Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 8--- VOL. 17.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

THE FARM.

CROPS IN TEXAS.

The Dallas News of June 4 publishes an exhaustive report on the crop conditions of Texas. The report is made up from advices received from over 400 correspondents and covering 158 counties of the state. Since the report is so ties of the state. Since the report is so good, and is of such value to all, the Journal reproduces the News' com-

COTTON. The increase of the cotton acreage byer last year in the five districts as

Coast district..... 18.2 North Texas district 23.8

Increased acreage for state over cotton is planted. A few complaints of lice and web worms are made, and a few give discouragh, reports. In East Texas the condition is practically the same. Chopping is done or

nearly so. Rain is needed. Correspondents differ as to the time of the crop. Usually the condition is etter than for years.
In Central Texas the ition is good, but the reports are not so enthusiastic as in the districts previously There are frequent com plaints of the careless worm, web worms, grass worms, small cotton, especially where it was planted after the last rains. But fully as often as other-

wise the condition is given as fine, flattering and splendid. hail storm in the North Texas district on May 12 did considerable damage to both corn and cotton. Cotton is in almost every instance given a good word—"good," "fine," "doing nicely," and the like. It is usually all worked out and clean. The Weather-ford man says it is "very bad," and one or two others are in a similar fix. There are no complanits of the usual pests, but a rain would help along the late plantings. There is a complaint from Plano of dry, hot winds.

The increase in the corn acreage in

the coast district is due to the opening up of new land to cultivation. In nearevery instance the corn crop is said to be looking splendidly, but this is coupled by the universal complaint of lack of rain. If rain does not come within a week or two there will be material injury to the crop. It is in the

Corn is usually reported fine in East Texas, and only in one instance are pests complained of. The correspondent of Kirbyville mentions bad worms. The crop is well advanced and in many localities is tasseling. Rain is needed. Corn, with rain, would make a spen-did crop in central Texas. Two correspondents mention poor stands, but the almost universal report is of a good crop in prospect. Hail did some dam-

The hail storm in north Texas did considerable damage to corn. A lack of rain is frequently complained of, and some places it is actually suffering. Nearly every correspondent enters this infomal prayer for rain. Without it, localities will be ruined in a week or

ten days. The condition in southwest Texas is as good aas any other section, but the crop is late in that section. Some complaints of lice and web and cut. worms are made, but these are not regarded as serious and the crop may be regarded as fine, though one or two correspondents say the outlook

The following is the tabulated statement of the corn acreage of Texas by districts, as compared with that of last Coast, district, increase...... 2.6

East Texas, decrease Central Texas, decrease..... 4.8 North Texas, decrease Southwest Texas, decrease 2.8

Decreased acreage for state compared with last year In southwest Texas the same is true. The farmers are beginning to get uneasy about their corn crop because of rain. But with rain the prospects are

fine, the crop tasseling.
SMALL GRAIN. That the acreage of oats has been cut short is certain, but how much can only be surmised. With exception of a few instances the reduction has gone to swell the cotton acreage. The cotton acreage is increased by perhaps 2 or 3 per cent new land, and 2.7 per cent reduction of corn acreage. This would leave a reduction of oats acreage of say, about 10 percent, and it is fully that. The crop is bad. In most cases the spring oats are too short to cut with reapers, and the vield is hardly worth the trouble. Rust has gotten into the crop in some sections.

Wheat is a poor crop and will scarce ly average twelve bushels to the acre. weather is responsible for the con dition in both cases. Both crops are

IN THE TERRITORITES. In Oklahoma and Indian Territories the increase in the cotton acreage is a very large percentage, but it is mostly new land. The same is true as to corn but the percentage is not so great. All crops doing splendidly as a whole.

BORGHUM AND SORGHUM SYRUP. Sorghum has become to be an im-mense crop in Texas, besides being used as a stock feed is largely used for its syrups. On the plains and throughout the entire Panhandle country sorghum is, it might be said, the only safe crop, and by raising it both for stock feed and its syrups, may be

made to be quite profitable

A correspondent of many years experience in making sorghum syrup says: "The wholesale market price of syrup is so low-17 to 20 cents per n-that it hardly pays any more fallon—that it hardly pays any more to raise sorghum; nevertheless I ex-pect to plant again, hoping prices will raise.' This is a state of mind generally prevailing today among sorghum syrup makers. This is not to be at-tributed to any decline or defect in sorghum as a syrup-producing plant, but it is due to other and well known causes. What these causes are it will be my endeavor to indicate in this and following articles," says a writer in the New York Tribune. "As a field crop sorghum cane is unsur-passed. It requires a light warm soil and generous cultivation. Its growth and maturity are largely due to warmth and ventilation; hence the necessity of keeping the ground free from grass and weeds through the Beason and giving free access to sun and air to all parts of the plant and to the soil in which it is recover. to the soil in which it is grown. It thrives on warm, fresh air and cannot get too much of it. Plant judiciously light sandy soil in a location naturally protected from cold winds. Begenerous and careful cultivation

which shut out warmth and air to a great degree, and the cane, as a consequence, produces a low grade of syrup, although it may be plentiful in quantity. Returns of the syrup crop range from eighty or ninety to 240 gallons per acre. An average on a hundred lots of cane is agout 150 gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. On a range of 120 to feel to gallons per acre. lons per acre. On a range of 120 to 220 gallons per acre the average is about 165 gallons; 250 to 300 gallons per acre is an unusual yield, though it may be anticipated where the crop has been specially favored by the season and by location and cultivation. In tonnage a fair crop will run from seven to nine tons of cane per acre. At factories making a business of At factories making a business of working up cane for syrup the usual price paid per ton is \$1.70 to \$2. The seed of the cane ranges from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. When used for feed it is deemed to be as valuable as any other small grain. If carefully selected for the purpose of planting selected for the purpose of planting it sells at wholesale from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds. At the lowest figures and prices taken, viz, 150 gallons of syrup and ten bushels of seed, at 20 cents and 1 1-4 cents, the gross proceeds of the crop would be \$35 per acre -figures which will compare favorably with those of any other of the usual farm products. But good sorghum syrup is in demand among consumers at 30 to 35 cents a gallon, and the best grade of syrup possible to be made from good conditioned sorghum cane is eagerly sought for and taken at from 40 to 50 cents per gallon. This grade compares well with the genuine maple syrup, and is the grade syrup containing more or less o fsugar. good cane. Sorghum is distinguished especially as being a syrup producing plant. When the season has been unusually favorable and conducive to the growth and maturity of the canecontinued dry and warm weather and cloudless skies during the latter part of the season-the cane produces a syru poontaining more or less of sugar. and syrup, as a rule, is the sole product. Efforts having in view the production of sorghum sugar have for these reasons proved unsuccessful and fruitless. If there is no sugar in the juice of the cane, none may be looked for in the syrup. If, moreover, there is sugar in the juice, and the available quantities (not in paying quantities, for it is seldom that, if ever) the

and free access to the plant and the soil alike, of the air, and the light and warmth of the sun.' With this sketch of A. B. Medlan, whose picture herewith appears, the Journal presents its readers to one of the old timers of Texas, a man whom every one delights to know and honor, and a man who has aided no little in

process of extracting it is such as to

of no value. It is almost, if not wholly

a total loss; its quality being such that

it can hold no position in the market

a refuse and not as an article of food.

The object of the sorghum grower should be a crop of cane which will give a good return of syrup and seed.

To secure this there should be a care.

ful selection of ground suitable for

planting and a conscientious culti-

tention given it in this line. It requires full possession of the ground

vation. It responds nobly to every at-

of Texas. In Madison county, Alabama, on the 8th day of January, 1825, was brought into the world, he who is now fondly called "Uncle Archie Medlan." At 25 years of age or in 1850, he arrived in Navarro county, Texas, with two possessions—a very flat purse and a splendid good horse. He remained one ear in Navarro county and then moved o Young county, where he now lives. From the time of his first settlement n Young county until the present he has been actively and largely in agricultural pursuits, farming on a large scale, stock farming no little and engaged in flouring and other mercantile pursuits. Success has crowned his efforts, and now at 71 years of age "Uncle Archie" is wealthy and has for



years been so. Ever an upright, hon fair dealing citizen, a loyal friend charitable and generous, every one loves him and delight to honor him. Among his charities, and as an evidence of his philanthropic proclivities, the Journal will mention his gift of a neat stone church building and some thirteen acres of land to the Baptist church, of which he and his wife are members

His holdings at present consist of nearly 5,00 acres of fine land, and several hundred cattle and horses. He is largely interested in a flour mill and gin on the Clear Fork of the Brazos; is a stockholder in two banks at Graham. As a farmer he has been successful and to his great ability as such is due the wealth he now commands. His barns and granaries are always bursting with the products of his several farms, and those in need never fail to receive "Uncle Archie's" contribution. He is a Democrat in politics and takes pride in the fact that he has always voted the stright ticket. Is the oldest settler now living in Young county and is considered by many as the original pioneer of the county. The first land which he possessed was a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, and he is quite proud yet to own it.

His has been a life which could in all respects be taken as an ideal by a young man who was ambitious to suc ceed as a farmer and stock raiser, and yet not one in 500 could live the same life as has Mr. Medlan, because not one in 500 men are Archie Medlans.

KATY CROP REPORT.

Large Increase in the Territory Trib utary to Texas Lines.
The management of the Missouri,
Kansas and Texas has received a detailed report from over 100 points upon the lines of the system in Texas con-cerning the cotton crop. These show an increase in acreage in the country trib-utary to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas of over 30.07 per cent, and an increase over the phenomenal crop of and nature will do the rest. Rich or 1894 of 10.6 per cent. The condition of highly fertilized land promotes a rank the crop is given as 97 per cent. For

vegetable growth of stalks and leaves, the first time in many years the subsoil in Texas has had a thorough drenching, and it is claimed that there

failure of the cotton crop last fall, owing to the increase in general merchandise traffic, which has offset it. With a cotton crop like that of the big one of the year 1894, a large business is promised for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas this fall.

OKLAHOMA CROP BULLETIN. The Oklahoma weather crop bulle-tin for last week does not indicate that the territory will raise much ports from different localities: Segar-Owing to lack of moisture, wheat, is ripening too fast and the berry is shriveling; wheat harvest begins this week.

Cloud Chief-Straw of wheat and oats short, but heads good.

Alva—Corn and all other crops except wheat and oats in good condition; wheat very light; oats a failure; wheat harvest began on the 22nd; straw short; we are needing rain badly over onehalf of the country.

Ponca-Crops look fine around here. Gate-No rain this week: corn. sorghum and Kaffir growing, but wheat, oats and barley are suffering for lack of moisture. Quartz, Greer Co.-A good rain this

week has helped wheat and oats and improved spring crops.

Healdton—A general rain badly needed: wheat badly indured; oats in some places fair to good, late oats being Guthrie-Wheat harvest began on the

two weeks have helped them out; crops look well. Orlando-All crops doing well; some corn coming in tassel. Yukon—A hot week, with no rain in this valley; wheat and oats look badly; potatoes need rain; corn and cotton do-

21st; wheat and oats better than expected, as local showers of the past

PRACTICAL IRRIGATION.

G. C. Stone in Irrigation Farmer. When I commenced trying irrigation farming eight years ago I made as many blunders as it is possible to make on 100 acres of land. A man who has never had experience in irrigation tion will always guess wrong. My farm is just a quarter of a mile wide. I have a main ditch running down each side the entire length of the ranch with a good wagon road running right down the center, parallel with the ditches. I run my irrigation laterals out from these two main ditches as far as the road; giving just fall enough to make the water move. My small furrows are sixty feet apart, but where the fall is less, the ditches could easily be placed 100 feet from each other. In preparing the land in this way the surface between the ditches can be made perfectly smooth. I find that 600 barrels of water will irrigate wide and six inches deep, with a curone acre of land. A stream three feet rent running three miles an hour, is a good head of water for one man to handle, and will irrigate about ten acres in twelve hours. My crops go very nearly twenty days from one iror sixteen days would be betetr. course I cultivate after each irrigation. To keep up our community ditch costs an average of \$1 per acre per year. Ir-rigation is not near the expense that some seem to think. It costs me fif-teen cents an acre to irrigate each I notice that in some localities it is still the practice to irrigate both day and night. I formerly did so, but now have a small reservoir into which I run the water at night in order to have a good head for the following day. A man cannot do good work in night irrigation. Farming by irrigation with good water privilege beats farming in rainy countries for many reasons. We get better prices for what we produce and the harvesting is not disturbed by rainfall. Speaking from my own experience, farming in the arid region is a profitable business. I have cut as much as 225 tons of alfalfa hay from seventy acres of land. I cut alfalfa three times during the season. In my opinion the further de-velopment of the Rock mountain region can only be accomplished by means of storage reservoirs. In our section we have a twelve acre reservoir that is a success. I do not think we can successfully store and utilize the flood waters in the mountain region. They come with such violence and carry so much sediment and driftwood that a reservoir would soon be filled up. There are many mountain filled up.

