:33 a. m/ Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; As rive 9:00 a. m. W. C. FORBESS,

APRIL, 1880.

than others do, and, of course, ity can be educated. By taktwin-born, and of employing halso were twin-produced, it wer of any flock-master to get more of twins than he would have been been of twins than he would have been to get more than the would be the total ways the Age. be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for ournal. "Nor is and keeper must be a good keeper must be a good keeper res to favor large increases, some breeds of sheep are nat re productive than others, the nd Dorset Horns being prob-most productive of any. here should be a large percent. bs to ewes depends, of co the flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter and good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the sent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is yn to old shepherds to be one omoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not s to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a found to be those who either arms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general tem is often the rule. Sheperless under such maste have no encouragement to est of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ether can the best results ood shepherd is invaluable, so only large sheep owners the right sort of man has d the master should take care him, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on em from youth to old age, or was customary to find this in rt and middle of the present although agricultural lan about more than formerly, rvants are still to be found. shepherds take the greates terest in the welfare of the hey have to tend. Although ed the term twin-bearing it considered to include the protriplets and even quartette educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean family than she can bring up. enerally imparts the milk-bearion equal to the other, howne one naturally accompanies almost invariably, but it must were on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, eswhen they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should larly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances. tted that the strain would such circums es when ewes have to rear more the lambs they should have en nce and be adequa ured. A great deal may of done in the provision of abund-y having a satisfactory succesfodder crops, and by making pro-of silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

the explanations of various dis-taffect sheep, and of which the twledge is indispensable for suc-reatment. We may excuse misreatment. We may excuse misade a century ago, but when a
mlar author on veterinary pracges that the brain bladder worm
used the disease known as gid or
s is due to hereditary origin by
young lambs become affected and
dearly breeding or natural deeither parent will cause the disare surprised, to say the least,
and no wonder that shepherds who
never made a study of this matter
be misled at times," says the
tean Sheep Breeder. There are
exceedingly curious things in naAnd that a tapeworm should,
ts discharge from the intestine of
in which it has lived for months,
on the grass and the multitude of
ontained in it should somehow get
be stomach of a sheep, either on stomach of a sheep, either on s or the hay made from it, and lese eggs should mature from creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the mptom is giddiness, due to the on the brain of these bladders, very strange. It is by no ore so than many other things ppen in the life of an animal.

ist, however, wholly discharge ar minds the belief that any livcomes into existence without whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm its life are any more strange and ful than the changes which asset undergoes, as from a butegg into a caterpillar, this into a brown thing like a dried, curled, and then into the beautiful insect that flits among the flowding on the nectar during its nammer life, the purpose of which to lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But the worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shep-nowing anything of the cause. It is species, which has its home for its life in the sheep's brain, would sta single year were it not for the word of the disease caused by this take these immature worms into much, where they mature into take these immature worms into mach, where they mature into lat, unpleasant things, made of s, in each of which are more than sand eggs, one only of which estimated will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in. The remedy is a very simple though a curious one; it is to see cented as to kill w

somwhat amusing to read in old

Harry Branch, 32,436—J Mrs. A. Willmin, Raisi Harry Flagg, 41,568—W to W. T. Henson, Wills Ile of St. Lambert, White to W. N. Murph Tex.

White to W. N. Murph
Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G. W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murph
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg,
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,
liams to T. J. Brown, S
COWS AND HE
Bleycle, Girl, 409,658—T
C. R. Wright, Mexia,
Buttercup of the Brook
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,189—L
to J. C. Munden, Marsha
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Glenny Kilgore, 109,145
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson,
Mamie Heneger, 57,789
& Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal
Prime II., 79,142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothia
Queen of the Prairies
E. Andrews to H. L.
Las.
St. Lambert's Montezue

St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C.

shall.
Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L.
W. Persohn, McKinney,
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187to W. E. Johnson, Millie
Susie Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M.
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M.
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440-Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Willie Howard, 102,001-Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the we

cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. Canvasser, 31,110—R. Canvasser, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S. Willis to T. E. Lancaste China Grove, 42,261—M. son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L.: Burnap, Austin, Coro Lambert, 37056—gomery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow Vernon. Golden Rob, 35,276—S.

E. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976—
sey to S. L. Burnap, Aus
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277
to W. A. Northington, S
Toumentor F. of Lawn.
E. Foster to R. W. William COWS AND HEI
Anna Field, 92 241—Ex-

Anna Field. 93,241—Est Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892—
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Baron's Vesta, 108,616—
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W.
E. P. Bomar, Gainesylli
Bonnie, Signaldina Bonnie Signaldina, 1 Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnap, Au Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cram Pat Pogis, 109,17 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, 10
Dempsey to S. L. Burnar
Dora H., 105,233—Parks
Oill & Gill, Nash.
Duchess of Ingleside,
Orris to W. Weller, Shaw
Effle P., 79,464—Parks Effle P., 79,4 & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831-1

to E. P. Bomar, Gaines to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Dalsy, 93,831—v to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Ferris Signal, 109,385—J. A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—chett to M. B. Hastain, A Golden May, 73,511—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,780—10 Indian Squaw, 81,730-1

Burts to Mrs. A. G. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954 ton to S. L. Burnap. Joel's Calico, 108,613-E to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Karanina Pogis, 101, precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107,094 to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride.
Katie Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darrock, Kerneylik D. C. Darroch, Kerrville,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62.084 H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, PhaLady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65.361
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Lauratte, Biotor, 108.892 Kerrville Laurette Rioter, 109,207 bott to H. H. McBride, C Leslie Signal, 105,910-& Hardin to Parks & Pa Lois Lowndes, 100,289-to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla, 93,224-W. A. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505-H. Huc Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal,
Parks to Gill & Gill, Mary Annersly, 94,110 to E. P. Bomar, Gainer to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181—J W. A. Northington, Snan Melrose Marden, 73.75 Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109,186 to W. A. Northington, S Mittle Gray, 110,023—B, J. D. Gray, Terrelz, Monarch's May, 109,58 Parks to Gill & Gill

Monarch's May, 109,5 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash Orange Pearl II., 89,222-Orange Pearl II.. 89,222—
ris & Hardin to Parks & Partis & Hardin to Parks & Partis & Gain, 64,673—Parks & Partis & Gill. Nash.

Oxford Teny, 93,840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Persian Nora, 107,826—J
W. A. Northington, Spanish Queen Marjoram, 109,690—W
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Resedene May, 60,685—J
J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell Hardin to Parks & Parks, En Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Terris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, En Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Terris & Hardin to Parks & Parks, Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Terris & Parks, Sadie & Parks, Sadi Shellle, 92 024-W. J. Owens

Shelile. 32.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Poets. 109.206pracht to H. H. McBride. O. Texas Modesty. 101.032—W. der to E. P. Bomar, Galnesw The Young Widow. 11.505—Jott to H. H. McBride. O'Da. Tommie Montgomery. 108 56 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride. 64.730 Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gal. Vic Scales Poets. 109.208precht to H. H. McBride. O'T Welcome Lass, 105.916—Ter is & Hardin to Parks & P. nis.

Widow's Little Baby, 100 a
hbbott to H. H. McRide O.
Ysleta Pozis H., 100 17.

O. W. A. Northinston, Soan
Zingara Pogis, 84,963—W
O.E., P. Bomer, Gainesville,
Zula Landseer, 87,188—W

PERSONAL.

Sidney Webb of Bellyue was among the visiting cattlemen here this week. nent cattleman, was in the city Tues-

A. M. Lassiter, of Jacksboro, was amongst the visiting cattlemen this A. F. Crowley of Midland, a well

nesday. Arch Gamel of Chickasha is in the city this week circulating amongst the

known cattleman, was in the city Wed-

Terry Parkinson of Oklahoma City, a well known cattleman, was in the

city this week. John W. Gibson of Waggoner, I. T., was a prominent visiting cattleman here this week.

J. W. Pike of Tarrant county was amongst the Journal's appreciated visitors last week.

C. C. Slaughter of Dallas was a familiar figure amongst the visiting cat-tlemen this week.

Bob Arnold of Graham, a prominent lawyer, banker and cattleman, was in the city Wednesday.

G. S. White, of Weatherford, amongst the prominent visiting cattle-men here this week. H. B. White of Meridian wants live-

stock in exchange for a stock of goods. See his ad. elsewhere. W. L. Gatlin of Ablene is in the city

from his ranch, and was amongst the Journal's callers Monday. F. L. Burdick, former superintendent of the Packing company, left Tuesday for Hot Springs with his family.

A. G. Boyce of Channing, the efficient manager of the Capitol Syndicate company, was in the city this week.

A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Jones, left for J. W. Barbee, general livestock agent

of the Cotton Belt, arrived in the city Wednesday from a trip to the San An-Captain John Tod of Corpus Christi.

manager of the Laureles ranch, was in the city Saturday and a visitor at the Journal office. H. Hill, of Lewisville, was amongst the visiting cattlemen here this week. Mr. Hill says that yearlings are source

and high in his county (Denton.) William Harrell, of Amarillo, a wellknown cattle dealer is in the city. He reports plenty of cattle there but sales slow and few at from \$15 to \$18.

Frank P. Holland, president of the Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing company and mayor of Dallas, was in the city Sunday en route to Chicago.

Mules wanted in exchange for separator in good order and an Os-borne binder that has cut only about 200 acres. See Mr. C. C. Herndon's ad, in this issue.

A. P. Bush of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' association, was in the city this week in atthe executive committe meeting of that body.

E. T. Corner of San Angelo, a well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth this week in attendance at the meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association.

Murdo Mackenzie of Trinidad, manager of the Matador Land and Cettle company, was in Fort Worth this week and attended the executive committee meeting of the C. P. A.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas was amongst the prominent visiting cattlemen her this week. Mr. Wilson attended the meeting of the C. R. A. executive committee, of which he is a member.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta was in the city Tuesday on his way from his ranch in Hall county to Colorado City, where he goes to receive and ship out a lot of cattle from the M. K. ranch.