THE CUT WORMS.

streams that run a good head of water in early spring for this purpose—Irri-

A Remedy Which Will Destroy Them and Stop Their Ravages. Buda, Hays County, Tex., May 27.— To Prof. R. H. Price, horticulturist, botanist and entomologist, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, Bryan Tex:-Dear Sir: I send you a box containing what we term the cut worm with eggs. They are so numerous that we have planted cotton the third time and they are eating it up. Very respectfully, W. W. PUCKETT.
Mr. W. W. Puckett, Buda, Tex.-Dear Sir: The insects you sent are what you supposed they were-larvae of the "greasy cut worm." I have never known them to do so much damage to cotton as you mention. If you could spray the stems of the cotton with three ounces of London purple, stirred into twenty-five gallons of water, it would kill many of them. You might try also another way of polyon might try also another way of poison-ing them. Take some young, tender grass, preferably young clover, and chop it up fine, then mix with it some molasses and bran, so that you could make small balls of the mixture. Be-fore making the balls put in some London purple and mix all up thoroughly Scatter the balls along in the rows of cotton and the worms will eat it and be killed. They may stop after a few days of hot sun. Yours truly,
R. H. PRICE.

The heavy June break in the price of Texas cattle and the competing grades of native cattle, especially butcher cows ought to result in a lot of the latbeing turned out on grass in definitely. As a salesman said, the na tive cows have been out on the ne grass about long enough to make the look very pretty at home, out by the prettier than paper napkins left out in the rain. With feed of all kinds so plenty and cheap it seems a pity to crowd wasting, balf-fat stock to market when prices are s very low .- Drovers Journal.

weeks has prevailed over south Texas was broken Wednesday by copious rains. This will revive corn, which was beginning to dry up, and insures a endous cotton crop, as the plant has withstood the drouth well.

SWINE.

AT WHAT AGE TO BREED SOWS an excellent discussion of the Mississippi experiment station says: 'She should not be bred until she is at least one year old. This is important, for no young sow can suckle a litter of pigs and grow at the same time.' Sevyears ago we agreed with the above, but there are exceptions to all general rules, and it is sometimes difficult to harmonize theory and prac according to a writer in Breedtice," according to a writer in Breed-ers' Gazette, "Correct theory and correct practice must harmonize. The argument of the station rests on the clause for no young sow can suckle a litter of pigs and grow at the same Whether this is true or not depends on many conditions. The temperament and digestive powers of the sow, the kind and amount of food n, the manner and time of feeding, are factors in the growth and ty of a sow to give milk and keep her strength and flesh. But she gives milk only eight weeks as a rule. Suppose she does during the suckling period transfer a part of her fat to her offsprings instead of using the food to increase her own weight, the combined weight of the pigs and sow show an weight of the pigs and sow show an increase above the weight of the sow before farrowing. The sow has transferred her stored up fat to the pigs through the milk, and if she has been well fed with proper muscle and bone forming rations and had the proper amount of exercise she is strong and well prepared for the ordeal, and will close the milking period with no less bone, stronger muscles and ready to regain the fat lost in a short time. At growth The breeder has exchanged her plumpness for a justy litter of pigs worth more than the fat expended by the sow or the time lost in her

health and vigor is not damaged by breeding, but if she is to meet the end of a successful brood sow she has scored her first victory and added to her credit the first profits for her keep and care. The longer she is kept be-fore she begins to yield a profit the less her time for breeding and the few-er pigs will she have to her credit at end of her career. If she is intended for a show sow or a porker rather than a pig producer then we grant she will keep form and size better not to farrow before she is sixteen or eighteen months old. But the glory of a brood

sow is to produce pigs and suckle them "A sow that has been liberally fed and allowed range in a grove or in clover or grass lots until eight months old is strong enough to breed, and at twelve months old will be ready to produce a strong litter and to suckle This ability to give milk is one of the first elements of value in a brood sow, and we have found that if a sow is not bred before she is sixteen months old she is not apt to breed, nor does she start her litter with as free a flow of mes un to a good average

found they did not get in pig as readily first litter when about a year old. The pigs were no stronger and they must be much better to pay the extra expense of keeping of the sow. The life of the brood sow is too short and the cost of her keep too great to permit an unnecessary delay in beginning her work after she is strong enough to bear vigorous offspring. We think there are two extremes. One is breeding as soon as the sow is inclined, and the other is to defer it until she is fully matured. The health and vigor of offous, strong condition of the ancestors at time of production as on the war we expect greater strength and vigor in the male and female after they have in the male and female after they have in poor their growth but if they are in poor condition they may fall to produce strong offsprings.

"If we are to continue on the line of early maturity of our feeding animals the use of the young sows and boars will help to early development. We would avoid the extremes and take the middle ground, since in that way we may produce the most at least cost and at less risk.

CHOLERA PREVENTED BY VAC-

CINATION. Texas as a hog-producing country is as yet in its infancy, but from present indications, the day is not far distant when it will be one of, if not the leading pork-producing states of the country. Its natural advantages are enough justify the assertion, and now that packing house people are coming the people are beginning to plant hogs to that extent that it is fast becoming one of the most important branches o

Texas is one of the healthlest countries in the world for man and beast, and as far as hogs are concerned holera is practically unknown, although some claim that as the number our hogs increase this fatal disease will appear alarmingly. The Jourtirely, but anticipating being wrong gives space to the views of Veterinarian Benoit, as published in Ohio Farmer on "Hog Cholera-Preventive Vaccina-

The disease called hog cholera which has occasioned so much loss to the farmers has been the subject of much study by the savants of France. Mr Pasteur, following out the line of disthe smallpox, has brought the science of vaccination to a high degree in other diseases affecting humanity, as well as those affecting animals. He has discovered and applied successfully vaccine for hog cholera. The farmers of France suffered terribly from the ravage of hog cholers, and in the United States 900,000 hogs died from this disease in 1879.

The veterinary surgeons of France experimented to the restification with this vaccine virus of Pasteur. The result of their experiments showed con clusively the great virtue of Pasteur's discovery. The first experiment they vaccinated ten hogs, and put three cibrs not vaccinated in the same pen. They gave to each of these thirteen hogs a teaspoonful of blood taken from hogs which had died from hog cholers: in three to five days the three hogs no vaccinated died, while all the others lived and were healthy. In other numerous experiments of like nature the same gratifying results were ob tained, showing that the disease is caused by a microbe. The only way prevent it is by vaccination in precisely the same manner as people are vaccinated to prevent smallpox, and equally successful.

This disease, as said before, is as many caused by a microbe (that looks like tha Farmer.

figure 8) which has its home in the ground, planted there by hogs sick

ground, planted there by hogs sick with cholera, and like a seed (spore) t viving in good ground, so it develops and thrives upon the body of a hog feeding over the same places. Symptoms-The disease ordinarily begins with a fever, accompanied with chills. Bristles erect, tail hanging down, the ears and feet sometimes cold and sometimes hot. The action of the heart accelerated. Mucus of the eyes and mouth turns brown. The temper ature rises as high as 100 degrees. The hog affected lies down and moves only when stirred or driven, and holds its head down; has no appetite; sometimes vomits; constipation is noticed in the beginning of the disease and looseness of the bowels in the last stages. Weakness in the hind legs resembling paralysis is noticed frequent ly when the hog moves. The principal symptoms, however, are the appearance of red and brown spots upon the skin, usually found under the armpits, behind the ears, upon the shout, and upon all different parts of the body. Swelling sometimes appears upon the throat. preventing respiration. When the spots are not apparent the disease has generally taken hold of some vital organ (brain, lungs, intestines) and the patient dies before the blood forms spots.
The duration of the disease varies from a few hours to eight days. When death follows the temperature is 90 degrees. It is not rare that some hogs escape death after having taken this disease, but they are left in a poor Treatment-When the veterinary i

called he is unable to offer any relief The blood of the hog contains the crobe and becomes decomposed. As said before, vaccination or inoculation is the means of prevention. Two vaccinations are made, the last one twelve days after the first one, and it should be made upon the hogs from two to five months old. For a period of seventeen months the animals so vaccinated will not take the disease, and in the case of brood sows another vaccination a year after the first is recommended

Vaccination will not cure a hog sick with cholera, but a hog vaccinated in good health is able to resist all epi-demics. The vaccination of hogs to prevent hog cholera is just as effective as the vaccination of human beings to prevent smallpox, and science has demonstrated that it is the only safe course to follow.

HOGS ON FRUIT. L. D. Chittenden, Kings county, California, has the following in American

Agriculturist: For the past five years we have raised hogs on the vineyard, and the results have been very successful, so much so that we consider the raising of hogs one of the essential characteristics embodied in the fruit and farming industries. Hogs that get the necessary care and them well if she has a milking tend-ency to give milk as much as cows. attention cannot fail to be profitable, ency to give milk as much as cows. but to a greater extent if a farmer would watch the hog market as carefully as he does that of grain, or green and dried fruit. Our hogs always have the best care, and receive as much attention as our pruning or cultivation. milk as do sows that farrow at an earlier age. The flesh-forming habit the three important features of success. has become so predominant after more dur choice of hogs to breed is the than a year's feeding and resisting the Poland China or the Berkshire, or a desire for maternity that it takes more cross between the two is also advantatime to secure the milk flow if ever it | geous. The Poland-China produces to take better care of their young, and breeding sows until they were twelve naturally a cross develops more profit-to sixteen months old, because we able results. In the raising of hogs one has first to consider what time of nea did they, as a rule, suckle as well the year he is better able to give young as did the sows bred so as to drop the pigs his best care, as it is our experithe year he is better able to give young ence that the correct foundation if a hog is made during the first six or eight weeks after it is born, and our method is of course in keeping with

our crops. Pigs that are born about September 1 have a good start on grapes, which make an excellent food, being healthful, strengthening and fattening. They are then fed on pumpkins and corn, fol-lowed by artichokes and in the spring fattened on grain, and are ready market about June 1. On the other hand, pigs born about February 1 have also a good start on corn harvested the previous fall, then artichokes, continued with grain during the summer and fattened in the fall on grapes, to be ready for market about the end of

We have always tried to avoid car rying a large stock of heavy fat hogs during the summer, as they are les and are more subject to cholera or any other disease that may invade your territory. We have always been very fortunate in peserving good health among our hogs, and if one would take the proper precaution, there would be con-siderably less danger of cholera, which we are satisfied is often caused from impure water and stale food. In the spring hogs need a blood purifier. quantities of sulphur mixed with their a fine, bright, healthy appearance. Dur ing the summer it may also be well t give them very small doses of carbolic acid, if you think they show signs o

Keep well posted as to the demand for hogs, also the amount of corn, grain, alfalfa, etc., being cultivated and harvested for feed, as sometimes it pays to hold over for a week or two and don't sell until you are satisfied that the market is at its best for you, considering your own circumstances as well as other conditions.

POLAND CHINA VS. NATIVE. This is the way that S. F. Locke of Todd county, Minnesota, writes to the American Farmer: "That it does not pay to raise the common mongrel breed of hogs usually found on the farm, is welliestablished fact. One experience of mine this year may be efit to some farmer who thinks any thing in the hog line will do, and I give it. I placed a pure bred Poland China and a common or native pig in the same pen and fed them from the same trough; there was three weeks difference in their ages, the native being th eldest. The native, like Oliver Twist. was constantly crying for more, in fact, that pig when not eating, was standing with its fore feet on the fence and squealing for corn; she surely ate two-thirds of all the feed fed to the two. I slaughtered them two weeks cago, the native weighed 215 pounds. while our 400-pound scales would not weigh the Poland China by certanly forty pounds. The cry among farmers has been that there is no money in raising hogs, but I know better. I have sold over \$100 worth of hog product this year, and my books show a clear profit of 42 per cent. Is believe that \$50 or any amount invested in Poland nd carefully attended to, will pay as handsome a profit as any animal kept on the farm

It is an easy matter to "ring" a hog when you know how. Take a stick three or four feet long, bore a hole in one end; slip a quarter-inch rope, dou-ble, through this hole; slip the nooses over a hog's nose and quickly twist it tight. The hog wii stand till you insert

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Quanah Tribune reports some fine showers recently, enough to give

Harvesting has commenced at Spanish Fort, Montague county, yield small. Corn is needing rain, but cotton doing

Considerable yearling trade is re-ported by the Stanton News, the prices paid for yearlings usually being around

Gilmer, Upshur county.-A good raik fell at Gilmer on the 4th and was badly needed, as the corn crop was beginning

A Durham, Tex., correspondent of the Colorado Spokesman says that country is getting dry and is in need of rain. The crops are doing exceedingly fine, notwithstanding.

It is given out from Arizona that there will shortly be shipped from Tux-con 600 cars of cattle; from Wilcox 1200; from Benson 500; from Geronimo 200, and from San Simon 200. it does not rain within ten days

in Bosque county, says a News corres-pondent, corn will not make ten bushels to the acre. Cotton is standing the dry weather all right and is in good fix. Oats are very light.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, a prominent ranchman of San Antonio, was brought to San Angelo on the 5th with his left arm broken. A horse fell with the doctor on his Schleicher county ranch, breaking his arm and killing the horse.

J. D. Mitchell, manager of the Square and Compass ranch, is here this week, and informed the editor that a terrible prairie fire occurred on the plains the first of the week, burning off the Nunn ranch, part of the T Bar and half of the Dixle ranch. He did not know exactly the extent of the fire .- Colorado Spokesman.

Lubbock, Lubbock county, Tex., May 31.—Prairie fires are raging through Hockley, Lynn and Lubbock counties, and the damage will be very heavy to stockmen. It is supposed to have started from lightning. Winds are high and the grass very dry. It seems that one-fourth of Lubbock county alone is doomed.

Reynolds Brothers of Albany, are building a cotton seed oil mill at Cisco, which is about half completed. It is their aim to have it ready for operation in time for this fall's crop. The will feed 3000 or 4000 head of steers this fall. Their mill will have an 80 ton capacity and it is their purpose to sup-ply other feeders with feed besides what their own stock will consume

An authentic report from Shreveport says that thousands of horses, cows, mules, hogs and sheep are dying in north Louisiana from the bite of a fly. These animals are attacked in the merning and are dead by night. A co ps of veterinary surgeons is prethe nature of the terrible fly. Such havoc was never known before in that

Sam Allerton declares that France is enying her market to our cattle entirely and charging us \$12.50 on every \$20 worth of flour sent into that country, while we only charge about \$2 on very \$20 worth of French wine brough into this country. She is putting a big charge on something of ours which she needs, while we are putting almost no charge on something of hers which we do not need. How long shall this dis-

Colorado, Mitchell county, Tex., June 4.—The range country is beginning to get very dry and great damage is being done in all directions. A report from Lynn and Lubbock counties is to the effect that almost a hundred square miles of country was burned off last Saturday and Sunday. The burned dis-trict included the Dixie, Hall, St. Louis and Nunn ranches and portions of others. A fire six miles southwest of town this morning destroyed the grass

A correspondent of the Drovers' Journal advances the idea that owing to the widespread introduction of hog-raising there is no likelihood that hogs will ever again sell up to \$7.00. a rather sweeping notion, but there is a good deal more in it than many peo-ple are inclined to credit. It shouldn't be forgotten that Denmark, Germany and France are raising more hogs and Argentine more corn, while the South never had so large a home supply of hogs and hominy.

A. J. Roberts, a leading farmer living. four miles west of Ennis, says that corn is almost ready to succumb to the drouth and that chintz bugs are damaging the plant badly. It is common to see the tender blades in the top of the stalk dead and dry. J. D. Treadway, six miles south, says the same of the corn in his community, and he says that young cotton is also dying. Care-less worms are injurng the cotton. less worms are injurng the These gentlemen agree that the crop outlook is not flattering.

Natchez, Miss, June 9.—The fatal animal disease, charbon, is creating fearful havor in Louisiana adjacent to Natchez. In Tensas the loss is now over 150 mules and over one-half of the balance are in the hospital. On Newelton Ridge over 75 per cent of all the stock is affected. The plague is sparing nothing. In Richland parish it is said that even the deer in the woods are dying off and two negroes have died from it. Unless it is stopped very room there will not be enough stock left to

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Sherman, Tex., June 8, 1896.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The Texas State Horticultural society will meet at Tyler, Tex., in connection with the Texas Fruit Palace on July 8, 9 and

There will be a grand exhibit of the finest fruits, flowers and vegetables of the state, presenting valuable object lessons to every owner of a home as to the best varieties to plant and how to plant them.

There will also be valuable papers read and discussions concerning the best methods of culture, etc.; in short disclosing free to all as to how best to succeed in growing trees, flowers and vegetables of every kind in Texas, by men who are making these pursuits a life study and a success. The object of this society is to educate the members and the people generally in these pur-suits which go very far towards building up pleasant, prosperous homes, as well as building up the general inter-

ests of our country.

There will be reduced rates on the railroads. Let every one who can go and see the Texas Fruit Palace, and attend the sessions of the State Horticultural society July 8 to 10.

JNO. S. KERR, Sherman, Tex.

APRIL, 1880.

than others do, and, of course, sity can be educated. By tako breed from ewes that were twin-born, and of employing ch also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get mbers of twins than he would ers of twins than he wor be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper master must be a good keeper ires to favon large increases, some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any, there should be a large percentnbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself on his shepherd. The latter e and good management, make ul rearage of them after they d, but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or , beyond placing, with the nsent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one romoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not us to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general stem is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters en have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable. so only large sheep owners hen the right sort of man has ned the master should take care eep him, as large numbers do. find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural la-am about more than formerly, ervants are still to be found shepherds take the greatest nterest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the pro-f triplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up. generally imparts the milk-bear-action equal to the other, how-The one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should arly supplied both to ewes an under such circumstances, an on ewes have to gle lambs they should have ary assistance and be adequa rtured. A great deal may of done in the provision of abund-by 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-

somwhat amusing to read in old e explanations of various dis-

at affect sheep, and of which the weldge is indispensable for suc-reatment. We may excuse misade a century ago, but when a mlar author on veterinary prac-ges that the brain bladder worm oges that the brain bladder worm need the disease known as gid or as is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and of early breeding or natural deneither parent will cause the disease are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter is be misled at times," says the ican Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in mand that a tapeworm should its discharge from the intestine of s discharge from the intest n which it has lived for months on the grass and the multitude of ntained in it should somehow get e stomach of a sheep, either on ss or the hay made from it, and hese eggs should mature from creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the uptom is giddiness, due to ed 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. nst, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any liv g comes into existence without hether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm its life are any more strange and rful than the changes 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 floweding on the nectar during its among the now-eding on the nectar during its aummer life, the purpose of which to lay its eggs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But pe worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and thousands of sheep pine and thousands of the cause of them without the sheep proving anything of the cause. wing anything of the cause species, which has its home for its life in the sheep's brain, would a single year were it not for which, feeding on the sheep from the disease caused by this 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 established will be the parent of thousands.

FIRS7

PREMIU

State Fa

AND

DALLA

EXPOSITIU

distributed to

1895

TEXAS

beef cattle.

ported by the Americius. No: 8 West Sonew York, N. Y.
J. J. HEMINGW
BULL
Grace's Solo, 37,554
Hamilton, Webbarnille Grace's Solo, 37,504
Hamilton, Webberville, 1
Harry Branch, 32,436
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raish
Harry Flagg, 41,566
to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph

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

Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. C. Vaughn, Blooming Gruny 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. Ga
Prime II., 79.142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothis

Queen of the Prairies . Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. Sallie Fair, 62,669—J. W. Persohn, McKinney. Sheldon's Maud, 86,187-to W. E. Johnson, Millie Susie Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Tenny Kilgore, 109,692 Tenny Kilgore, 103,832-8
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Willie Howard, 102,001Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the week cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S. Willis to T. E. Lancaste China Grove, 42,261—M son to J. M. Cardwell,

to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 37056— gomery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob. 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27
to W. A. Northington,
Tormentor F. of Lawn,
Foster to R. W. Willi
COWS AND HE

Anna Field. 93,241-Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth, Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Birnap, Austin Bertha Easy, 84,108-W E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnan; At Clara, Princess, 97,186 Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Popts, 108,1 to W. A. Northington, to W. A. Northington,
Dorjava's Oonan, 16
Dempsey to S. L. Burnan
Dora H., 105,283—Parks
Gill & Gill, Nash.
Duchess of Ingleside,
Orris to W. Weller, Shaw
Effle P., 79,464—Parks
& Gill, Nash,

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

Burts to Mrs. A. G. P. Bur Worth, Joel's Bessie F., 108,954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Au Joel's Calico, 108,613—E to S. L. Burnap, Austin Karanina Pogis, 101 precht to H. H. McBrid Kate Putnam II., 107.02 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogts, 102 precht to H. H. McBride. precht to H. H. McBride, Katle Perry, 110,325—6 D. C. Darroch, Kerrville, Kitty Scales Pogis, 100 precht to H. H. McBride, Kitty S. H., 62,084—H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha-Iady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride, Laura Clement, 65,361— to H. H. McBride, O'Dani Laurette Rioter, 109,207— Laurette Rioter, 109,20 bott to H. H. McBride, Leslie Signal, 105,910 & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100.28 to H. H. McBride, O'Di Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109.505—H. Hu

Seward, Brenham, Madame Signal, Parks to Gill & Gill, Mary Annersly, 94,110—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181—J. W. A. Northington, Snar W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79.70 Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18 to W. A. Northington, S Mittle Gray, 110.023—B. J. D. Gray, Terrell, Monarch's May, 109.1 Monarch's May, Parks to Gill & Gill, 1 Orange Pearl II., 89,222-

Orange Pearl II.. 89,222
ris & Hardin to Parks & Parlos & Hardin to Parks & Parlos & Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 93,840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvin Persian Nora, 107,826—J.
W. A. Northington, Spanis Queen Marjoram, 109,690—der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvin Resedene May, 60,685—J. D. J. C. McClelland, Thornton Rover's Baby, 5911—Tornell Hardin to Parks & Parks, En Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & Parks Parks & Parks Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shelile, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Slbyi Scales Pogis, 109.266procht to H. H. MoBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesty
The Young Widow, 11.565—J.
bott to H. H. McBride, O'DonTommie Montgomery, 108.84
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gail
Vic Scales Posis, 109.208—
pracht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105.316—TerTis & Hardin to Parks & P
nis.

Mis.
Widow's Little Baby, 100,
Abbott to H. H. McR-lde, O.
Ysleta Pozis H., 108 177—1
to W. A. Northinston, Snan
Zingara Pogis, K. 963—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainsaville,
Zula Landsper, R. 136—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainsaville

CATTLE The Jersey and Holstein cattle are good milkers, but are not in it with Herefords, Shorthorns or "Muleys" for

A good Texas cow will bring as good a calf as anyone wants if she runs with good bulls. She will disappoint you if your buils are not of the

One of the most practical Kansas buyers who comes to Texas says the big cattle are not stylish any more. He prefers a small, blocky steer with good bone and muscle, such as can be marketed as a three-year-old or even

If you want your young steers to sell readily and to please a buyer at first sight, they should be so bred that no bad colors will be seen. A well bred, though off colored steer, is not a good The best bulls are none good, and a few good cattle are more to be desired than many scrubs.

One of the largest cattle companies in the Panhandle has decided to abandon its Montana ranch and breed such a steer as the Kansas feeder desires and cater to them alone. With the proper bulls the cattle can be raised and the Kansas people will not be slow to recognize it.

One trouble with the large pastures is that many cattle cannot get water as often as they need it. Often cattle are compelied to go five, seven and even ten miles for water, when they should never have to go over two or three. Windmills, wells and tanks or tubs would soon pay for themselves. Try it.

A Journal reader, who ranches on the plains, is authority for the statement that "loco" only grows on land that has been burned in the fall; inother says that the weed does not kill cattle at all. As a favor to its readers and to satisfy its own curiosity, the Journal asks some of its friends to write their opinions. Who will be the first to comply? cur own experience and opin.on. Everyone will appreciate it.

A Nevada stockman has found by actual experiment, that fat steers driven twenty-five miles without water, will shrink fifty pounds each, though fed and watered before weighing at the end of the journey. Steers driven five miles and allowed to stand two hours without feed or water did not shrink any. Steers driven forty miles and given water repeatedly on the journey shrank twenty pounds each. A bunch of 800-pound steers driven fifty miles with care, watered frequently and allowed to eat and drink six hours, shrank fif-

THE QUESTION OF SHORTAGE. For several years past the question of a shortage in the cattle crop of Texas has excited quite a little talk and many predictions, pro and con have been indulged in by "those in good position to know," and speculation has been rife as to how much this shortage would amount to. As far back as three years ago some of the more enthusiastic supporters of the "shortage boom" began to cry that pur herds were sadly depleted, that the pattle to supply the demand of the ouyers from the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyomnot here and that these buyers, who nnually came into our state for the attle to put on their ranges, would and such a scarcity that they would become their own competitors and

Prices would boom.