F. M. Weever, of Sugden, I. T., was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Weever is a large and well-known cattleman in that section. He states that the stock nterests are in good shape in his sec-

E. Fenlon, jr., and J. Tilons, manager and foreman of the "Queer Sabe" ranch near Midlant, were in the city last week and on their return from Amarillo, where they had been de-livering a bunch of steers.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, was amongst the visiting cattlemen here this week. Dr. Taylor was here



mere fact that when treating the diseases of women, they suggest and insist on "exam-inations" and "local treatment." A great many of them do not know that this is absolutely unnecessary. Many a woman has been thrown into a dangerous state of nerwous excitement by the mere suggestion of such treatment. Many women lie to the doctor. That sounds hard, but it is undoubtedly true. They know that if they admit certain assumptions that the doctor. doubtedly true. They know that if they admit certain symptoms that the doctor will inevitably insist on an "examination." They do not give him all the facts in the case, and so he works in the dark. Quite often the doctor is too busy and too hurried to make the necessary effort to obtain the facts. He frequently treats symptoms for what they appear to be on the surface, when the real cause and the real side was in the seal of the real side. what they appear to be on the surface, when the real cause and the real sickness is deeper and more dangerous. A derangement of the distinctly feminine organs will derange the whole body. The woman herself may not know exactly what is the matter with her, but whenever she is sick, there are two things she should look out for first. One is what is called "female weakness;" the other is constipation, for these two things frequently go together. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed for the cure of diseases and disorders of women, and it does cure them. It has been performing its healing mission for 30 years, and tens of thousands of women have been made happy by it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for thousands of women have been made happy by it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for constipation, and contingent ills. Druggists sell them, but sometimes in well meaning ignorance, they will try to sell you something else. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." The druggist who tells you there is, is either mistaken or dishouest.

If you care to know more about your own body, send si one-cept stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and you will receive absolutely free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Loos page book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser." Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. K.

The former is agent for the Rocking Chair company and the latter is figuring on buying the ranch.—Hall Co.

Charles Goodnigat of Goodnight was amongst the prominent cattlemen in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Goodnight was down to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Catalog Raisers' association, of which he is a

Raisers' association executive commit

came in Monday night and went out to the Rocking Chair ranch Tuesday.

of which he was an active mem-

W. E. Skinner, the active and efficient manager of the Fort Worth stock yards, was a caller at the Journal office Monday, in company with Mr. Corwin, of the Eastman company, whom Mr. Skinner introduced to the

E. D. Farmer of Aledo was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Farmer is a prosperous cattleman and feeder and at present has a bunch of steers which will come mighty near topping the market when he offers them for sale in a short time.

W. D. Driskill of Spearfish, S. D., was a caller at the Journal office Friday. Mr. Driskill is an extensive cattle operator and was just down from Amarillo, where he returns in a few days to receive a herd of cattle he has purchased.

Y. C. Renfro of Bullard, member of the firm of Lewis & Iteritro, was in the city last week end and made the Journal office a friendly call, Messic. Lewis & Renfro are extensive dealers in cattle and have a nice lot of ones and twos for sale at present.

J. L. Harris, agent for the Chicago Union stock yards returned Monday from a trip to San Angelo, where he secured seventy-five double-decked cars of sheep for the yards. He states that that country is hot and dry, has suffered from hot winds and is needing rain.

J M, Tannehill, of Tarrant county, a prosperous farmer resident a few miles west of the city, was a caller at the Journal office Monday to renew his subscription. Mr. Tannehill states that it has been very dry in his neigh-borhood and the hay crop there has been light in consequence.

J. H. Burney, of the legal firm of Matlock, Cowan & Burney, returned Monday from a trip to Fort Stockton, where he went to prosecute a white man and two Mexicans charged with theft of cattle. The Mexicans es-caped to the land of God and liberty and the cases were postponed.

D. O. Lively, one of the Fort Wo.th stock yards efficient and effective mis-sionaries, dropped into the Journal office Friday. Mr. Lively says the farmers are not scared off from hograising by the present low markets and that there will be double as many hogs for market next season.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls was amongst the visiting cattlemen in the cliv this week and was a caller at the Journal office. Mr. Jones has considerable interests, including a large ranch in the Osla onto country. Wheat, he states, will not average over five bushels per acre in Wichita county this year.

J. S. Johns, of Houston, of the firm of Allen & Johns extensive cattle operators in the coast country and also in the Indian Territory, who was amongst the visitors here this week stated that cattle at both places were looking unusually well and grass cattle would all be ready for market very shortly, many of them being fat now.

W. D. Johnson, of Pecos, was in the city Wednesday on his way home from Amarillo and made the Journal office a very pleasant call: Whilst there Mr. Johnson sold 2000 twos to C. A. l'ugley of Kansas City at \$15.75. Mr. Johnson has some idea of making Fort Worth his home. This will be pleasant news to his many friends here and elsewhere.

C. C. Herndon of Shreveport was in the city Thursday with a train load of steers en route to his ranch in Nolan county and made the Journal a pleasant call. Mr. Herndon is a substantial stockman and farmer in his sec-tion and is an old patron of the Journal and a believer in the efficacy of its advertising columns. In proof of which he inserts an ad. in this issue

to which attention is directed. D. A. Galbraith of Colorado City, came in last night from Amarillo, where he has been the last few days watching the open cattle market. Mr Galbraith reports sales slow in that section. Very few herds have changed hands. Says that his neighbor at Colorado City, Robert Gary, had a bunch of twos at Amarillo which he sold for \$16.20 per head.

George C. Wolfforta of Lubbock made the Journal a social and busi-ness call Friday. Mr. Wolfforth is a popular stockman in his county, also holds the office of county clerk, and is one of the old residents in that county, having moved there from Jack' county twelve years ago. He states that grass has been better there of late than for the past twelve years, but just now it is a little dry.

J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, has just re-turned from a trip to Chicago. Mr. Pennington states that the authorities are now taking vigorous steps to com-pel the enforcement of the law relative to feeding and watering cattle in transit and that officials are stationed at terminal points to examine the way bills and see if the notations thereon show that the law has been complied

S. H. Cowan, of the firm of Matlock, Cowan & Burney, attorneys for the Cattle Raisers' association, returned last week from a trip to Woodward, O. T., where he went to prosecute Ben Sholson, who was charged with various and sundry cattle thefts in that Whilst the case was procountry. Whilst the case was probond, "skipped out" and has not since been heard from. He was found guilty, sentence being deferred till ac-cused was present. Officers are now

J. W. Corwin, buyer for the Eastman company of New York, who is now making his headquarters at the Stock yards hotel here, was a visitor at the Journal office Monday and chatted pleasantly on cattle matters. Mr. Corwin expects to be here all the sum-mer and before settling down to busi-ness will visit around throughout the cattle raising sections of the state. At the time of his call he was feeling somewhat indisposed, due possibly to change of climate and water, and con-sequently did not talk as much as we would have wished.

Sam Sherwood of Ryan, I. T., was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday and notched his subscription up a year. Mr. Sherwood, who is a prominent and progressive sucknan, is in the city to meet and bring his children, who are attending the Polytechnic college, home for vacation. He states that rain is needed in his company. Cattle, however, are doing welltechnic college, home for vacation. He states that rain is needed in his country. Cattle, however, are doing weil.

Mr. Sherwood has a lot of fed cattle

dehorned steers which averaged 587 pounds. At the expiration of the thirty days they were re-weighed and averaged 1,118 pounds, thus showing a gain of over four pounds a day. Mr. Sherwood has erected a scales for weighing his stock and thus can ascertain intelligently how he stands, weights and shrinkages on his shipments, etc., all the time. Geo. B. Loving and Dan Waggoner

DEATH OF MRS. E. H. REED. May 22 Mrs. E. H. Reed, mother of Capt. A. S. Reed, died at the residence of the latter in this city. The re-mains were taken for interment in the family burying ground at Ballinger the following day.

The Journal desires to extend its condolence to the family of the de-

ceased lady upon the sad event. CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE "KATY."

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

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

\$36.30. Washington, D. C. Selling dates July 3, 4 and 5. Limited to July 18 for return, with privilege of extending return limit to July 31 if de-

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

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

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

Write the Red Cross Farm, Austin, Texas, if you want a well-bred Scotch Collie dog to assist you in handling your sheep or other stock. They now have several pups just the right age to commence training. With each dog they will give you free, a book on the training and handling the Collie. The book contains many valuable suggestions to stockmen.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

Read What Dr. Hartman Proposes to Do for You.

Dr. Hartman, president of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, has arranged to answer all letters that are sent to him from women troubled with any form of female weakness, free of charge, giving them the benefit knowledge which has cost him fifty years to accumulate. The medicines he prescribes are within the reach of ev-ery woman, and she can get them at any drug store. All she is required to do is to send her name and address, together with her symptoms, duration of sickness and age. This offer holds good only during the summer months. Thousands of women are taking his treatment today and are rapidly re-gaining their health. Dr. Hartman's favorite prescription for female com-plaints is Pe-ru-na. Mrs. Maggie Tur-

ner, of Holly Springs, Miss., writes:
"Last September Pe-ru-na was recommended me by a friend and I began to take it. I had no faith in anything any more, as I was not able to sit up and was a mere skeleton. After I had taken one bottle of Pe-ru-na I began to improve. I kept on taking it, and I believe myself to be permanently cured. I have discharged all my help, am do ing my housework alone, and weigh 155 pounds. Although I am 41 years old I feel as well as I did at 16. I can not express my gratitude to you. I love the name of Pe-ru-na for it has given me back to my little children a well and hearty mother."

A medical book on female diseases will be sent to all who want it by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The Red Cross Farm, Austin, Texas, have shipped the past week several Scotch Collie (Shepherd) pups to our sheep-raising friends. The Collie is a thoroughbred stock dog, and when well trained will do more work and better work than any man you can hire for \$15 a month.

THE PROMISED LAND.

Why the Tourist, Traveler and Student Should Visit Utah. There are two reasons, either one of which ought to be conclusive with

every American citizen. First—The trip from Denver to Utah via Rio Grande Western, "Great Salt Lake Route," is the grandest to be found anywhere on the continent. No European trip of equal length can compare with it in variety and grandeur of scenery and wealth of novel

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

The Red Cross Farm, Austin, Texas, can furnish you a family cow that will supply you and your family with all the butter and milk they can use. Write them and get prices.