As an evidence of their correct posiposure and starvation; and the large prime. There is a wide difference es previously heavy stocked, but at that time almost emptied. Such a ndition, it must be admitted, could be turned and twisted into tangible evidence of an unprecedented shortage and even to some might foreshadow even a famine. Therefore the predic tions regarding the shortage, were not entirely unfounded, although the results do not show up accordingly.

That the number of cattle in Texas now and for several years has been very much less than has been, that our ranges when good, could accommodate even several million more cattle than we now have, no one will attempt to deny. Such a denial would benefit no one. Long ago, Texas had over 8,000,000 cattle within her borders, and the range was not in the least crowded. Today, the Journal believes there is not even half that number here. When Texas had 8,000,000 cattle, wire fences were unknown, and farmers had as yet not settled the country, and in those portions of the state where cattle in large herds have been crowded out to make room for the farmer, cattle raising has been succeeded by farming. Fexas at that time had more territory

to devote to the cattle industry than While the number of cattle is not nearly so large now as has been, the cattle we now have are probably worth nearly if not equally as much money. Improved cattle have been introduced until now an animal without some show of breeding is hard to find. Again, beef is now matured earlier than in former years. Good, fat baby beef is now in much better demand than the big steer. The improved cattle will fatten at any age and three years is more time than is really needed to mature and fatten a beef.

in the old days a five-year-old steer was considered not too old. Texas has plenty of cattle for all its needs. Its ranges are ample and adequate for what it now has, and if the breeders of cattle will only continue the good work of improving their herds by introducing new and better bulls at times, the industry is yet destined to make them all rich.

THE BIG HERDS. The Journal has with others often made the statement that the big herds have gone or are going, and the state-ment can now be reiterated. Ttill there are numerous large herds in this state, not so many probably as there has been, but yet quite a good many, and Texas is destined to always have some bigranches, notwithstanding the advent of the man with the hoe. The large companies and several private firms who own their own pastures will continue in the business for a long time yet, and so long as they do the big herds will continue to thrive in Texas.

The largest outfit or the state, and probably in the world, is the ranch of the Capital Freehold Investment company, or the "X. I. T." ranch. The 3,-000,000 acres of land owned by this com-pany extend from the northwestern corner of the state, 200 miles south, taking in one entire county, most all of three others, and a portion of five more. This immense pasture is divid-ed into seven distinct ranches, with a manager at each and a general man-ager has charge of it all. The general manager's office is at Channing, and W. J. Boyce, well known all over the cattle country, is the man who has this very responsible position. This com-pany also has a ranch in Montana, to which they send their 2-year-old steers each year, driving them over the trail. This year they have sent north four or five herds of from 2,500 to 3,000 extra good 2-year-old steers, which is, of course, the principal part of their

their bulls. This is one of the finest bodies of land in the plains country and is well adapted to the purposes for which it is used. Ample protection is to found in the various canyons and breaks, and in many portions of the range the sand hills furnish fine protection in bad weather, and are also fine pasturage in the summer. The "X. I. T." fences are the finest in ex-The 2,500 miles of fence on this ranch cost, it is estimated, up in the millions.

This seems very high, but at the time of this fencing wire and posts cost much more than at present, and the freight from Springer, N. M., and Colorado City, Tex., was more than the original cost. The 500 bored well with the windmills cost not less than original cost. \$250,000. The writer recently had the pleasure of spending several days in the Sixth division, or Spring Lake pas-ture, and was surprised and agreeably so, at the ease with which such a large business was managed.

The Matador Land and Cattle company owns 468,000 acres of land, lying in Motley and Dickens counties. It is one of the finest ranges in the country, ooth in winter and summer; no better | protected and watered range could be found. There are times, of course, when even the best ranges fail because of dry seasons, but this is an exception with the "!V. V." pasture. In this pasture are three towns, two of which are county seats. The town of Matador, county site of Motley county, is near the headquarters ranch and to a traveler, it is sometimes a question when in sight of both as to which is which. Judging from his own experience the would suggest that a traveler should always try to mistake the ranch for the town, as one could not go anywhere and be more hospitably en-tertained than at the "White House," writer as Superintendent Ligertwood's domicile is known. This company also take their twos to their Montana ranges and this year have 5,000. The writer re-cently passed through their pasture four times and to judge from what was noticeable then, the Matador company will this year brand from 25,000 to 30,000 calves. These cattle are highly bred and are among the very best in the

country. Among the other large herds in the Panhandle country are the St. Louis Cattle company in Crosby county, with about 15,000 cattle; the Slaughter ranches with over 40,000, Espuela Land and Cattle company, with 40,000 head, the Continental Land and Cattle company with probably 30,000 cattle, the "J. A." (Adair) herd, which brands 8,000 to 10,000 calves annually, located on the Palo Duro canyon, and several others, all of whom own their land and keep their pastures stocked with improved cattile.

In Southern Texas are a nur ber of large ranches, principal among which are the King and Laureles ranches, owning their own land and running from 30,000 to 50,000 cattle. The above mentioned large herds wi'l rebably continue as large herds in Texas until the time comes when Texas seasons will be such that the farmer

can be assured of a certain crop every year, and will be willing to pay a good round price for these lands. As the indications for such a happening not just now very good, the big herds are bound to remain with us and every one is glad of it.

FEEDING IN COLORADO. The May bulletin of the Fort Collins, Colorado station, has the following to say on the age of maturity for steers, which applies to Texas equally as well: There is no definite age at which the ld cows are sent to market. have been times and places in the history of ranging cattle when the cows were never gathered, but allowed to emain on the range until they died of old age. The present custom is to gathnot in the premises they would point of the farrow cows and sell them but the immense shipments from our off in the fall, adding to them such langes, of calves, helfers, young steers helfers as prove barren and such old ows as seem

> he age at which Steers coming five years old used to be the standard beets cattle, and when they live all the year on the range with no extra food they will scarcely get their growth in less time. By better care, more liberal winter feeding, with an infusion of the blood of the pure breeds, this time can be largely shortened. The general rule at the present time is to sell as soon as they reach a live weight of a thousand pounds. If the steers have good enough winter food so that they hold their own, they will reach this weight the fall after they are three years old. With a little better winter food and better breeding they can reach the same weight at two years past. same weight at two years past. The steers that go to market from Colorado at the present time are about evenly divided between the two ages. A few breeders of well-bred stock that feed liberally during the winter are able to shorten the time still one year more and produce steers that will weigh a thousand pounds at twenty months old. It cannot be said that any one of these ages is the best, but the tendency of cattlemen is to feed better and market The younger the steers are earlier. cold the more head can be kept on a given range, the smaller the investment and the quicker the returns. Most of the Colorado steers that are shipped out of the state are sold for feeders, that is, they are sold to Kansas and Nebraska men, who feed them three or four months on corn and then send them to the market for beef. Some of the steers are sold directly from the range, but the great bulk are fed on hay for two or three months and

then go East for the grain feeding. The business of grain feeding these steers in Colorado is yet in its infancy, and opinions differ as to whether it can with profit ever become the principal method of handling them. Colorado is not a corn state, and it looks reasonable that it should be cheaper to ship the steer to the corn producing districts rather than to ship the corn west to Colorado and then the fattened steers eastward. It has so far proved profitable to bring in corn for sheep feeding, but this success is largely due to the Colorado climate and the possession of large amounts of cheap alfalfa that cannot be fed to the sheep unless it is accompanied with grain. The problem with steers is somewhat different. Alfalfa alone can be fed to steers and they will make a reasonable growth. The question before the feeder is, whether if grain is fed in addition, they will grow enough faster and sell enough more per pound to pay for the grain and leave a fair margin of profit for the extra-risk. Incidentally comes in the additional fact that the alfalfa is raised on the farm, while the

grain will usually have to be purchased with money advanced by the banks at A few figures will show the condi-tions of the two methods of feeding. Steers are usually bought in the fall with a 3 per cent shrink and sold in the spring with a 4 per cent shrink. In the fall of 1895 cattle off the range, if of good quality, sold for about \$2.85 per 100 pounds live weight. A 1000-pound steer would therefore cost 1000 pounds, less 3 per cent shrink, or 970 times \$2.85, or \$27.65. A good steer on hay slone should gain a pound a day in live weight. At the end of 100 days' feed-ing, the steer would weigh 1100 pounds and sell with a 4 per cent shrink or 1056 pounds. The steer will have eaten and wasted about two tons of hay, so that if sold for one-half a cent a pound more than it cost it would return \$3.81 per ton for the hay. Each 10 cents' increase or decrease in the selling price makes a difference of 50 cents per ton of course, the principal part of their steer crop of two years ago. Manager Boyce expects to brand in the neighborhood of 40,000 calves this year. This company has a thoroughbred registered makes a difference of 50 cents per ton When last heard of was trail boss with to deal with them.

It is a great mistake to suppose that without money. Amarillo and New beef of them they are fed the first sixty without money. Amarillo and New of the survival of the fittest has a

herd from which they obtain most of hay and grain. The grain feeding in connection with alfalfa will seldom go higher than eight pounds of grain per day per head and this maximum amount will be reached by the middle of the grain feeding period. This gives 600 pounds of grain for each steer. The grain takes the place of some of the hay, so that in the whole five months the steer eats and wastes about three tons of hay. The growth should averistence, being of five and seven wires and every alternate post is of steel.

The 2,500 miles of fence on this ranch \$15 per fon the 600 pounds of grain would cost \$4.50. To return \$4 per ton for the hay, the steer would have to sell for 90 cents per 100 pounds more than it cost. The question before the feeder is, therefore, whether the chances of grain-fed cattle selling for 90 cents per 100 pounds more than they 50 cents per 100 pounds more than they cost. This is a difficult question to aninvolves the less risk, most Colorado feeders have adopted this method. On April 1, 1895, hay-fed steers sold for \$1.15 per 100 pounds more than they

cost are greater or less than the chances of hay-fed cattle advancing swer. The average of the markets for several years makes the two systems about equal and since the hay feeding cost off the range the October previous, while the following year the difference was but 45 cents. The markets of these was but 46 cents. The markets of these two years show that cattle feeding is largely a lottery. The final gain or loss depends primarily on the feeder being a good buyer, and getting stock that will fatten well at a fair price. After this he is at the mercy of the general tendency of the market. He may loose on his investment after careful feeding and good care and the mar-ket may turn in his favor as it did in the winter of 1894-95 and give good re-turns to even poor feeders. A question that greatly troubles all cattle feeders is to know what is the best time to sell. It can be said in general that there is no "best" time. The week of highest prices one year may show the lowest rices the following year. The consumption of cattle is fairly constant for the whole year and the prices for the same grades of cattle do not differ to any great extent, but, owing to the influence of supply and demand the market is varying a little up and down all the time. Cattle are bought and fed so narrow a margin that these varia-

tions of 25 cents per 100 pounds makes all the difference of gain or loss on the transaction. It is in general true that the longer cattle are kept and fed the higher price per pound they will bring in the market. So long as there was a large demand for heavy cattle for export there was almost no limit to the weight and fatness that could be put onto steers. Within the last few years a change has taken place in the wants of the market. There is a smaller demand for heavy, fat 1600 pound steers, and an increasing demand for well-fattened 1100 to 1300 pound animals. This change has been especially marked during the winter of 1895-96, until now there is but little difference in the market value of the two classes. Indeed, the past season has witnessed several cases of the lighter steers selling for the higher price. Under such onditions there is no incentive for atempting to grow the big steer and the nost profitable transaction now is to market the steer as soon as he can be gotten fat after he reaches 1000 pounds

OWEN C. MCWHORTER. Sixty-four years ago in Adair county, Kentucky, was born Owen C., or Chel-ton McWhorter. His early life vis spent at the place of his birth, and on his father's stock farm he learned much of the business of handling stock. At twenty-two years of age he came Texas, and while with no capital to speak of, yet he made money, in a small way at first, gradually increasing the volume of his business until at beginning of the war, he was in good circumstances. During his ser-



suffered, and at its close he was almost without means. Taking up the cattle business again, however, he

was soon flourishing. His life has been interspersed with many incidents of manly bravery and fortitude. As a frontiersman he was among the best known, as a cattleman was successful, though several times has made and lost a fortune because of the fluctuating markets; is an Indian fighter he was brave, cool and intrepid.

Mr. McWhorter was married in 1852 and is the father of five hildren. He has a pleasant home at Hale City, Hale county, but spends a great deal of time in visiting the numerous places in the west where his life has passed. He has never quit the cattle business, and while he 's not a large holder has a good herd.

COLOR IN CATTLE.

In order to ascertain whether cattle ouyers showed any preference for color a steers the Breeders' Gazette put the following questions to several dealers: "Of two lots of cattle of equal breeding, flesh and finish, one bunch solid red in color and the other of broken colors, would you make any diference in price in buying them in the

yards? E. Rothschild of Armour & Co. said: I would make a difference of 5 cents a nundred in favor of the solid red cattle. The difference might be a little more than that sometimes, but 5 cents about covers the premium paid for the uniform red colored cattle. Ten years ago butchers in getting together a bunch of cattle in the country would pay from 10 to 15 cents a hundred more about covers the premium paid for the for solid red colored steers than for broken colors, but they do not make so much difference now in favor of the red cattle. To say that red cattle at present command a premium of as much as 25 cens to 50 cents a hundred over broken colors is absurd. I put the premium at 5 censs. Roan is a nice color, but the uniform red color catches the buyer's eye for preference, and nearly always for somewhat of a pre-

Doud & Keefe made answer as follows: "We buy on flesh and quality and not on color. We would give no more for a uniform solid color red bunch of steers than we would for the cattle of equal weight but of good broken colors—that is, red and white and roans. We would discount the price of a bunch of steers of bad broken colors—such as the black and white of the Holstein-

WHERE IS HE? Mrs. A. E. Brashears of Post Oak, Jack county, Tex., writes to the Jour-nal asking for information concerning the whereabouts of her son, J. O. Brashears, sometimes called Joe Bush.

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms

and will cure Foot Rot, It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair

Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle

horses and other animals. Put up fn 4-oz. bottles, 1 fb 1 fb., 3 and 5 fb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

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

HORSES AND MULES.

GUIDE TO HORSE BREEDERS. A writer in the St. Louis Journal Agriculture has the following to say, which may be of value to our

horse-breeding friends:
"The breeder is now called upon to make a choice of sires, and is at a loss to know what to choose, and a few thoughts on the subjects at this time may aid many to a right choice. The aim of all is, without doubt, to raise something that will find ready sale in open market. A very few may breed to get something for their own use, but nine times out of ten they make a mistake, for they could sel: an animal in demand for more money than it would take to buy the pick of such as they would wish to use on the farm. The open market is that market which buys and sells an article the year round, and furnishes proof of the price that article is worth to the It follows that there is a care buyer. ful picking, and that a choice animal will bring more bidders, and, therefore, a larger price than an animal deficient in one or more of the quali-ties desired by the bidder. This ap-plies to all kinds of animals, and especially to the horse.

In the draft horse many think size all that is to be looked for, but, no matter what the size, a long-legged, flat-sided, low-headed horse will never oring a price that will pay for raising him. So, should you wish to raise a draft horse, use a registered horse one that is up-headed, clean-limbed low down on his legs, on the blocky order; and in the first colt you have the one-half bred horse equal to, or better than, the grade horse could

"As the open market never has any thing too good, and as the best will always bring a good price, it will always pay to use the best in reach. No horse is selling for as much money today as the standard bred trotting horse. So it will pay best to use this horse when you wish to raise some-thing to sell. Many use the excuse: 'My mare is not good enough.' Nor will your colts ever be good enough if you don't make a start in the right direction. Use the best in your lo-cality, and then, if you keep the fillies your mares will be good enough. Thousands of half breed horses have paid the motgage from the home of their owner, or given the nest egg for a neat bank account.

"While the first step in choosing is that the horse must be registered as standard, this is not all the horse must possess by any means. Many horses are registered whose breeding is very meager. See that the near crosses have possessed or transmitted, the qualities you desire in the colt. Look closely on the dam's side, for many half-bred horses have inherited sufficient to trot well themselves, but not enough to transmit to their off-springs from short bred mares. Now we have found a standard bred

horse of approved breeding. Look at his make-up. Is he strong? Has he size—from 15 1-2 to 16 1-2 hands tall? Does he weigh from 1000 to 1200? Is he up-headed and handsome, and of a good color? Is he a sensible horse with lots of brain? If he possesses all these points of excellence you will not make a mistake in using him. Should he be a mature horse look at his colts. If they do not suit the buyers do not use him. Good roadsters are already so scarce that, without doubt, the service fee of desirable stallions will advance and those who took advantage of the present low prices will reap the benefit. It may be well to add a few don'ts.

Don't say, individuality against breeding; demand individuality and breeding. Don't exect pa horse's record to make the colts trot. If it did. the breeding problem would be solved. breeding. Don't expect a horse's record Don't stop when you have made one cross, and have filles to continue

THE HORSE HAS NOT HAD HIS DAY.

There is a noticeable reaction from the frequent attempts of the daily press to show that the era of the horse is passing away, and that the services which he has for thousands of years rendered are to be supplied by "horseless carriages" propelled by petroleum or electric motors. The following extract from that high-class publication, Harper's Weekly, contains words of comfort for the down-trodden horse-As the flavor of autumn begins to be tasted in the air, and the attrac-

tions of salt water and marine sports loses some of its intensity, the horse begins to assert himself once more and to demonstrate the indispensible quality of his hold on civilization. The hunt clubs have either already begun to hunt or are thinking seriously of it and hunter men are exercising their quadrupeds or buying new ones. pritors of candidates for honors county fairs are getting their beasts into condition, and one hears the first whispers of that flow of autumnal horse talk which swells into a torrent just before the November Horse Show It is excusable at this season to recall with such moderate decision as charity permits, the recent tendency of som short-sighted contemporaries to flout the horse as a quadruped once toler-ated in considerable numbers because of his usefulness, but now in great measure superseded by such handy contrivances as the bicycle and the trolley car. A conservative journal ventured to speak not long ago of the horse as an animal that has been found out, dwelling upon his "extraordinary imperfections as a machine," and as-serting that "what with his diseases and tenderness and temper and stupidity he has been singularly ineffective as a mode of motion."

It is true that the use of electricity

and the invention of pneumatic tires have released the horse from certain forms of ignoble servitude to which he has long been in bondage. It is also true that the immense rage for bicy-cling has diverted the energies of some fit, and some very unfit, former patrons of the horse to that means of locomotion. It is true that common horses are being ground up for fertilizers in the northwest; that the livery stable business has been slack, and that inferior, tricky and victous horses are so cheap that they are more apt than formerly to fall into hands unfit



THE ONLY LINE

Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points

and Memphis. SOLID TRAINS

Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers 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. J. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. E. W. Labeaume, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.



OFFER THE PUBLIC THE Best Passenger Service

TEXAS

THE EAST.

SOUTHEAST

CANNON BALL TRAIN SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME

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

Limited Evening Express HAS BEEN QUICKENED
9 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS
—and—
THE EAST.
4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS
1 HOURS TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS

BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK

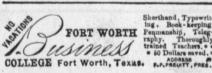
Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars to St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Pacific Coast.

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

ticket agent.

GASTON MESLIER,

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



chance to work now in horseflesh such as it never had before. The best horses are worth as much as ever: fair horses bring fair prices; poor horses are not worth their keep. There is consequently a stronger motive than ever for raising good horses and for not raising any other sort. The bicycle has been a craze this year. Its use will continue, for it is a most convenient machine and a great boon to persons who can afford nothing better; but as an appliance of luxury is not to be compared with a horse. It is not beautiful nor interesting. It cannot travel on a bad road; it is unhandy for use at night, except smooth, well-lighted streets; it liable to puncture and a great number of other ailments, most of which over-take it at a considerable distance from home; it can carry no considerable load except its rider; it requires constant attention to keep it right side up and constant exertion to keep it moving. Finally, it is bad for trousers and destructive to skirts and cannot be ridden with satisfaction by mar or woman except in a costume devised for the purpose. The idea that it will supersede the horse as an appurte-nance to sport or the carriage as an appliance of luxury is perverse and absurd. It will do the horse nothing but good. It will improve the roads for him, and in conjunction with the trolley car will release him from son loathsome forms of drudgery and fro much misuse. It is the best friend the horse ever had, for, beyond any machine yet invented, it tends to keep him out of unfit hands and reserves him for the delight and service of per-sons able to appreciate him and quali-fied to make him useful and happy.

Black Leg

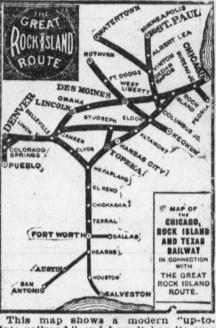
and Anthrax can be Prevented by Vaccination.

Over 15,000,000 animals

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

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

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



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

IT IS THE

Great Rock ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Celorado.

Main streets.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

THE SANTA FE 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, Higher and intermediate points. Bill all shipments withis line and thereby insare prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

J. NESHITT

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.

J. A. WILSON,

Live Stock Agent, Fort World, 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, Madenal Stock Yards, 11

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

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

TEXAS BREWING CO.



aral Losses, Failing Memory, Week, Shrunken or Undevel-eped Organs should send 6 cents for his IDIGAL TREATION which contains much valunifer from all Private diseases. CURE
GUARANTEED in all Private,
Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND,

DAIRY.

The cow should be bred with as much care as the mare. It is better that those owning one to four or five cows should join and buy a partnership animal of high merit rather than buy a cheap bull for each farm. Two farmers with ten cows between them can better afford to pay \$150 for a choice, pure-bred bull, than \$50 each for two common bulls. The choice bull can often be sold for use in other herds at the first cost, while the common one only goes for the cheapest beef.

When the eager, hungry flies torment the cow and make her restless at milking time, do not vent epithets against the annoyed animal, nor punch her with a stool, but take with you to the with a stool, but take with you to the yard or stable, a thin sheet to cover her back and a sponge dipped into an effusion of tansy or wormwood in water. or moistened with kerosene oil, and rub it over the cow's legs. She will evince her gratitude in an unmistakable way, and the pail will be the gainer.

The Rhode Island Station says that milk fever in cows is a brain disease, and is inherited by many cows. An English professor, writing on the chemistry of milk, says that the yield of milk depends on the milk glands, and the particular surroundings of the tow as regards treatment, etc., and only secondly on the kind of food and the condition of the blood.

A dairy writer says that while it is true that some thin cows and some very fat cows are long and persistent milkers, yet the rule is, that the cow for steady work in milk-giving, carries a good quantity of fat on her bones, and always looks to be in good com-fortable condition. That is the kind of cow the old dairyman picks out. It must not be understood by this that more than a small quantity of fat is heeded.

Bulletin 48, of Wisconsin station, de tails experiments to determine the value of certain bacterial ferments give butter a fine flavor and improve (microscopic plants) which are said to its keeping quality. Three-fourths of the butter exported from Denmark, it is said, is made from cream thus artificially flavored. Some of these bacteria are largely sold in Germany, and some had been imported into this country from both Denmark and Ger-

WORTH OF BREEDS. The Geneva, N. Y., station is trying the merits of three or four of the leading dairy breeds, side by side, under like conditions, and makes the sub-joined showing. While these trials are of great moment, they are only valu-able after all in showing the individual merit of the cows being tried. An-other selection from these very breeds

might give another wholly different class of conclusions. The report says: The process adopted was to estab-lish, as fairly as could be done, the prices of milk per hundred weight, for milk solids for cheese making per pound, and for butter fat per pound; hese figures were placed at \$1.28 per undred weight for milk, 9 1-3 cents per pound for milk solids and 26 1-3 ents for butter fat. On this basis Ayrshire milk was worth as such during the year, \$87.24 per cow; its solids for cheese making were worth \$81.14, and its butter fat for butter making was worth but \$64.47. The Ayrshire, according to this showing, would be worth more to the milkman than to the the cheese maker, and more to the cheese maker than to the butter The milk of the Guernsey was worth \$86.93, the milk solids were of the Holstein proved to be worth \$101.35 when sold as milk, \$87.41 in the hands of the cheese maker, and \$70.07 in the hands of the butter maker. The Holstein is, therefore, a better milkman's cow than a cheese maker's, and a better cheese maker's cow than the is a butter maker's cow. The milk of the Jersey at the price assumed was worth \$64.58: the solids were worth to the cheese maker, \$72.37, and its butter fat was valued at\$74.30. The Jersey therefore, just the reverse of the Holestein-Friesian. She is at her best n the hands of the butter maker, and the next most profitable use for her milk is cheese making; it is least profitable to the milkman. The Shorthorn gave milk worth \$72.50; the solids in the hands of the cheese maker were worth \$80.85; the fat in the hannds of the butter maker was worth \$50.03. The figures prove the milk of the Shorthorn the most profitable for manufacture into cheese, the sale of the milk standing second in point of profit, and the butter value coming last.—The Practical Farmer.