A FINE TESTIMONIAL.

"Mayor's Office," Goliad, Texas, May 20, 1896. Red Cross Stock Farm, Austin, Texas. Gentlemen: The Holstein cow "Min-nie" that I purchased from you is a dandy and worth twice the money get more butter and milk than a family of eight can use, and butter to sell. I would buy another from you. And those Berkshires cannot be beat at least not down in this part of the country. Everyone who sees them admires them and say: that as soon as times ease up they want some of your stock. Yours truly, GEO. L. WHITNEY.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CRIPPLE CREEK.

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

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Cattle and Ranch Brokers!

Scott-Harrold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

We have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale at prices in keeping with the market. Among these are a few splendid herds of mixed stock cattle on which we can make easy terms.

We have several well improved ranches containing from 36,000 to 300,000 acres, held in fee simple, that we can sell on easy terms at from \$1 to \$2 per acre.

Those wanting to buy or sell any kind or class of cattle, or large bodies of Texas land will find it to their interest to see or correspond with us. We give prompt attention to all desirable business intrusted CEO. B. LOVING & CO.

P. S. We have a few very desirable residences in Fort Worth for sale cheap and on easy terms.

GEO. B. L. & CO.

THE STANDARD FOOT-LEVER,

Used on 5 Peet and 6 Feet Machines,

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

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

It is raised to its extreme keight as easily as it is raised the first two inches from the ground. It does not grow heavier the higher it is raised.

FACTS KNOCK OUT PREJUDICE.

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

The result was the crowd went out in a field of heavy grass, and with a very small pair of mules hitched to a Standard six-foot Mower cut two acres in one hour, which, the grass being very thick, was equal to four In this short time the prejudice of years was removed, and facts established that no amount of fluent

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

POPULAR WITH THE REPUBLI-

The Foot and Hand Levers can be used in

connection with each other, or independent

The old reliable Texas and Pacific railway will be the "Popular Route" for the great national Republican convention at St. Louis commencing June 16th. No effort will be spared to provide for the comfort of all who use this line. Special trains will be run, with elegant day coaches and chair cars, and Pullman palace sleepers, and you will be wise to send in your name now for necessary accommodations, as the attendance promises to be largest for any convention yet held. Tickets will be sold via the Texas and Pacific railway at rate of one low-

est limited first class fare for the round trip on June 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15, good until June 21, 1896. For tickets, sleeping car accommodations or any further information, call on nearest Texas and Pacific agent or GASTON MESLIER,

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

REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE
VETERANS.
Richmond. Va., June 30 to July 2.
For this occasion the Texas and Pacific Railroad company will sell tickets from all stations in Texas and Louisiana at about 1 cent per mile each way for the round trip, on June 26 and 27; final limit for return to be twenty days from date of sale. This will be one of the greatest as-semblages of the old veterans in the

ceedingly interesting program has been prepared.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations, or any further informtaion. call on or address nearest Texas and Pacific agent or GASTON MESLIER, G. P. and T. A., Dallas, Tex.

history of the organization, and an ex-

SPOONS, FREE TO ALL. I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A. St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to any one sending her ten two-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a houserold necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook sel, being held in the place by a hook in the back. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever needed ever needed ever needed. y truly.

JEANNETTE S. work of disinfection.

A. L. MATLOCK, S. H. COWAN.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION

OF TEXAS. I. H. BURNEY. MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

Rates, \$2,00 Per Day.

BASCOM H. DUNN, Prop

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

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

Agents are hepffully possess in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will chearfully answer all questions
to will E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

EXCHANGE STABLES,

E. B. EDWARDS, Prop.

Livery, Boarding, Commission and Sales Stables. Cor. Rusk rnd First Sts., FortWorth, Tex.

The Texas Construction company of Fort Worth secured the contract for the erection of a beet sugar factory at Eddy, N. M., at \$16,000.

A simple plan of disinfecting rooms consists in putting a saucerful of salt in the middle of the room, and pouring on it a dram or two of sulphuric acid. The fumes that arise de the

Texas is paying dearly for her folly in sending away for products she might as well manufacture herself. Herein lies the chief cause of our financial de-pression, and our conditions will never be bettered until our fool policy in this respect is reversed.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas,

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The hog market during the past week has been practically steady, and has not declined as much as the Northern markets. In fact if any change here there was a slight advance, but so trifling as to be unworthy of mention. The run of hogs has been liberal something over 1000 hogs having been received yesterday, and the same the previous day. During the six days up to the 27th inclusive there were 2539 head received and sold of these, close on a couple of hundred head were driven in from Tarrant and Parker counties, the balance coming from Ardmore, Grapevine, Grand Prairie, Nevada, Mineral Wells, Denton, Alvarado, Bonham, Round Rock, McGregor, Copperas Cove, Valley Mills, Justin, Chico, Midlothian, Seymour, Moody, Meridian, Mansfield, Waxahachie, Cleburne, Sun-set, Aubrey, Weatherford, Roanoke, Killeen and Belton. From the above it will be observed that the Indian Territory and almost every section of the state was represented including the Panhandle country, the post oaks, the black land belt, and the southwestern country, and this is about the way receipts run every week, showing that the entire country has confidence in the manner with which they are dealt at this market—in spite of what demagogues may tell them. An encouraging feature too, is that fact that the old customers are amongst the best, and shipments from the same parties have been repeated many times. It will doubtless be interesting to all stockmen to know that new buyers are coming in-some of them already here. Particulars will be found on our editorial page today. It might be noted that a good steady demand continues for fat cows and light steers. The packing house can readily handle about and head per week, and Mr. W. C. Bannard, buyer for the St. Louis abattoir, is also ready to handle all offerings. This gentleman has already handled several car loads of nice smooth cattle for his people, and for which he paid full market prices. As the near future market outlook it is largely a matter of guess work. It is very doubtful, however, if hogs will advance until packers find a higher market for their products. Supplies of hogs both at home and foreign markets have been the greatest on record, and the same may be said of sheep wuring the past winter. Other condi-

tions, too, conspire to produce low prices Times are dull, wages low, many unemployed, are struggling to keep the woif from the door. The supply of cattle has been by no means short, and owing to mild winter and abundance of cheap grain they have furnished more meat per head than usual. The raising and consumption of poultry, eggs, rabbits, etc., is increased and of itself is no inconsiderable factor in reducing beef and pork consumption. On the whole, present low prices can correctly be ascribed to a combination of natural causes, and not to any buy-ers' "combine." At a rough guess it may be suggested—and come about as near the mark as possible—that prices will not materially advance until a general revival of trade occurs, and this revival need hardly be expected till after the general election.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

| By the Standard sion Company | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| Car hogs— No. 82. | Ave. | Price. |

| 82195 | \$2 60 | 1 |
|--------------------|----------|----|
| | 2 65 | |
| 57222 | 2 65 | |
| 48183 | 2 65 | 1 |
| 74228 | 2 70 | |
| 58256 | 2 75 | 1 |
| 42207 | 2 75 | |
| 81210 | 2 75 | + |
| *3 | 2 60 | |
| 16131 | 2 00 | 1 |
| 58278 | 2 90 | 1 |
| 63254 | 2 67 1-2 | 13 |
| 73221 | 2 75 | + |
| 72186 | 2 65 | 1 |
| 64247 | 2 75 | |
| 69260 | 2 75 | 1 |
| | 2 70 | |
| 57240 | 2 72 1-2 | |
| Wagon hogs- | 2 12 1-2 | |
| No. | Price. | |
| | \$2 40 | 1 |
| 4230 | 2 40 | 1 |
| 23148 | 2 47 1-2 | 1. |
| 3230 | 2 40 | |
| 25 | | |
| .3243 | | 1 |
| | 2 45 | 1 |
| 4220 | 2 45 | 1 |
| 2295 | 2 42 1-2 | 1 |
| 8148 | 2 30 | |
| 8167 | 2 40 | |
| Cattle— | | 1 |
| No. Ave. | Price. | 13 |
| 14 steers 889 | \$2 75 | 1 |
| 9 steers 816 | 2 10 | 1 |
| 20 steers 834 | 2 65 | 1 |
| 20 steers1022 | 2 90 | 1 |
| 3 stags:1188 | 2 00 | 1 |
| 2 cows1050 | 2 05 | 1 |
| 83 cows 790 | 2 00 | |
| 4 cows 717 | 1.65 | 1 |
| 5 cows 856 | 2 25 | 1 |
| 11 cows, 631 | 1 95 | 1 |
| 7 cows 885 | 1 95 | 1. |
| 8 cows | 1 95 | 1 |
| 4 calves 125 | 2 50 | 11 |
| 6 calves 213 | 3 00 | 1 |
| LATEST QUOTATIONS. | | 1 |
| Top hogs\$2 | 65@2 75 | 1 |
| Medium hogs 2 | 55@2 60 | 1 |
| | 80@3 10 | 1 |
| | 55@2 65 | 1 |

| | to co to to to to the to the |
|--|---|
| DALLAS MARKET. | \$3.25; feeders, 900 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.50 |
| Report from A. C. Thomas' yards: | to \$3.90; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, |
| Extra choice fat steers \$ 2 80@ 3 00 | \$2.75 to \$3.50; cows and heifers, choice |
| Fair to good fat steers 2 50@ 2 75 | to extra, \$2.90 to \$3.80; common can- |
| Common to fair steers 2 00@ 2 25 | ning to good beef cows, \$1.60 to \$2.85; |
| Extra choice fat cows 2 50@ 2 75 | veal calves, common to choice, \$3.25 to |
| Fair to good fat cows 2 00@ 2 20 | \$5.20; grass Texas steers, \$2.60 to \$3.30; |
| Common to fair cows 1 20@ 1 50 | fed Texans, \$3.20 to \$4. |
| Choice veal 3 50 | John Hill of McKinney, Tex., mar- |
| | keted 1,362 pound steers and D. C. Hill |
| Common to fair veal 2 25@ 3 00 | |
| Extra choice fat yearlings 2 25@ 2 60 | was here yesterday with 1,190 pound |
| Fair to good yearlings, 1 60@ 1 80 | steers which sold at \$3.90; M. Sansom, |
| Choice milch cows per head 20 00@35 00 | 1,095 to 1,205 pounds, \$4 to \$4.25, with 97 |
| Chicago springers per head 15 00@17 50 | head of 1,371 pound, \$4.20; J. Smythe, |
| Bulls and stags 1 00@ 1 75 | 1,137 to 1,155 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.70; H. |
| Choice cornfed hogs weigh- | Runge, 1,057 pound grassers, \$3.50; O. L. |
| ing from 225 to 325 lbs 2 60 | Eckart, 1,091 pounds, \$3.40; W. B. Block- |
| Choice cornfed hogs weigh | er, 1,061 pounds, \$3.60, and 1,144 pounds, |
| ing 150 to 200 in car lots 2 50 | \$3.30; F. Anderson, 956 pounds, \$3.50; |
| Choice fat mutton, weigh- | Koeller & H., 966 pounds, \$3.45; Peters |
| ing from 85 to 110 pounds 2 50@ 3 00 | & D., 1,0005 pounds, \$2.80; J. D. Bradley, |
| Lighter mutton, Weighing | 1,046 pounds, \$3.20; Johnson, 1,000 |
| from 70 to 80 pounds 2 25 | pounds Mississippi cattle, \$2.70. |
| Common to fair mutten 1 750 0 00 | |