POINTS ABOUT DOING GOOD MILKING. Cleanliness and regularity are the first requisites in good milking. Next, quiet and gentleness should be accom-panied by quickness. Two milkers, one rapid and the other slow, the cow being accustomed to both, will get about the same quantity of milk in any given number of days, but the farmer get the more fat. The quicker the milking, the richer the milk, if the work is done well and completely the difference may not be great, but it is measurable in butter or money. Again, two men milking like quantities in like time, from the same cows or animals giving milk usually just alike, will get different results as to richness, and if they change places the richer milk is secured by the same man. The milk pr butter fat comes from the cow, but it is the expert milker that gets the st of it. There seems to be an undefined and yet conclusively proved re-lation between some milkers and the rows they handle which produces this

It is certain that change of milkers, manner or time of milking, irregularity, or any disturbance at milking time may be expected to cause loss of butter fat in the milk. In short, it pays well to have milking done in the very best way, by the very best milkers way, by the very best milkers that can be found. A superior milker

Cream Separators.

SEND FOR **BRAND NEW** CATALOGUE No. 246.

New Facts, New Results: New Machines, New Prices,

A Practical Education

Up-to date Dairying.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Branch Offices: ELGIN, ILL. General Offices: 74 CORTLAND ST .. NEW YORK.

persistently as a superior cow; the former is the more difficult to replace. A very good practice, although uncommon, is to take every cow to a particular place to be milked, apart prove his methods. In addition to our be a clean and airy place, like an open shed. The milking shed or room being kept scrupulously clean, with free movement of pure air, there is an almost certain exemption from what are usually called animal odors in milk, but which really are stable odors or

odors from the milker. Lt may be stated as a fact that milk as it comes from the healthy cow is perfectly pure. It has by nature no unpleasant taste or smell except an oc-casional result of peculiar food, and all so objectionable get into the milk after it is drawn from the udder of the cow. They come from the uncleaned body of the cow herself, or from her opinion in regard to curtailing the outsurroundings, the air of the stable, the milk vessel, or the clothing or person milker. These troubles are all avoidable; they are not to be charged to the cow but to the keeper. With the exception of some extraordinary large milkers, or for short periods when the yield is the largest, there is no gain in milking cows more than twice a day Within limits it is true that if properly done, the oftener a cow is milked the richer will be the milk; but the difference is very slight, and seldom, if ever, enough to pay for the extra labor.

BRINE SALTING OF BUTTER. It appears to me at the present time that there is a greater want of knowledge on the question of salting butter than any other question pertaining thereto. The prevailing opinion seems to be that about one ounce of salt is required for a pound of butter; that this salt is taken up or absorbed by the butter, no thought being given to the amount of water in the butter or its condition when the salt is added to the

Butter does not absorb salt; it legitimately exists in butter as brine, or in a dissolved state—if undissolved it is objectionable—that is, if undissolved grains of salt are noticeable. Twelve per cent of water is permissible in a fine article of butter. I think 15 per cent or more is more commonly left in the butter, and this water should hold the salt in the form of brine.
In the farm dairy I assume that the

best method of making butter is to churn the cream at about 62 degrees temperature, in a revolving churn with-out inside machinery, to granulate about the size of small shot, draw off the buttermilk into a clean vessel, skim off the escaped butter and return to the churn, wash in one or two waters, intil little water remains and add the salt to the butter in the churn, give the churn a few revolutions and the salt will mix evenly through the butter. Then allow it to stand five min-utes more or less, and revolve the churn until the butter forms into balls, or one mass, after which it can be packed at once, without further working than is done by solidly packing in a tub with the common butter ladle. think, however, it is better to let stand a few hours before the packing is

It will be noticed I did not state how much salt should be used. Really care very little, provided no more good salt is used than the water in the butter will dissolve. I started with the proposition that finished butter was 12 per cent water, or according to my figuring eight and one-third pounds of butter contained one pound of water, or we will say one pint in round numbers. I stated also that after the butter drained the salt was to be added. Now there was really about three pints of water to each eight and one-third Guernsey is shown to be more valuable to either the butter or cheese maker than to the milkman. The will be seen that the churn to work the butter into balls or a mass, hence it will be seen that olds salt in the same proportion as the one pint that remains in the butter, therefore when butter is salted in the way I have stated, two-thirds of the salt comes out in the exuded brine. Butter made in this way will retain more undrained water, one time than another. If the cream is churned rather old the granules will be fine and will hold more water, if too warm the

granules will be coarse and the butter will contain less water. If the cream when churned is prop-rly ripened and churned as stated at 62 degrees to granules, small shot size, it will drain so as to have about 36 per cent of water in the butter, and salt must be added accordingly. I make no rule for those who churn the butter into a mass and give it more or less working before the salt is added.
make butter by the first describe method, for the reason that I think the salt added to the butter in the granular state works through the but-ter more evenly than the other way, and the extra water in the butter pre vents any scouring action on the butte to injure its grain. Butter having lit-tle water in it is easily damaged by working, to the injury of its grain. In conclusion I would say that I consider salting butter in its granular state as before described better for the farm dairy and that it is less labor and a

dairy and that it is better article is produced.

F. C. CURTIS

Columbia County, Wisconsin IS DAIRYING OVERDONE? Is dairying overdone? Poor dairying s overdone but good dairying is not. This is about as correct an answer as

The number of cows anywhere cannot be increased only at about a certain ratio each year. Those who keep cows for dairy purposes keep small herds as a rule, and until a successful milking machine has been produced and comes into general use this con-

dition will likely continue.
Of course, there are some large dairies in this country where cows are kept by the hundreds, but such herds are rather rare exceptions, and a good proportion of them are kept by milken not far from large cities. These herds are kept up by purchase, and the owners of them can be more prop-erly called milkmen than dairymen. They are not dairymen in the true sense. They do not raise their herds nor the crops on which they are fed, but depend mainly on purchase of feed used. Most of these herds are managed very successfully, and by who give the business intelligent attention. There is little danger of the milk business, as it relates to large cities, being overdone. But if at any time it should be those in it on a large scale near cities can get out of it very easily by disposing of their herds. Those who are distant from the cities, who have been furnishing milk or milk routes, can easily change to some other branch of the business, such as butter or cheese making.

The real question whether dairying

is overdone, or likely to be overdone, applies to those dairymen who have for years been growing up herds for dairy cows, and to all farmers who keep a few cows, and to all larmers who keep a few cows, and who can each year, if they choose to do so, increase them up to the capacities of their farms, which capacities will be constantly increasing in the right system of dairying is correctly conducted. On great thing in favor of dairying is that the real profit consists in not seeing how many cows a farm will keep, as much as in seeing how much can be produced from each cow. These dairymen who practice the best methods, and get the best results, can-not be driven out of the business by an occasional depression of prices. The man who makes his small herd of say six to twelve cows produce as much butter or cheese as his neighbor who keeps nearly double that number, will not say anything about dairying being overdone, because his products cost him less, and, as a result he gets more

should be appreciated and retained as dairyman who is keeping double the number of cows The result will be that the man who does not succeed in dairying will go out of the business; either that or im-

> In addition to our home markets we have good markets abroad, provided we furnish good dairy products. How-ever, our home markets can be greatly enlarged by the same means, and the additional means of producing a greater variety of dairy products. This last reference is mainly to the different variety of cheese that can be produced, and such varieties as will create a greater demand for cheese among

American people. Doubtless the dairy interest has suffered more from bogus dairy products than from any overproduction of genu ine goods. But it is safe to say that put of bogus goods to be sold as genu-ine. No objection is made to the manu-facture of oleomargarine and butterine, if they are sold for what they are, but the presumption is that in a large per cent of cases persons who buy them for onsumption buy them for genuine dairy products. This is not right and should be stopped, and in a great meas-

ure will be.
Taking everything into consideration we think it is safe to conclude as stated in the first sentence of this article, that good dairying is not overdone, and further, that it is in no immediate danger of being overdone. Like all other branches of agriculture it will have its seasons of depression, but as a rule less frequent than in most other lines of farm products. F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

POULTRY.

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

Ducks need soft food, and little grain

While milk is better than meat hen can't drink enough to do as much

Eggs will absorb any odor near them, so be careful where you keep

Remember that capons bring a much better price and are easier sale than

Hard boiled egg yolks and burnt alum, worked into a salve, is good for canker in fowls.

Chaff is recommended as an excellent nen house litter, as the hens won't injure themselves by filling up on it as in the case of saw-dust.

pour liquid plaster paris, into which a few drops of carbolic acid is mixed, and make your own medicated nest eggs. To the one who is troubled with his fowls getting stiff in the legs, or their

Blow your eggs, and into the hole

toes cramping, try standing them in hot mustard water, after which give two quinine pills a day of one grain It is not only the size, shape and conout the hen that laid it. A hen that

lays one day and rests two is not worth breeding from at all. A race of layers s what we need. Cleaning up is like combing the chilren's hair; let go three days and it is so full of tangles that you are three times as long and three times as tired as though you did it every day, to say

nothing of your own patience and child's temper. It works that way with the hen house all round. Theories are good, but facts founded n truthfulness are better. There is no usiness that combine pleasure with profit as much as the poultry business, and the person who makes a success of it will not get discouraged. Be hon-

est and make no misrepresentations if you want to succeed. Those who have not the time or in clination to water often, take a large pail, earless one, fill it and invert it

into a dish. Place a nail or a tiny piece of dish under the edge, if the water does not flow free enough. A jug with a hole bored into it is also good.

Annie Hamilton Donnell. "My chicken-baby is cross to-day, She peeps at me in a naughty way, She stamps her foot an' shakes her

fur, But I couldn't scold, 'cause I pity her. 'spect from her symptoms," said little Ruth. "My chicken-baby is cutting a tooth."

NESTING. Since my experience with hay and mites, I have tried soft corn shucks and find them excellent. One of our lady and another uses lean pork, and claims that any of these are far ahead of the hay and straw. Some use excelsior, but my experience has been that the hens get their feet entangled_hus

What is the use of the some card? To illustrate a child when examined in the school room is given a number of examples. On each example they are allowed so much, and taken off from that for mistakes. When a bird is scored it is under the same principal. Each section is allowed so many points, and from those points he is cut, according to the discretion of the judge. Instead of names the bird has a num-bered ring on the leg which tallies with the number on the score card.

OUR HAPPY HOUR. How many of you have one? Mine is when "night and twilight meet." In a hammock made of barrel staves and a rope—the net ones being too frisky for our nervous disposition—I rest, swing a little and digest the day's mental food. It is not so much what or how much we read as it is the digestion we give to what we do read. have snatched a few lines, in the midst of the day's work, got an idea or two from conversation and now is the time we find out whether the ideas are practical to us, will fit or be made to fit our particular case.

Argue the case pro and con; don't think because you don't see how it will do that the other man is "off" on his ideas, but strive to see if by fitting his case to yours, you will not improve upon a plan of your own.

That a sweet girl wishes to marry. Her father is opposed to the "young pauper." This dear child argues thus "Well. I have been reading poultry literature, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chicks in a season. Well, the next season there will be twenty-one hens, and as each will raise twenty more chicks, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400. The following year 168,000, and the next 3,368,000. Just think! At only fifty cents apiece we will then have \$1,680,000.

gage on this house." While the young lady has not calculated on all the issues, she is not far from right. For while "one good hen" will raise one brood, we find three that will raise two, and should she only get twenty-five there is still a good sized income.

THE SUMMER HEN. In particular do we need to exercise care in setting the summer hen. Always set her on the ground with a hoe make a basin in the earth. Don't be afraid of making it too big. If the hen is at all sensible she will keep all eggs under her at night and, the weather being so excessively hot, it does not matter in the daytime. She will have room to move the eggs and herself. Will not crush the chicks like she will in a small nest, and when the little fellows do hatch they will have room to lay on the outside and give room for the others. Pour a little kerosene oil in the bottom of the nest, or some water with a little carbolic acid in it. Put a layer of nesting and you are ready for

CHICKS WITH PIPS. Please give symptons, when desiring information. The Reliable says that chicks that have pip make a noise like "chuck." The cause is dampness, from exposure or wet weather. The symptoms are a short quick cough, resemb-ling a chirp, with stoppage of the nostrils, compelling them to breathe through the mouth. It will result in

catarrh or roup.
Treatment.—Wash out the mouth and nostrils with a weak solution of chlori-nated soda. Repeat once a day until cured. Feed only soft food, and use ten drops of tincture of iron in a pint of drinking water, as a tonic. A friend writes me that little turkeys don't know their own mother, when first hatched, and will follow any hen or a dog or cat or a person. I make small runs out of foot wide or more boards, and keep them confined for a few days. Ducks are the same way; they know their own mothers, but won't stay with her. They seem to think they can take care of themselves. So it is to keep them from wandering off as well as to give them better care at the very first, that makes confinement an actual neces sity in turks and ducks.

It is only by watching, paying close attention to the drying down process that you can tell with any degree of accuracy when and how much mois-ture to apply. Use the egg tester and ventilaters when the air space is not drying up fast enough open the ventiators. At popping time the air cell hould fill one-fourth to one-fifth the ontents of the shell. Should the cell be drying up too fast close them. Study the diagrams in your instruction book. If that has not got them as they should have invest 10 cents with a firm that does supply them.

ENLARGED, IDEAS. We remember several occasions that having got an idea from an article, we not only used it but bettered it. True, there are some who cry fraud at these enlarged ideas, but if a thing can be bettered, better it, don't be selfish

with it, but pass it along. For instance, we have always read and been told that chicks that had to be helped from the shell were not worth bothering with, but last week's Hen Man tells of chicks on the half shell, and says that when the twentyone days are up and the chicks do not appear as they should, remove the eggs a warm place. Have a basket lined with cotton. Now take the egg and in the small end puncture a hole, pick the shell away and remove the small half, leaving nature to finish up, which as the released chick now having room to move itself easily accomplishes. Illustration—Having a hen coming off, some chicks out, but a number of the eggs apparently full, but unhatched

debated about the experiments and inally concluded to try it. removed, all right, and they cannot now be told from the rest of the brood but six died while I had been making up my mind whether the idea was "theory" or practical. The excessive dry weather had stuck the membrane to them so that they could not move to save themselves.

That reminds us that while setting

hen is a story as old as the hills, yet we run across so many who are excessive novices relative to that branch of the poultry business. That I will run the risk of "filling" and talk a little that way.

SHALL THE HEN BE ALLOWED TO HIDE?
To bring out this idea I will repro

duce a Wisconsin story told by Mrs. Amelia Willard. "Tela! Tela!" Thus called a woman standing in a Wisconsin cabin door away back in the '50's the while shading her eyes with her hand from the bright June sun. A little girl of 8 summers came from her play house 'neath the wild plum trees on the bound flaxen braids picking from her green sunbon net, buff basque with flowing sleeves and frill below the belt, brown skirt, bare feet, followed by a frisky kitten. "Come, old Spot, is clucking; follow her to her nest. There will be time be fore school." Such chores were often consigned to Tela, and she usually enloyed them, being an adept as a detec

tive on a small scale. Spot was a native. Shy and shrewd, and seemed, witch-like, forewarned. She wandered about aimlessly, with an eye on Tela, who seemed all engrossed in her playful kitty. After dusting her-self for the third time in the ash pile, Spot scooted for the orchard, then into the garden, through the caraway bed, then lost herself in the May weeds, then silently wended her way through the tall marsh mallows. But Tela knew the ropes and traced her, Down by the house goes Spot, stopping let-surely to acratch in the dooryard, as if she meant to take all day for it. Tela feels impatient, thinking she may late for school. Others along the road may be gone and she will have to go alone. She shivers as she thinks of the horned cattle feeding by the fenceless roads. Old Spot, believing for once that she is unobserved, darts through the fence into the hog pasture. Up the cow path she slowly wends her way, Tela and her puss shadowing her. The "prairie rooters," . "hoof, cloud of dust behind. The Shanghai

kick up their heels in retreat, leaving a rooster awkwardly mounts the rail fence and lazily sounds, his raspir notes. Tela turns to look at him in disdain. The geese gabble, the old gander, ever bold, grabs her by the skirts and there is a cyclone of short duration.

After the storm is over old Spot has disappeared, also the pussy. Tela is nonplussed, vexed enough to cry, but that is not her forte. She will certainly lose her name, she thinks. "Kitty kitty," she calls. Pussy springs from a rank bower of catnip. "Cut-cut-ca-dal-et!" out flies Spot. "Ah-ha" there is her nest. Thirteen eggs, just alike One is taken to the house, which proves unfit for use. Another is broken to make an odd number—for luck—and old Spot is left alone in her glory. She comes off with ten chicks in due time, proud, shy and shrewd as ever. None can catch her. nor feed them. "Let them alone; 'tis said they do best." So they did for awhile, but something caught one now and then, until there were only five. When half-fiedged she weaned them. She went to the hen house, while they still roosted in the catnip bower. Cold nights came. A part of them were caught and put in the hen house, but, being aliens, were driven out by the others. Winter came. Part of them perished in the catnip bower, the rest met their fate in different ways. When spring came none re-mained to tell the tale. That was hardhim less, and, as a result he gets more for them, you dear old papa, we'll lend by raising poultry for profit.

Then, you dear old papa, we'll lend by raising poultry for profit.

Shy hens should not be permitted to





WOOD & EDWARDS,

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344% Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and brimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guarantoed fir class. Orders by mall of express promptly aftended

W. L. Husbands.

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

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



PUE 50 5 GALLUP BLO 200 ADDL

"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."



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

... VIA ... 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

TO MONTEREY, MEXICO-From San Antonio, June 11th, at rate of 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

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 return 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 stations in Texas, June 8th, on account Christian Endeavor meeting, at rate of one fare for round trip, with 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 Bentiste', Younge, TO SAN ANTONIO—From all stations in Texas, account Bentiste', Younge,

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 he round trip, with privilege of extension to July 81st for return by depositing with joint agent. ST. LOUIS-July 19th and 20th and 21st, account Populist and American

Full particulars will be furnished on application to local agents Sunset Route. C. W. BEIN, 9 L. J. PARKS.

silver conventions, limited to July 27th for return.



ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND

set, but if they do, it is wise to take the chicks, coop them, and take some good, motherly hen and put with them. At the most they should be put in the en house with the mother before they are weaned, so she may protect them. Children, too, are much like chickens. They should early be trained in the way they should go. Ignorance, bigotry and superstition blotted out of their The seeds of charity and discretion sown in their hearts while young, for "what is bred in the bone is hard to get out."

REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE

VETERANS.
Richmond, Va., June 30 to July 2.
For this occasion the Texas and P cific 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 history of the organization, and an exceedingly interesting program has een prepared. For tickets, sleeping car accommodations, or any further informtaion, call on or address nearest Texas and Pa-cific agent or GASTON MESLIER,

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

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

For further information call on any agent of the company, or address.

D. M. MORGAN,

C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street,
Fort Worth, Tex.

A. A. GLISSON,

T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.
B. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS, Rapidly becoming the greatest water-ing place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion 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 Constitution of the state Wells. For further particulars address
W. C. FORBESS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent,
Weatherford, Texas.

GEO MANDRY. COOPER MANUFACTURER SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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

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

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 great interest on account of its historical and religious associations. Here are Hot Thermal Springs, Warm Springs, Sulphur Springs, Sanita-rium, Parks, Drives, Canyons, and the most delightful climate of earth. Great Salt Lake with the new and beautiful Saltair Beach Resort, of Moorish design has no equal in America. Write to F. A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake City, Utah, for copies of pamphlets, etc.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN - CON-VENTION, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 16. For the above occasion the M. K. & 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.

D APRIL, 1880.

win-born, and of empl

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

s twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get imbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper sires to favor large increases., some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. most productive of an any. nbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself n on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they ed, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or se, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not ous to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general system is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters men have no encouragement to e best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results d good shepherd is invaluable, the so only large sheep owners. When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. n find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural laoam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the pro-of triplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up. generally imparts the milk-beartion equal to the other, how-The one naturally accompanies or, almost invariably, but it must litted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should larly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, ses when ewes have to rear magle lambs they should have ary assistance and be adequa 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 sumsom what amusing to read in old he explanations of various dis-at affect sheep, and of which the owledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse mis-

ade a century ago, but when a bular author on veterinary prac-ges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or ss is due to hareditary origin by young lambs become affected and early breeding or natural either parent will cause the e are surprised, to say the le no wonder that shepherds and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter be misled at times," says the ican Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in na-And that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of ontained in it should somehow get ontained in it should somehow get as stomach of a sheep, either on ass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from a creatures that are found in bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the re on the brain of these bladders, ed very strange. It is by no more so than many other things appen in the life of an animal. ast, however, wholly discharge or minds the belief that any liv ng comes into existence without other it be an animal or a nd that these changes of a worn g its life are any more strange and arful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a but-segg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled-if, and then into the beautiful dinsect that flits among the flow-ding or the poeter during its ed insect that fits among the flow-seding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which y to lay its eygs to reproduce its and then die and disappear. But pe worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shepnowing anything of the cause, is species, which has its home for its life in the sheep's brain, would st a single year were it not for g, which, feeding on the sheep e from the disease caused by this take these immature worms into mach, where they mature into lat unpleasant things, made of us, in each of which are more than is and eggs, one only of which est will be the parent of thousands

show.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

-BY-

The Stock Journal Publishing Co,

GEO. B. LOVING Editor and M'g'r.

Fifth and Main Streets.

Texas Fruit Palace and State Horticul-

A good rain is reported to have fall-

en in the Panhandle all the way

from Clarendon up the Denver road

into Colorado. But meager informa-

tion has at this writing been received,

but the Journal is informed that a

good rain also visited West Texas at

the same time, extending from Abil-

lene west. This being the case, the en-

tire Panhandle counary has had such

a treat as it needed badly, and the

good resulting therefrom will be man-

ifold. Grass will be assured in abun-

danc, water also and the farmers will

come in for their share of the benefit.

Rain is still needed in other portions

of the state, and the Journal sincerely

hopes to chronicle good rainfalls

A Fort Worth representative of a

well-known commission house has ex-

pressed himself to the Journal to the

provement in the cattle market until

business generally improves largely,

and as he cannot see far enough

ahead to make him think any improve-

ment is to be expected, he looks for the

lowest prices we have ever known.

He thinks the prevailing status of bus-

iness something more than discour-

aging and declares every line of bus-

iness, every town, city and communi-

ty to be duller than he ever before

knew. Truly, he is a kicker, and yet

is largely correct. Complaint is nat-

ural at such a time from all classes of

people, though does more harm than

good. If every one could, or would,

but make up their minds to have a

more cheerful view of everything it

might help some in bringing about

a change for the better. Continuous

complaint and unnecessary worry nev-

The Fort Worth market is making

additional strides towards success

erer has made money for anyone.

everywhere next week.

Grace's Solo, 37,554

Hamilton, Webberville, T
Harry Branch, 32,438

Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin
Harry Flagg, 41,568

to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile of St. Lainbert,
White to W. N. Musph

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, COWS AND HE Bicycle Girl, 109.658—

Buttercup of the Brook
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—L to J. C. Munden. Marsha Esterhazy, 102,707—A. C. Vaughn, Blooming Gr C. Vaughn, Blooming Gra-Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145-Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Leonette's Orange, Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mamie Heneger, 57,789 & Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal Prime II., 79,142—Park M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies . Andrews to H. L.

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

Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L: Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 3705— gomery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 25,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon, Odelle's Harry, 41976 Dieo Stoke Pogis, 42,27 to W. A. Northington, Tormentor F. of Lawn & Foster to R. W. Will COWS AND HE Anna Field. 93,241-

son to J. M. Cardwell.

Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,832to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnan, Au Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Poris, 109,17 to W. A. Northington, Dorlaya's Oonan, 1 Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dempsey to S. L. Burna Dora H., 105,283—Park Duchess of Ingleside, if Orris to W. Weller, Shaw

Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash. & Gill, Nash.

Eva Landseer, 81.831—
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv
Fancy Vic, 94.059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93.831—
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv
Ferris Signal, 109.365—J.
A. W. Lander, New Hore A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199— chett to M. B. Hastain, Golden May. 73,511-Par Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730 Burts to Mrs. A. G. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Joel's Calico, 108,613to S. L. Burnap, Aust Karanina Pogis, 101, precht to H. H. McBrid Kate Putnam II., 10 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 109 precht to H. H. McBride, Kitty Scales Pogis Kitty Scales Pogis, 109
Precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62.084 H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Ph.
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65.361 Laura Clement, 65.361-to H. H. McBride, O'De Laurette Rioter.

bott to H. H. McBride, O Leslie Signal, 105,910 & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,289-to H. H. McBride, O'Day Lucilla. 93,224-W. Bomar, Gainesville Lyndall, 109,505-H. HP Seward, 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, 79.78 Harris to Parks & Parks, Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18 to W. A. Northington, S Mittle Gray, 110,023-B.
D. Gray, Terrely. Monarch's May. Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas. Orange Pearl II., 89,222 ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64.673—Parks & & Gill, Nash.

& Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Galnesville
Persian Nora, 107.826—J. D
W. A. Northington, Spanish
Queen Marjoram, 109.800—W
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Resedene May, 60.885—J. D
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, En
Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nls. Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogis, 109.206procht to H. H. McBride, O. Texas Modesty, 101.032—W. der to E. P. Bomar, Gainessy The Young Widow, 11.505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dar Tommie Montgomery, 108 54 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 84.730.
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gail Vic Scales Pogis, 109.208—pracht to H. H. McBride, O'T Welcome Lass, 105.035—Terris & Hardin to Parks & P. nia.