 Good feeders
 2 55@2 65

 Fat dows
 2 25@2 50

 Medium cows
 2 00@2 15

Common to fair matton 1 75@ 2 00 There is nothing on the yards and no demand for common stock. Fancy cat-tle find ready sale. No demand for

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, May 26.—The receipts of all classes of cattle from Texas sontinues liberal, but there is a considerable falling off from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The quality of beef cattle is not the best and of weights a little too heavy for our trade at this season of the year. Good fat steers of 800 to 925 pounds gross are the kind of beeves best suited now and sell readily for quotations. Good smooth fat cows and heifers are in light supply, ruling steady and in

Good smooth fat cows and heifers are in light supply, ruling steady and in fair demand. Heavy and rough old steers continue to sell slowly.

Full receipts of calves and yearlings, including a good many Texas yearlings that arrived late for the market, yearlings are in full supply and closed duil and weak. Good calves continue to rule firm and fairly active. couragement of higher prices for the immediate future. Choice to fancy heavy shipping selling around \$3.20 to \$3.25; fair to choice heavy packing, \$3.05 to \$3.20; rough lots, \$2.75 to \$3; good mixed and medium, \$3.15 to \$3.25; se-

The hog market rules quiet, good light weight stock selling best.

Sheep in fall supply and dull.

CATTLE Good fat fed beeves per pound

3@3 1-2 Good fat grass beeves per lb. Thin and rough old beeves per ..1 1-2@2 1-4

Good fat calves, each ... 9 00@10 00
Fair fat calves, each ... 7 00@ 8 00
Thin calves, each ... 4 00@ 5 50
Good fat yearlings, each ... 12 00@13 00
Fair fat yearlings, each ... 8 00@10 00
Thin yearlings ... 5 00@ 6 00
Good Milch cows ... 25 00@30 00
Common to fair ... 15 00@22 50
Springers ... 17 50@22 50

HOGS.

HOGS.
Good fat cornfed, pergross...3 1-2@4
Common to fair,per lb gross 2 3-4@3 1-4
SHEEP.
Good sheep, per lb. gross....3 1-4@2-1-2
Common to fair, each.......\$1 25@1 75
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Ill., May 27.—Cattle—To-day's run was considerably larger than expected. A cut of 10c was made at the outset and a good many cattle were bought later at 10c to 15c decline. Prime 1000 pound Missouri steers went at \$4.20, and best 1160 pound steers at at \$4.20, and best 1160 pound steers at \$4.25. Not many good enough to reach \$4.15; bulk of good choice beef and spring steers at \$8.75@4.10. Feeders were very scarce, and all that were good went at \$3.50@3.80. Fancy veal calves sold as high as 5.25, but the bulk of good to choice went at \$4.50@5.15. Grass steers sell chiefly at \$2.70@5.15. And fed steers of choice quality 3.15 and fed steers of choice quality

around \$2.75. Hogs-Orders were not at all urgent, and prices were generally at 10@15c lower. Not many prime heavy sold up to \$3.15, and few choice 230 pound hogs went above \$3.65. A good many lights sold to \$3.50, while very good heavy packing went around \$3.00, and rough lots and sows around \$2.75. The late market was very weak at the decline, but about all found an outlet before

the close. Sheep—Prices for good to choice native sheep and lambs again ruled firm, and all sold freely, but the extra sheep were a drug on the market dursing the morning hours, and later moved slowly at 1c decline, the bulk going at \$2.90@3.25, choice heavy muttons were relatively scarce and sold at the highest prices of the last two months, selling at \$4.15@4.25. A string of fancy 800 pounds clipped Colorado and Mexican lambs went at \$5.15. Several bun hes of prime spring lambs sold up to \$2.20, a string of 101 fair 53 pound lambs at \$4.50. Receipts-Hogs, 28,000; cattle, 19,500;

sheep, 20,000. CHICAGO MARKET NOTES. Chicago, May 26.—There was nothing in last week's market to warrant an increase in the volume of business in the cattle branch of the trade. Dealers at this end were confident of moderate receipts and hoped to sustain prices from further loss, but the week opened with 21,000 head-just about half of the total that arrived the week before—fell like an avalanche upon the market and carried prices downward 10c to 15c from the low level of the week before. Another big run on Wednesday caused further depression in prices for heavy cattle, landing val-ues 15c to 20c below closing prices of the week before. Since that time handy light grades have improved, but heavy

steers of very choice quality were almost at the lowest level of the season terday (Monday) there was some retion in the trade caused by extreme-light receipts, being estimated 10,000, and market ruled 10c to 20c higher again. The bulk of good fat steers went last week at \$3.75 to \$4, all selling above that range having claim to special quality. Possibly thirty loads of choice

to fancy steers have sold at \$4.15 to \$4.30, all of which were fancy enough for the show ring. The receipts today are estimated at 5,000, which is too liberal for Tuesday, and the market is rather uneven and inclined to weak-ness. Stockers, feeders, cows and heifers held within little decline throughout last week, and closing prices compared well with the values of the week before. The proportion of good fat butchers' stock is small, and all such, especially nice little heifers, selling at strong prices and choice feeders find an outlet, though all the volume of business is restricted by high prices. Veal calves are holding all last week's advance, and selling well. Compara-tively small receipts of Texas cattle are arriving, but prices of the good fed values for natives. Grass steers held up well and during the latter part of the week some very choice 950 to 1,014 pound grassers went at \$3.15 to \$3.30. Feeders seemed disposed to cut loose their native cattle regardless of the low scale of prices. We have had an abundance of beef cattle here, prime enough for Christmas trade, but they have not, as a rule, served to enthuse buyers or bring urgent orders, and the

Last week was another hard one in the hog branch of the trade. An in-crease of 16,000 over arrivals of the week before was enough to keep the market pretty well glutted at all times.

and prices today are 10c to 15c lower than at the close of the market a week

ago. Big heavy weights have fared worse than the light and medium classes, as nearly all local concerns are

buying quite freely of the latter classes, while orders for big hogs are for very limited numbers. Rough lots

and sows are slow sale around \$2.80, while fancy 170 pound pigs are going at \$3.40 to \$3.45, and choice 240 pound hogs around \$3.25 to \$3.30; very good

packing grades are selling around \$3.15

to \$3.20: packing concerns are supporting the market very well considering the demoralized condition of the pro-

vision trade. Bears are still hammering at the product, holding it at the lowest

level in the history of the trade and with such liberal supplies as the qual-

ity of current arrivals indicates yet to come, we cannot hold out much en-

for any rapid reaction from current values. In fact, liberal receipts are expected the latter part of this week, and possibly lower prices. Extra beeves, 1,200 to 1,450 pounds, \$4.15 to \$4.35; choice to prime steers, 1.450 to 1,700 pounds, \$3.90 to \$4.20; fair to good, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4; common to demium, 900 to 1,350 pounds, \$3.30 to \$3.75; bulls, poor to extra, \$2 to \$3.25; feeders, 900 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.90; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.50; cows and heifers, choice to extra, \$2.90 to \$3.80; common canning to good beef cows, \$1.60 to \$2.85;

New York, May 27.—Wheat—Receipts, 209,800; exports, 144,500. Spot active and lower. No. 2 red, 71 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 68c elevator. Options were generally firm until late in the afternoon, when they broke badly under liquidation, closing 1-2@1 1-8c net lower. Foreigners were good sellers. The early firmness was attributed to covering, small spring wheat receipts and heavy reductions in world's stock. No. 2 red, May, 67 1-2c; closed, 66c; September, 65c.

Hides-Steady. Leather-Firm.

Pig iron—Steady. Southern, \$10.70@ 13; Northern, \$11@13. Copper—Firm. Brokers' price, \$11.50; exchange price, \$11.50. Lead—Steady. Brokers' price, \$3; exchange price, \$3.02 1-2@3.05.
Tin—Quiet. Straits, \$13.50@13.60. Plates weak. Cottonseed oil—Inactive. Off grades, 19@20c; butter grades, 26c; prime sum-

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 3-8c; centrifugal, '96 test, 4c; sales, 4.162 bags centrifugal '96 test, 4c exship, 1,307 bags and 90 barrels Muscovado, '89 test, 3 3-8c ex-ship. Refined dull. American p. t.

Boston, Mass., May 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Beporter will say tomorrow about the weal trade:

lected medium barrows, \$3.30; assorted light, 180 pounds down to 140 pounds, \$3.35 to \$3.45; common to choice light mixed, \$3.10 to \$3.40; stags, skips and poor pigs, \$1.75 to \$3.

A falling off of 21,000 in the receipts of sheep last week was attended with a full 15c advance in prices for good native and western sheep and lambs. Texans also showed that gain at the start, but later under rather liberal supplies prices sunk back to the closing values of the week before. Yesterday, with light receipts, 14,000, market day, with light receipts, 14,000, market ruled generally 100 higher, and today with the same number market can be quoted no more than steady, with Texans in liberal supply and inclined to weakness. Western sheep have formed but a small proportion of arrivals. Nearly all the Colorado lambs have been sent in and it is reasonable to expect strong prices for choice native sheep and yearlings as a result, for the near future. Spring lambs are in a little better demand, but prices show but little change, the best selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and fair to good around \$4.75. Good mixed ewes and wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; good to choice native and western wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.95; cull sheep, \$2 to \$2.75; Texas sheep, good to choice, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Texas sheep, common to fair, \$2.40 to \$3.10; best lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.90; fair, \$2.40 to \$3.10; best lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.20; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.40; spring lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.50.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Ill., May 27.—Wheat made a staggering effort to rally during the first half hour of the session, but soon wearied and fell back, selling a trifle below the close of the day before, but up to noon kept very close to the fin-ishing prices of the day previous. The early steadiness was due in a measure to the rather bullish advices in this week's weather bulletins. Northwestern

receipts were much more moderate, amounting to only 262 cars. Bradstreets showed a decrease in the available supply of 4,807,900 bushels, against a decrease for the same period of 1895 of 2,878,000 bushels. This caused a moderate rally when announced. About noon the market had a sharp break and became semi-demoralized for a few minutes, numerous stop orders being executed, many of which were unable to sell at the limits, so quick was the decline. St. Louis turned a seller and a prominent local traders with large elevator interests were credited with selling freely. Parties who bought early sold out, and for awhile the market was most excited.

Corn was quiet and closed easier, influenced by the liberal local receipts and favorable weather. Fair support

was given, however, and the decline in spite of the unfavorable conditions prevailing was slight. Oats were active, the feeling at the opening was far easier, but general buying steadled the market and prices advanced slightly. Provisions were moderately active, opening prices practically unchanged. There was a little more discontinuous actives a state of the s more disposition among packers to buy, and this, with fair outside support, caused a slight advance, which was maintained to the close. Estimates for Thursday: Wheat, 13

cars; corn, 576 cars; hogs, 35,000 head. New York Cotton. New York, May 27.-Cotton-Spot losed dull and easy. Middling, 8 1-16c; sales, 819 bales. sales, 819 bales.
Futures—Barely steady. Sales, 170,300 bales. January, 7.08c; February,
7.11c; March, 7.15c; May, 7.73c; June,
7.71c; July, 7.74c; August, 7.76c; September, 8.18c; October, 7.11c; November, 7.04c; December, 7.04c.

New Orleans Futures. New Orleans, May 27.—Cotton futures, steady; sales, 48,800. May, 734 bid; June, 736@738; July, 737@738; August, 731@732; September, 688; October, 688@689; November, 687; December, 688 @689; January, 680@681; February, 683

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Tex., May 27.—Spot cotton, quiet; 1-16c lower; middling, 7 1-16; sales, none; receipts, 84; exports, none; stock, 17,893.

New York, May 27.—Cotton—Dull and easy; middling, 81-16c; net receipts none; gross, 1,827; exports to continent, 848; forwarded, 1,521; sales, 819; spin-Total to-day—Net receipts, 2,861; exports to Great Britain, 564; to continent, 848; stock, 358,307.

Consolidated net receipts, 12,575; exports to Great Britain, 11,852; to France, 842; to continent, 7,588; total since September 1—Net receipts, 5,074,486; exports to Great Britain, 2,119,335; to France, 37,464,487; to continent, 1,653,-

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, May 26.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; business only moderate; prices lower. American middling, fair, 4 15-32d; good middling, 4 1-4d; American middling, 4 5-32d; low middling, 4 4-32d; good ordinary, 3 15-16d; ordinary, 3 3-4d. Sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,100 American. ceipts, 16,000 bales, including 15,400 American. Futures opened and closed weak at the decline. American mid-dling, I. m. c., June, 4.23d; June and July, 4.01@4.02d; July and August, 4.01d; August and September, 3.63d; September and October, 8.57d; October and November, 3.54d; November and December, 3.52d; December and January, 3.52d; January and February, 3.52d; February and March, 3.53d.

The tenders of today's deliveries were 0 bales, new dockets, and 200 bales The cotton exchange will be closed until next Monday.

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, May 27.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 77-16c; low middling, 71-4c; good ordinary, 7c; net receipts, 748; grcss, 875; sales, 1,850; stock, 121,169.

Wool-Steady.

mer yellow, 24c. Coffee—Options opened irregular at

5@25 points lower; ruled generally weak under lower cables, foreign and weak under lower cables, foreign and local selling and dull spot market. Closed firm. May, 25 points lower; other months except April unchanged to 15 points lower. Sales, 19,750 bags, including: May, \$12.15; September, \$10.40 @10.55. Spot coffee—Rio, weak; No. 7, 13 1-2c; mild dull and nominal; Cordova, 16 1-2@18c; sales, 200 bags Central

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



CA TAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will en-deavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us. STANDARD LIVESTOCK

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

RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

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

6:20 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD,

PUEBLO

and the Great Wichita, Red River and Pease River valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

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

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

DOCTOR J. ALLEN,

M. R. C. V. S. Veterinary Surgeon. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Office-Marlow Bros., Stable, Corner

A. C. THOMAS Commission Dealer

IN LIVE STOCK. Liberal advancements made and prompt attention given to all stock consigned to me. Correspondence solicited, Market Report Free.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, Dallas, Texas.

This market continues dull and feature has been entirely lacking. The tendency grows downward in domestic wools, the territories have been the most active, prices having been quite irregular. A moderate quantity of new wool is coming in, being in very good condition. Fleece wools are very quiet. Foreign wools have also been dull, particularly in Boston, where sales fell considerably below last week's figures. The sales of the week in the most important markets aggregated 3,524,000 pounds, 1,400,700 pounds being domestic

and 1,943,800 pounds foreign.
In Boston business continues dull and prices are very unstable, foreign wool has been particularly quiet; sales of Australian Being comparatively small. Little is doing in fleeces. Territories have been the most active; but prices have been irregular, ranging from 28 to 31. More or less territory is coming in, both consigned wool and stock purchases. This is, to some extent, from all the territories, but more especially from Wyoming. Sales of the week aggregate 1,476,000 pounds, 763,000 pounds being domestic and 533,000 pounds foreign. Since January 1 total sales amount to 41,573,000 pounds; previous year 66,

749,450 pounds. New Orleans Provisions. New Orleans, May 27.—Hog products, quiet; pork, old, 7 1-2; lard, refined tierce, 4; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 3 7-8c; sides, 3 7-8c; bacon sides, 1-2c; hams, choice sugar cured, 8 3-4

Coffee-Rio, dull; ordinary to low, fair, 15 3-4@17 1-8. Flour-Dull; extra fancy, \$3.50@3.60; patents, \$3.75@3.85. Corn meal—Quiet; \$1.65@1.70.

Bran-Dull; 50@54c. Hay-Firm; prime, \$15@16; choice, Corn-Firmer; No. 2 sacked white, 36c; mixed, 36@36 1-2c; yellow, 39c. Oats—Quiet; No. sacked, 25 1-2@26c. Sugar—Quiet; open kettle, 3@3 7-8; centrifugal, white, 4 1-2; yellows, 4 1-8 4 7-16c; seconds, 2 5-8@3 7-8c.
Molasses—Quiet; centrifugal, 4@15c;

quality, poor.
Rice-Rough receipts, none; sales, 2494; fair, demand, nominal; clean, quiet; sales, 245; ordinary to good, 26

Available Grain Supply. New York, May 27.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's, covering principal points of accumulation, show the following changes in available supplies Saturday, May 23, as compared with the preced

ing Saturday:
Available supplies:
Wheat—United States and Canada,
east of the Rockies, decrease, 3,775,000, Affoat for and in Europe, decrease,

Total, decrease world's available, 4,-Corn-United States and, east of the Rockies, decrease, 1,032,000.
Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Eockies, increase, 303,000. Among the important decreases of wheat stock not reported into the visfble supply statement are 1,025,000 bushels in northwestern interior elevators; ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Agent.

Capital, \$200,000 | Capital and Credit synlus, 200,000 | capital and Credit synlus, 200,000 Annual Business, \$20,000,000 Perfectly Equipped to Handle all Business Entrusted to Our Care. DIRECTORS: M. P. BUEL, Prest. C. A. SNIDTR, Vice-Prest. A. T. ATWALTE, Sec'y. G. M. WALDEN. ANDY J. SNIDER, Treas. T. JEFF DANIEL.

H. M. POLLARD, Gen'l Counsel (ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yarde, file. Offices CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, hicago, Ills. KANSAS CITY, Kas. City Stock Yards, Kaneas City, Mo.

We Offer Unequaled Service and Absolute Safety.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS

-To-Lone Star Commission Co

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. National Stockyards, Ill., Union Stock Yards, Chiengo.
A new firm of old stockmen, the only company organised in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.
Jno. Dyer, J. S. Dorsey, cattle

salesmen; George Nichols (for-merly with W. F. Moore & Co.,) hog salesman; E. V. Garnett, sheep salesman. Market reports furpished on application. Write to us.

DRUMM-FLATO

COMMISSION CO.

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY.

CHICAGO. UNION STOCK YARDS.

ST, LOUIS, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

SAM'L SCALING,

GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER.

W. L. TAMBLYN,

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Kansas City Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo.

Union Stock Yards. Chicago, III.

GEO. R. BARES , President.

National Stock Yards.

East St. Louis, III.

J. H. WAITE, Sec.-Treas

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$850,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports hunnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Hen ry Stephens.

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

tock Landing. NEW OBLEANS, LA A. P. NORMAN.

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

A. J. SAUNDERS & CO...

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sts.,

New Orleans, La.

A. C. Cassidy W. in Cassidy. A. L. Roschler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, C. shies, St. Louis. T. E. Finmons. Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, IM. KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS. KANSAS CITY, MO

E. B. CARVER, Manager or Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or "art Worth, Texas.

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

635,000 at Manitoba, Fort William and Kewatin; 80,000 in Chicago private elevators; 69,000 at Louisville, and 30,000 at Leavenworth and Rochester each.
"Increases are few and slight, the only noteworthy one being 25,000 bushels at Pittsburg and 22,000 in Milwaukee pri-

New York Coffee. New York, May 27.—Coffee—Santos weak; good average Santos, 12,300. Reweak; good average Santos, 12,300, Receipts, 9,000 bags; stock, 90,000.

Hamburg—Dull; 1-2@3-4 pfg. decline.
Sales, 400 bags.

Rio—Dull; No. 7, 11,500. Receipts, 7,-000 bags. Cleared for the United States, 5,000; stock, 104,000.

Havre—Irregular; 8-4@2f net decline.
Sales, 21,000 bags.
Total warehouse deliveries from the
United States, 3,092 bags, including
3,395 from New York; New York stock
today, 161,312; United States stock, 184,-865; affoat for the United States, 167,-500. Total visible for the United States, 352,365 against 562,815 last year.

Liverpool May 27.—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor. No. 2 winter, 5s 6d; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 4 1-4d.
Futures—Steady; easy and 1 1-2d lower. May and June, 5s 1 1-4d; July, August, September and October, 5s 1 1-2d.

Corn—Spot quiet. American mixed, new, 2s 4 2-4d. Futures lower; easy; May, 2s 11-1-4d; June, 2s 11 1-2d; July, 2s 1-4d; August, 3s 1d; September, 3s 1 1-2d; October, 3s 2d.

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE

MONEY.

I want to tell you of my wonderful success. Being a poor girl and needsuccess. Being a poor girl and needing money badly, I tried the Dish Washer business and have cleared \$200 every month. It is more money than I ever had before and I can't help telling you about it, for I believe any person can do as well as I have if they only try. Dish Washers sell on sight; every lady wants one. The Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo., will give you all necessary instructions, so you can begin work at once. The Dish can begin work at once. The Dish Washer does splendid work; you can wash and dry the dishes in two or three minutes without putting your hands in the water at all. Try this business and let us know how you succeed.

ELIZABETH C.

The Red Cross Farm, Austin, Texas, can furnish you the Berkshire Hog in any number. They have one of the largest herds of thoroughbred Ferkshires in the state. If you want a single pig or enough sows to start a herd write them and they will give you "hard time" prices.

APRIL, 1880.

on others do, and, of course, can be educated. By tak-preed from ewes that were twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get imbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper isses to favor large increases. ires to favos large increases, some breeds of sheep are nat-re productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being prob most productive of any, here should be a large percent bs to ewes depends, of cours on his shepherd. The latter and good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the sent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one romoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not us to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a e found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general ystem is often the rule. Shep-powerless under such masters n have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, he so only large sheep owners when the right sort of man has ied the master should take care ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do.

In find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural lacam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, by shepherds take the greatest in the welfare of the interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the pro-of triplets and even quartettes e ducating the propensity it es developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up-renerally imparts the milk-bear-ction equal to the other, how-he one naturally accompanies r, almost invariably, but it must nitted that the strain would be ever on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, eswhen they begin to grow big.
se, a little trough of food should thank applied both to over larly supplied both to ewes a under such circumstances, a es when ewes have to rear m lambs they should have ary assistance and be adequately urtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abundal by having a satisfactory succession of the province and by making prodder crops, and by making proof silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various distrat affect sheep, and of which the rowledge is indispensable for succreatment. We may excuse misade a century ago, but when a mular author on veterinary praceges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or as is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and cearly breeding or natural dentither parent will cause the disease are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter be misled at times," says the least, and sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in mand that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months. which it has lived for months, in the grass and the multitude of natined in it should somehow get stomach of a sheep, either on sor the hay made from it, and hese eggs should mature from creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the motom is giddiness, due to the e on the brain of these bladders, ed very strange. It is by no more so than many other things ppen in the life of an animal. It, however, wholly discharge ar minds the belief that any living comes into existence without comes into existence without whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm its life are any more strange and ful than the changes which nsect undergoes, as from a but-egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled-f, and then into the beautiful insect that flits among the flowinsect that flits among the flow-eding on the nectar during its nammer life, the purpose of which to lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But be worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shep-nowing anything of the cause. his species, which has its home for its life in the sheep's brain, would ist a single year were it not for a single year were it not for which, feeding on the sheep from the disease caused by this ake these immature worms into take these immature worms into mach, where they mature into lat, unpleasant things, made of is, in each of which are more than sand eggs, one only of which estimated will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in

somwhat amusing to read in old

BULLS
Grace's Solo, 37,554—V.
Hamilton, Webberville, T
Harry Branch, 32,436—J
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W
to W. T. Henson, Wills
He of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex.

White to W. N. Murph Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver Gray to G. W. McDona, Lottie's Tormentor, White to W. N. Murphy Moro St. Lambert, 29, ton to W. Boyce, Gregg, D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7 liams to T. J. Brown, S. COWS AND HEI Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T. C. R. Wright, Mexia, C. R. Wright, Mexia, C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden. Marshal
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Glenny Kilgore, 109,146—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson,
Mamie Heneger, 57,789
& Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall
Prime II., 79,142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothia
Oueen of the Prairies

Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. I. W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 to W. E. Johnson, Millie Susie Kligore, 109,146— Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Tenny Kligore, 109,692— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Tinsy Kligore, 109,440— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Willie Howard, 102,001— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the west cember 24, 1895; Canvasser, 31,110—R. to W. E. Johnson, Mil

Canvasser, 31,110-R. Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaste China Grove, 42,261—M China Grove, 42,261—Mrson to J. M. Cardwell, L. Colonel Harry, 42,001—Ato S. L: Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 27056—gomery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon, Odelle's Harry, 41976—sey to S. L. Burnap, Angel China (1998). Dev to S. L. Burnap, Am Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27

to W. A. Northington, Tormentor F. of Lawn & Foster to R. W. Willi Anna Field. 93,241-Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-

to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Birnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Bonnie Signaldina, 1 Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnap, Au Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Pogis, 109,17 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. But Dora H., 105,283-Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks

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

ton to S. L. Burnap, A Joel's Calico, 108,613to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Karanina Pogis, 10 precht to H. H. McBri precht to H. H. McBride,
Kate Putnam II., 107,094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Kate Scales Pogis, 108
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katie Perry, 110,325—O.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62,034—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phallady Pogis Lowndes Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha Lady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride Laura Clement, 65,361— to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette Rioter, 105 20 Dott to H. H. McBride, O'Day Leslie Signal, 105,910—7 & Hardin to Parks & Park Lois Lowndes, 100,239—to H. H. McBride, O'Day Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hi Seward, Brenham. Signal. Parks to Gill & Gill, Mary Annersly, 94.110—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181—J.

May Amber, 109,181—J.
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79,78
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18
to W. A. Northington, S
Mittle Gray, 110,023—B.
J. D. Gray Tarrels Mittle Gray, 110.023—B.
J. D. Gray, Terrelt.
Monarch's May, 109.8
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II., 89,222
ris & Hardin to Parks &
Osa T., 64,673—Parks &
Gill, Nash,
Oxford, Tany, 22,44 Oxford Teny, 93.840 W to E. P. Bomar, Galnesy Persian Nora, 107.826 J A. Northington, Spr Queen Marjoram, 109,690—Ver to E. P. Bomar, Cainest Resedene May, 60,685—J.
J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Torrel Mardin to Parks & Parks, E. Sadle Glenn III., 105,921—T. ris & Hardin to Parks & Take, Mar

Shellie. 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogis. 109.206—
Procht to H. H. MoBride. Of
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar. Galness
The Young Widow. 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride. Of Da.
Tommie Montgomery. 108 584
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury. Fort Wonth.
Tormentor's Pride. 64.730.
Ponder to E. P. Bomar. Gal
Vic Scales Posis, 109.208—
Presht to H. H. McBride. O'T
Welcome Lass, 176.318—Terris & Hardin to Parks. & P.
nis. Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

nis.
Widow's Little Baby, 100
Abhatt to H. H. Maridae C
Ysteta Poris H. 100 177-1
to W. A. Northinston Sour
Zingara Pogis, R4 983-W
to F. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Zula Landseer, R7 188-W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

SAN ANTONIO. Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216

H. B. Stribling, from Muscogee, I. T., accompanied Wm. Halsell on his visit to Corpus Christi and the coast coun-

P. H. Pruitt, a stockman from near Fort Davis, was in the city during the past week on business, and expected to go as far as Fort Worth before his

A. Parr, a prominent cattleman from Corpus Christi, paid a visit to the "Alamo" city during the past week and reports everything in a prosperous condition.

John B. Armstrong from Cameron county and who owns a ranch in that section spent several days with us the past week, and reports his section as quite dry at present.

Encinal county, resently purchased from C. G. Hugo at Dilley 1,000 head of steers, twos and threes, and will move them to his ranch immediately. Jerry Barbee, the genial livestock agent of the Cotton Belt railway, was

Ed Costello, who owns a ranch in

in the city this week and reports a good business in stock over his line. Ask Jerry what he saw while in San W. E. Halsell, from Vinita, I. T., was

in the city several days the past week on his way to Corpus Christi. Says his visit was a matter of pleasure only, as did not wish to buy any cattle at this time.

H. C. Story, a prominent cattleman and feeder from San Marcos, was in the city this week and reports having shipped out all of his fed cattle, and that he has no trouble in taking care of all his profits. J. D. Eldridge, from Pearsalle, who is

m prominent shipper and feeder from that section spent several days in the city during the past week, and brings a good report of crops and cattle in Wilbur F. Crawford, a banker and stockman from Cameron, Milam county,

was in the city the past week and registered at the Maverick hotel, says his section of the country is in a prosper-John S. Todd, the manager of the Larrelles ranch in Neuces county, was in the city the past week and stopping

his ranch still dry but that his cattle T. H. Mathis of Rockport and who owns a good ranch and a fine herd of cattle near Mathias, was with us the past week and reports the sale of some yearling steers and heifers at \$11 for

at the Menger hotel. Mr. Todd reports

steers and \$10 for heifers. J. M. Doby, who resides at Lagarto, In Live Oak county, spent several days in the city the past week and reports his section as having had good rains cently. Says he will commence shipping his fat cattle this week.

Ike T. Pryor of Columbus, ex-president of the Texas Livestock associa-tion, was in the city this week. Mr. Pryor is interested in cattle, both in Frio and Colorado counties, and is one of our enterprising and progressive

The many friends of Ira M. Johnion will regret to learn that he died at the lunatic asylum near San Antonie the past week and his remains shipped Manor, Tex., for burial. He was ormerly a very prominent cattle ship-

S. J. Whitsett of Campbellton, who owns a ranch and farm in Atascosa was in the city accompanied by his family. He reports the crop prospects in his section as better than for years past, and that his stock were all in fine condition.

J. H. Presnall, who recently sold his interest in the cattle business in Dimmit county, was with us this week and reports that he has leased from the New York and Texas land company some pastures and will embark again In the cattle business out west.

J. W. McInnes of Twohig was a visitor to the "Alamo" city during the nast week, and reports the sale recently of all his beef cattle to T. M. ley of Encinal, at \$22 per head. He had a very fine lot of steers and but for the low market would have brought more

W. S. Hall, from Pleasanton, was in the city this week and reports that he making preparations to ship this week from San Antonio a train load of very fine beef cattle that he has fed on prickly pear this season, that he will average 1,100 pounds in market.

M. J. Baker, a prominent cattleman from Cuero, has been in attendance upon the United States court as a juror the past week, but found sufficient time to run down to Floresville, where he burchased and shipped from John C wees 450 fat steers, for which he paid 123 per head.

W. T. Way, who represents the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Company, in Southern Texas, made a trip this week out west on the Southern Pacific railway and also east on the same road, and he reports grass, and the condition of the range generally in the very best condition.

Ike West, one of the members of the firm of Bennett & West, who owns a large ranch in Jackson county, and also one near Spofford, returned this week after receiving from Ed Lassater a thousand head of heifer yearlings for the Jackson county ranch and a thousand steer yearlings for the ranch near Spofford.

J. S. McKinnon, who owns an ex-tensive ranch and farm in Atascosa county, stopped off in San Antonio on his return from St. Louis, where he had been with a shipment of his cattle. He reports the market not very good, but adds that the prospects on his farm for a good crop at this season was never tter, and that he has some 1,100 acres

Thomas Dewees of San Antonio, who owns a large ranch in Wilson county, was so unfortunate as to have his a welling house burned the past week, entailing a loss of some fifteen thousand dollars, with only seventeen thousand five hundred dollars insurance.

Mr. Dewees lost all of his furniture and some family relics which he prized rery highly.

A. Y. Allee, who recently sold to Mr of cattle to go to the Territory. turned this week from a visit to his brother, Alonzo Allee, the present theriff of Gollad county, who was badly cut by some unknown parties several weeks ago. He reports his brother as improving from his, wounds, and that he has hopes now for his speedy recov-ery. Mr. Allee has made a good sheriff and has many friends here who sympathize with him in his misfortune.

here this week on his way to Brazos county to buy a lot of thoroughbred Devon bulls, which he will take to his ranche. He reports having sold the past week to Mrs. C. B. Rabb, of Cor-pus Christi, a carloadof good bulls. His purchase from the Harris sale of short Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager. horns recently at Linworth, Kan., arrived here on the 20th inst. in good shape on their way to the ranch. The

calf Golden Lavender is six weeks old and weighs 180 pounds. CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION And Western Traffic Association.
The correspondence recently put The correspondence recently pub-lished between the traffic manager of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association and J. W. Midgley, general freight agent and commissioner of the West-ern Traffic association, reveals only the facts that have long since been known by the general public in regard to the terminal charges made by all railroads delivering live stock in the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. The main portion of the correspondence seems to have originated and been conducted by the "traffic manager" of the Cattle Raisers' association, and yet no additional facts or information is furnished by him than has already been published heretofore. The ter-minal charge of \$2 per car, which has been imposed upon shippers of live stock for some time past, has been considered unjust by the Cattle Rais-ers' Association of Texas and protests have been made against the same. In the meantime the courts at Chi-cago were resorted to in order to establish the justice of the charges, and in a recent decision by the courts of the State of Illinois against the Santa Fe railroad, a decision was made in Fe railroad, a decision was made in favor of the road. That an appeal will be made to the higher courts there is not the slightest doubt, and until such a decision is reached it would have been best for all parties interested to have let the matter rest and what ever might have been the decision. ion of the higher court all parties interested would have been willing to accept. The institution of such a suit before the courts did not necessarily involve any action upon the part of the Cattle Raisers' association,

part of the Cattle Raisers association, as an association, but could have been brought by any individual shipper and would have been as binding as if the association itself had brought or authorized the institution of such a suit. The Cattle Raisers' association, however, at its last session, saw proper create an office known as "traffic anager." The railroads have had for manager." years a joint tariff, published to all points intended or desired to be reached by shippers, and which was as familiar to all shippers as the alphabet. And just why the association should have seen proper to establish the office and entail upon the association an additional expense of at least five thousand dollars a year, is a question now that puzzles a good many members of that body. How and in what manner a traffic manager can be of any service demanding such a remurneration is one of the questions that has not so far been satisfactorily answered. One party connected with a railroad in response to such a question replied by saying, That he could be a great deal of service in determing the question of rates. And in the event of a question of damages the traffic

manager could decide what merit, if any, there was in the case, and either approve or disapprove of the measure This reminds me of a certain individual who has for years endeavored to impress upon the association the practicability of establishing a shipping bureau in order to prevent excessive supplies of stock being put upon the market the same day. It is needless to remark that the adoption of such a plan would have been mere folly, and the creation of an office only for the author of such a sci The association has heretofore very wisely confined itself to the protection of the stock raisers, by employing in-spectors and keeping them at all the principal points where stock are supplied for slaughter. This is commendable, and no doubt has and will continue to result in much good to the stockmen, but if any one either directly or indirectly connected

the association can point out where any member will be benefited by the appointment and sustaining of a trafdepartment I would like to hear from him. I do not wish to be understood as opposed to any particular individual who may have been fortunate enough to secure the appointment such a soft place, but will say have no preferences whatever, and would only like to see the association as heretofore, adopt only practical business methods in the conduct of their business. That any member of the association will be benefited to the extent of a dollar, no one that is acquainted with the situation will for a moment contend, but on the other hand, at least five thousand dollars per annum must come out of the as-sociation, and this amount paid by the members at the last meeting of the association was short of funds to-meet all of the expenses, and demands upon

it, and it seems that a practical view of the situation would convince any one that a body of men banded to-

gether for mutual protection cannot

afford to keep up such an expensive luxury as a traffic department. Whatever decision is veached by the court of the highest resort, the railroads and stock yards will no doubt comply with and a lttle time and patience will reveal whether that decision will be for or against the ship-pers, and until all that time comes all the correspondence that can be made on the subject will not add one cent to the members of the association, or make the rates from any shipping point to market any less than the agreed tariff by the Railroad Traffic association. While cattle were bringing a good price the shippers were not very particular about any little assessments that might be made upon him in the interest of the association to which he belonged, but under the present market, when prices are going lower all the while, and when they realize that they are losing and not making money, and when it becomes necessary to curtail expenses and adopt more economy in the conduct of

his own business, then you will hear him enter his protest against any unnecessary expenditure of money.

The Cattle Raisers' association is composed of a very fine body of business men, and men who have made quite a success of their own business, yet it is true that in a body or company there are men who will endorse or suggest methods in the transaction or suggest methods in the transaction of business that they would not for a moment contemplate as individuals moment contemplate as individuals and this is perhaps one of the reasons why an association of persons in business is not generally as successful as individuals. Before closing this article I desire to say that I have nothing but the kindest feelings for the Cattle Raisers' association as a body, and wish for them abundant success. but cannot refrain from feeling that they have reached out too far and have undertaken something that must in the end result in no good to its members, besides involvir

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

Shreveport, La. deeper in the ground, being dermant for a time, if the weather is very cold.

June 1st, the M., K. and Upon the approach of spring the worms come forth for a finishing touch of to all prominent points.

J. E. COMER. C. P. A. ground just below the surface. Some SUMMER EXCURSIONS. Effective June 1st, the M., C. and T. will place on sale summer excursion tickets to all prominent points.

TAYLOR DEPARTMENT.

Williamson County Live Stock and Farm Notes-Minor H. Brown, Agent and Correspondent.

Grass is fine in this section and cattle are rolling in fatness

Generous citizens of Taylor have contributed \$160 to the Sherman cylone sufferers.

A meeting of the Williamson county Poultry association has been called to meet at Taylor Friday night, May 29, when officers for the ensuing year are to be elected.

J. W. Wininger, a farmer living near Georgetown, found an egg the other day, within the shell of which was a young turkey with one head and body and four legs and wings.

The barn of Paul Wolfe, situated south of Taylor, near Elgin, together with its contents of corn, oats and forage, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Origin unknown; loss heavy, with no insurance.

two weeks late, are in fine condition, free of grass and weeds as a general estimate, and with favorable conditions the outlook is the most favorable at this time for years.

Crops in this section, though about

Messrs. A. B. Kennedy, R. B. Pumphrey, M. R. Kennedy and J. L. Woodward have sold and shipped to Tom Coleman for his ranch in LaSalle county thirty head of high grade white-faced Hereford bulls.

The oat crop in this section is unuually fine, and the merry hum of harvesters and threshers is heard on every side. J. B. Shafer, living near Florence, has a field of oats the heads of some of which measure 21 inches in length.

The county commissioners of Williamson county have leased to Ed Sawyer of Kerrville, Tex., the 11,505 acres of Williamson county school land situated in Sutton county at 3 cents per acre, payable yearly in ad-

J. R. Faubion, a prominent Williamson county farmer living near Liberty Hill, has sold his farm to John W. Parker of this city and his growing crop to W. E. Caven. He will move to Coleman county and engage in stock

Ernest Tonig, a German farmer livng near Tayor, has first received new machinery for a cotton sin to be erected at Straut ville a German settlement south of Ta, The machinery is of 55 horse power and will have a capacity of turning out forty bales

Mr. Joe Kritser, a well-known stock-

man of this city, has been appointed traveling solicitor for the Kansas Chy

ters in the Indian Toc iter. Itis acquaintance with stockmen throughout the state renders his appointment a wise one for the company. Through his attorney, R. L. Penn, Esq., of this city, John Kritser has filed suit in the district court at George-

town against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway company for \$625 as damages for a failure to properly deliver a shipment of beef cattle from this city to the stock yards in St. Louis. Professor Hyer of the faculty of the town, has accepted an invitation to de-

liver an address before the medical fraternity at Waco upon the subject of "Roentgen Rays and Their ful Applications to Surgery." dress will prove of interest to veterinary surgeons as well as otners. The citizens of the Hutto school dis-

trict, adjoining Taylor, will hold an election on Saturday, May 30, to determine whether or not twenty year bonds shall be issued to build a \$7000 school building. This district includes about eleven square miles of valuable territory and contains taxable property to the amount of \$260,000. Since the Calveston Marifima agen.

clation has issued its ultimatum in reference to the uniform bale of cotton. nearly all the press boxes of gins in this section of Williamson county are being altered so as to turn out neat, merchantable bales of the regulation dimensions, 28x58 inches. On account of pressing demands of cotton growers those gin owners who do not conform to the demands of the association will suffer for the lack of patronage the coming season.

Taylor, Tex., May 26.-Fred Tegge, a farmer living on 'Possum creek, ten miles north of Taylor, was in the city yesterday with some very fine speci mens of his growing corn and cotton crops. He exhibited a stalk of cotton which measured eighteen inches in height, well branched and filled with squares. This stalk he stated was only an average specimen of many hundred acres which he and his neighbors have in cultivation this year. His samples of corn were in silks, almost large enough for roasting ears, and were gathered from his fields-not garden truck which had received special attention. He reports crops in excellent condition on 'Possum creek and far in advance of those in other sections. His neighbors' crops, he says, are as promising as his

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Mr. J. M. Howell of Dallas has introduced a new blackberry named "Trinity Early," which is worthy of attention. The first picking from his field was on May 4. Mr. Howell claims that this is the earliest blackberry grown by two weeks, and that it can be-placed on northern markets from six weeks to two months before northern berries are The crop is now in full maturity without a drop of rain since blooming. The berries are of excellent quality and a firmness that will insure safe shipping for long distances. This, as well as the "Dallas," were introduced by Mr. Howell, who is a recognized authority on berry culture, as well as hor-ticultural matters in general.

At this season of the year cut worms do more or less damage to nearly all crops, especially to tomatoes, cab-bages and corn. Whenever sod or grassy land is left until spring before being plowed, any crop which may be placed on such land will be considera-bly damaged by cut worms. The reason of this is that the worms are nearly full grown in the spring, yet they need one good meal before forming into pupae, a short time after which they ome forth as night flying moths.

The life history of the cut werm is about this: The moths lay their ergs in grass throughout the summer months, and after a few lays these eggs hatch into small worms, which feed upon the grass. The worms cast off their skin from time to time to ac-commodate their increase in s.ze, and during the cooler weather of winter go deeper in the ground, being dormant

REMEDIES FOR CUT WORMS.

time after this the moths are produced and, after mating, the females lay the eggs for another brood. With most species there is thus but one brood a

Most farmers are beginning to realize the many advantages of fall blowing and where sod land especially is plowed in the fall, it will greatly lessen the number of cut worms and other insects on such land the following soring. A good remedy for killing out the cut worms in the garden is to make up a mixture consisting of a quantity of bran or corn meal moistened with water, to which is added a little paris green and a little molasses or sugar to give a sweetish taste. It is the paris green that kills the worms and this should be very thoroughly mixed with the bran, so as to have a uniform mix-ture. A spoonful of this mixture should be placed near the plants just before night on the day the plants just before night on the day the plants are set out. The cut worms work at night and will be killed by eating of the posoned mixture. It is much better, however, to place the mixture about in various parts of a field a few days before planting, as it will then fill off the worms before any dumage is done. H. E. WEED, Entomologist, Miss. Exp. Station, Ag-

DR. R. C. FLOWER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ricultural College, Mississippi.

Dr. R. C. Flower to Make a Professional Trip Through Texas and Arkansas.
The patients of Dr. R. C. Flower will be glad to know that he has arranged a professional visit through the states of Texas and Arkansas, as follows: of Texas and Arkansas, as follows:
Goliad, Tex., Jackson's Hotel, Thursday, May 28; Hondo City, Tex., Hondo House, Saturday, May 30; Uvalde, Tex., Swartz Hotel, Monday, June 1; Eagle Pass, Tex., Dolch's Hotel, Tuesday, June 2; El Paso, Tex., The Vendome, Thursday, June 4; Pecos, Tex., Commercial Hotel, Friday, June 5; Big Springs, Tex., Depot Hotel, Monday, June 8; Colorado, Tex., St. James Hotel, June 9; Abilene, Tex., Depot Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, June 10 and 11; day and Thursday, June 10 and 11; Weatherford, Tex., Carson & Lewis' Hotel, Friday, June 12; Waco, Tex., Hotel Royal, Saturday, June 13; Waxahachie, Tex., Barnes Hotel, Monday, June 15; Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Worth, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16 and 17; Corsicana, Tex., Commercial Hotel, Thursday, June 18; Tyler, Tex., National Hotel, Friday, June 18; Tyler, 1ex., National Hotel, Friday, June 19; Texarkana, Ark., Huckins House, Saturday, June 20; Marshall, Tex., Capitol House, Monday, June 22; Little Rock, Ark., Capitol Hotel, Tuesday, June 23; Hoxle, Ark., Bowles' Hotel, Wednesday, June

24, until 3 p. m.

There is no physician in the United States better known that Dr. R. C. Flower. His cures are so numerous and so often of such a marvelous nature, that many writers have claimed that many of his cures were miracles. Dr. Flowers' ability to tell a patient his disease without asking a question, is as well established as that Dr. Flower. lives. This southwestern visit of the doctor will afford an excellent opportunity to many to consult this eminent specialist close to their homes.

MEETING UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

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

agent of the company, or address, D. M. MORGAN, C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVEN-San Antonio. Texas, June 9th to 11th. The M., K. and T. railway has made a rate of five dollars for the above occasion, selling date June 3th and limited to June 13th for return. On limited to June 13th for return. On tickets sold to San Antonio for the above occasion parties who may desire to take advantage of the side trip excursions can secure an extension of limit. not to exceed thirty days, by depositing ticket with agent days, by depositing ticket with agent of the terminal lines at San Antonio. On the return trip from San Antonio. stop over will be allowed at Austin for persons desiring to attend the State Missionary Convention of the Christian church and State Meeting of the C. W. B. M., to be held at Austin June 12th to 16th, and return limit of tickets will be extended to June 18th by depositing same immediately on arrival at Austin with Mr. P. J. Lawless, ticket agent I. and G. N. Immediately after close of this convention, round trip tickets will be sold from San Antonio to Monterey, Mexico, at the rate of \$5.50 for round limited to ten days from date of sale for return; and to the City Mexico, going and returning same route, at rate of twenty-five dollars

and returning another at rate of thirty dollars, limited to thirty days from date of sale for return.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The international and Great Northlino between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pull-

for the round trip, or going one route

man sleepers on night trains between Galveston , Houston and St. Louis, La-Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne. Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lets of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time. and in the quickest possible time.
Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the beneat of the St. Louis

market. Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonia, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on near-

For further information est agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,

G. F. AND P. A.

D. J. PRICE,

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

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 16. For the above occasion the M., K. & T. railway will sell tickets June 13th, 14th and 15th at rate of one fare for the round trip, limited for return to June 21st. J. E. COMER, C. P. & T. A.

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

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

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders.

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

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON.

WE. SKINNER.

President.

General Manager.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

| | Catile and Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Horses and Mules | Cars. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|---------------------|---------|
| Official Receipts for 1895 | 922,167 | 2,170,827 | 864 , 713 567,015 111,445 | | 103,368 |
| Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895 | 218,805 | | 69,784 748,244 | | |

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

CORN, \$1.00 per bushel. NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED C. F. MCRSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas, H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendenta

E. B. Lacoste, Pres't.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers,

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

HORSE AND MULE DEPARTMENT.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.

LIMITED.

Commission Merchants. Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,

STOCK LANDING, New Orleans, - - La, Established In 1880. P. O.

Box, 558. We do exclusively a Commise sion business.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis, THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

& G. KNOX, Vice President

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent

Guarantee Position. Accept notes for tuition, or can deposit money in bank till position is secured. Car fare paid. PRACTICAL Businessollages NASHVILLE, TENN., and TEXARKANA, TEXAS. Indorsed by Bankers, Merchants, and others. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc. Four weeks in Bookkeeping with as equals 2 elsewhere. No vacation. Enter any time. Board \$10. To order our books for home study is next best thing to entering our schools. Write us at Nashville. (Mention this paper.)



VETERINARY.

Dr. J. Allen, V. S., will answer in-Dr. J. Allen, V. S., will answer inquiries in this department. When asking advice describe all symptoms accurately and concisely, and address Texas Stock and Farm Journal. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay Dr. Allen (Fort Worth) should be addressed directly with fee of one dollar enclosed.

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

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION. Galveston, Texas, June 9th to 13th. On June 9th the M., K. and T. will sell tickets for this occasion at rate of five dollars for the round trip; same limited to June 14th for return. JE COMER C. P. A.

Corn is ready for canning several weeks earlier here than in the North, and Texas canneries and do a profit able business supplying the Northern markets with their early products. We have been depending upon the people up there to furnish us all our canned corn for years, and it is time we were reversing the order of things.—SandA Tale of Woe and Hard Luck

Is told by many who bought cheap, inferior, never-going, always-tiring, always-out-of-order. Windmills and Towers that blow down or were badly rattled in the storm of April 11, 1896 Owners of DANDY outfits had no such complaints!
We are headquarters for everything in the Windmill line, with the most complete mock in Texas.
CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED

Dallas, Texas,

ROUTE . YOUR LIVE STOCK

MILL CO.,



The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails To Kansas City

and St. Louis. which can reach either of the three northern markets without

going to the other.

We can also bill to Kansas
City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago. FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE

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