Midow's Little Baby, 106,4
Abhoti to H. H. McRi-Ise, O.
Ysleta Ports II., 103,171—J
to W. A. Northinston, Snail
Zingara Pogis, 84,963—W.
to F. P. Bornar, Gainesville,
Zula Landseer, 87,138—W.

all the time, notwithstanding the dull times. The people at the head of the several enterprises in North Fort Worth are enterprising, full of push and energy and have no notion of stopping because some people insist that the time for establishing a market in Texas has not yet arrived. They are spending their good money freely and are imbued with the idea that in a short while the results they so surely anticipate will have been attained. A good man can't be kept down, they say, and surely then a number of good men can't be kept down when the object is so worthy. Let everyone who has the interest of Texas at heart investigate this matter with the intention of lending their substantial assistance if they find it worthy, and the Journal is sure no one will, after a fair investigation, fail to see that there's "lots" in the Fort Worth packing company, the stockyards and the Texas market.

OUR PICTURE GALLERY. The Journal has at considerable expense procured cuts of nearly one hundred prominent stockmen of the state. which with short biographies, sketches of the originals will appear (two at a time) regularly in the Journal until the entire number has appeared. This week we have O. C. McWhorter of Hale and "Uncle" Archie Medlan of Young county. These gentlemen are not only 'old timers" but honored and respected citizens, who are loved by all who know them.

DO YOU NEED RAIN? No one man meets another these days without asking the above question, unless he is much occupied with something else. The entire state is sadly in need of rain and all kinds of live stock are threatened with a scarcity of water. Crops all over the state are even now nearly ruined, and if rains and good ones, do not not some shortly, much suffering will be the result. The situation is really becoming alarming, and it looks as though we are on the verge of a drouth. It is certainly to be hoped that no such thing will happen, as the results would be too disastrous.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

In a letter from President Simpson of the Fort Worth stock yards to General Manager Skinner, he incloses a table covering five years time, 1891 to 1895, showing the increase of shipments of live cattle over dressed beef. It also shows a splendid increase in the exportation of live sheep, and in speaking of this Mr. Simpson says: "I believe this is of great importance to the people of Texas, as they would have no difficulty in shipping live cattle and sheep to England, provided they have the quality. Possibly you are aware that the bulk of sheep come from hot countries, and I doubt if there is any short on both. locality more favorable than Northwest Texas for sheep growing. I trust that now since there are buyers on the

Texas Stock and Farm Journal Texas will do its best to influence shippers to try their own home market."

THE ASSOCIATION. It is always a pleasure to the Journal Officent Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. Raisers' Association. Its history, its ob-FORT WORTH, . TEXAS Journal readers who are not members of the association who ought to be. SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-The Journal acknowledges receipt of catalogue and premium list of the tural Fair to be held at Tyler, July 8 to 22. This will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting and unique expositions ever held in the state, and the Journal extends best wishes for unhave the same interests as the small and in wealth and influence. bounded success to the management owner, except that they are multiplied and trusts every one will do as the many times. Journal shall, and go to see this good

No one can afford to not belong to this organization, and every one would agree with this if they would but consider the matter.

The association now has many more than 1000 members, and new ones are continually coming in. The Journal hopes to see the association go to San Antonio next March with full 2000 members, and wants all of them to go.

Every member should make himself a committee of one on membership, and work for the association. There is subject in its limited space. Neverthenot a member who has not already seen the benefits to be obtained from the association, and, therefore, can er, the live stock breeder, the business why everyone should belong.

The Journal takes pride in the work accomplished, and is ever ready when they do, the latchstring will be to advocate the good to be derived from the protective features of the association. It is always glad to tell the inside. anyone of the association's methods and work, and invites correspondence from anyone interested.

effect that he does not look for any im-After the meeting in San Antonio next year the association will be much stronger than ever before, since nearly every cowman in Southern Texas has roll is called in 1898 that fully 3000 names will be on it.

The association is unable to stop the stealing entirely, but that it does stop most of it, and recovers almost everything that is stolen, is a fact. And as it grows the stealing becomes less. It is to every one's interest to help in the upbuilding of the association, and the Journal hopes to see everybody go to work at once.

GREAT IS GREAT TEXAS. So much has been written of Texas. anew is almost like retelling a much fattened steers. worn narrative. But too much cannot know that Texas is first in area, first | steer yearlings. in production of cotton, first in the Best car load of Texas raised and and mules raised, first in the amount of Texas raised and fattened cows. land and money set apart for her free schools, colleges, universities and asylums. It may be news to some one to fattened hogs. Second best car load of tion; was first in the abolishment of tened hogs. imprisonment for debt, and first in is first in size and finish, cost more and | ten head. is yet the cheapest one in the country; is cheap because of having been paid have been converted into that much of Texas raised and fattened sheep. cash, and which was not needed.

Its area, expressed in acres, is beyond land states, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, then throw in the seven additional states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, and naturally you will think you have a territory equally as large as Texas. But you are still close to 10,000,000 acres, or near 14,000 square miles short of having the area of Texas in your

mind. Should you pass through Texas, from east to west, on the Texas and Pacific road, your first town would be Texarkana, your last El Paso; this distance is 800 miles. From the extreme northwest corner of our state to the southeast is even further. But Texas' greatness does not lie in its size entirely. Neither is it in those things above mentioned in which she leads her sister

Statistics show that Texas has more coal area than Pennsylvania, more iron than Alabama, more granite than New Hampshire, more pine than Wisconsin, more oak than West Virginia, more prairie than Kansas, more corn land than Illinois, more wheat land than the two Dakotas, more cotton land than Mississippi, more sugar land than Louisiana, more rice land than South Carolina; it contains as many rivers as any other five states, and has as much coast as any other three. Texas produces annually over 3,000,000 bales of cotton, 75,000,000 bushels of corn, 6,000,000 bushels of wheat and 15,000,000 bushels of oats, to say nothing of the various other crops of all kinds which are abundant. She has 5,000,000 cattle and nearly as many sheep, and is now

The agriculture, the timber, the stock raising and the mineral sections are separate and distinct, it might be said. Worth market ready to make pur- Nature seems to have divided the state

chases of all classes of stock on a basis | into several different kinds of country, of the Northern markets, the press of each depending on the other, and divided them in an equitable manner. Where farming is successful, live stock do not so well; neither are there to be found there mineral lands or

piney woods, and vice versa. In 1850 Texas ranked twenty-fifth to have something to say about that among the other states, with a populagreat institution, the Texas Cattle tion of 212,592. In 1890 it rose to the seventh rank, with a population of 2,jects and its work are all familiar to 235,523, 78.10 of which was white and our readers, still there are many of the | 27.84 negro, these being located especfally on the coast and east near Louisfana. The population of negroes in the There ought not to be a cowman in several other states in 1890 was. Alathe state who runs 100 head or more of | bama, 43.34; Tennessee, 24.37; Lieuiscattle who is outside of the associa- lana, 49.90; Arkansas, 27.40; District of tion. It is quite true that a small Columbia, 32.80; Virginia, 38.37; North owner does not often have an animal Carolina, 24.67; South Carolina, 50.85; saved to him, but he never loses one Georgia, 46.74; Florida, 42.46, etc. Texif he is a member, and if one is as population is increasing at a much caught for him even every third or greater rate than that of any other fourth year he is repaid all that he has state, and with such an enormous paid into the association, and when he's amount of territory as she has open to a member, there is always some one to settlement, with so many advantages inspect every herd of cattle in which to offer to immigration, with such reone of his might be, and to cut it out sources as she has, is destined to be for him if there. The large owners the greatest state in size, in population

Of the public domain of Texas there are now near \$30,000,000 acres of land open to settlement. Much of this land is as rich and fertile as can be found anywhere, and all of it is easily adaptable to some profitable work. This land belongs to some school or asylum fund, can be had at from \$1 to \$2.50 per acre,

and on forty years' time. To take up the many resources of Texas to various advantages and tell all about each would fill several large volumes, and the Journal regrets its inability to handle such a tremendous less. Texas is great, Texas is wonderful, Texas is the natural home of the farmadvance the most substantial reasons man, the miner, the railroad magnate and everyone else. They will all come to Texas with a rush some day, and found on the outside everywhere, and the right hand of good fellowship on

FAT STOCK SHOW.

It is well known to the stockmen of Texas that the National Livestock Exchange will meet in Fort Worth this year, some time in October. From present indications the coming meeting will be the best attended in the history the Journal is quite sure that when the of the exchange, and in order that those composing this important organization may have some idea of what Texas can do in the way of furnishing what there is most demand for in livestock markets it has been decided to hold a fat stock show at the Fort Worth yards during the session of the body. D. O. Lively of the yards force has the project in hand and munificent premiums will be offered on the following classes of livestock:

CATTLE. Best car load of Texas raised and fattened steers. Second best car load of Texas raised and fattened steers. showing its greatness, that to begin it | Third best car load of Texas raised and

Best car load of Texas raised and be said of the greatness of our great fattened steer yearlings. Second best state. And yet, everyone may not car load Texas raised and fattened

number of cattle, sheep and horses fattened cows. Second best car load of HOGS. Best car load of Texas raised and

know that Texas stands first in the Texas raised and fattened hogs. Third value of property exempt from execu- best car load of Texas raised and fat-Best wagon lot of Texas raised and

humane legislation by which women fattened hogs, not less than ten head. are secured in their homes and home Second best wagon lot of Texas raised comforts. Taxes are lowest in Texas, and fattened hogs, not less than ten She is second to Illinois in miles of head. Third best wagon lot Texas complete railroads; her capitol building raised and fattened hogs, not less than

Best car load of Texas raised and for with land which could not possibly fattened sheep. Second best car load

Prizes to be awarded by a committee selected from non-resident memthe grasp of the average man; 78,800,000 bers of the National Livestock Exacres, is beyond us. Who can conceive change. As stated above the show will of such a tract of land? To say it in take place during session of the Nasquare miles is nearly as hard to be tional Livestock Exchange which meets clearly understood-270,000 square miles, at Fort Worth during the month of is lots of square miles. The area of October, exact date to be announced Texas can only be best understood later. From a glimpse of the premium from a map of the United States, just list being made up it can be said that as the writer has understood it. Look the premiums will be large and Texas at a map and take all of the New Eng- farmers and stockmen should begin feeding now so as to compete for the prizes. It is confidently expected that some good investments will grow out of the visit of the exchange to Fort Worth, especially if it can be shown that our people know how to prepare their stock so as to fill the demand for first-class trade. The full premium list will be published as soon as completed.

CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The Barons Have Busted But the Smaller Owners Have Been Making Money, business of growing cattlle in

Colorado has certainly had its ups and downs and if past experience is sort of a criterion it would seem as if the cycle of good years had once again arrived for this industry. Six years ago the great depression in cattle values came on and the range companies capitalized for thousands and millions of dollars, began to topple over like a row of bricks. Eastern and European capital was burned up in the injudicious range speculation and even the man on the ground, the westerner, was badly bitten in many cases through holding on to a "good thing" too long. There were many unforseen causes which added to the depression of cattle values and helped swamp the comwest. The high prices to which scrub cattle were forced by the boom precluded the sale or slaughter of any breeding stock and resulted in an abnormal increase for a few years. importation of all classes of cattle from Europe, Canada and Movie ded to the surplus and just after the first drop in value came the president's order opening Oklahoma for settlement and banishing the leasing stockmen from the Indian territory. The last move glutted the market. broke prices and wiped out boom valu-

The business had to undergo a change. The range system of breed-ing cattle was good in theory but poor in practice and having a success of a leading industry at heart one cannot regret the great change of method sale. Satisf which has resulted so much for the or address better. True there was a picturesque-

ness about the old baron days which had a great charm—the days of the wild and untamed cowboy and broncho buster. The days when English lords swelled around the streets of Denver and Cheyerne may not come again and it is not probable that, even with returning prosperity, that theatrical features of the old time boom will be again associated with the stock business. The old hurrah way of doing things is over and it is the long headed, careful man of business who is now reaping profitable returns from investments in cattle and ranches. In the halcyon days the promotors of cat-tle companies would argue that the range stock replaced the buffalo and should certainly thrive as well, that the annual loss from death was only 2 per cent and the increase from 75 to A small company in Southern Colorado once reported its increase as

161 per cent. Beef making as profitably conducted in Colors do at the present time differs greatly from the old style "round-up, cut and turn loose" system and as a business compares with the former way about as banking does with share gambling. gambling. The stock is ranged in summer and early fall on the wide plains or in the mountain parks, where the rich wild grasses attain a most succulent and nutritious growth. At a round-up is conducted and the cattle rought under fence into good pasture The cattle-grower is also a farmer and places his reliance in corpulent stacks of good alfalfa, which fattening forage is dealt out to the stock with no piggard hand at the time when it will do them the most good, when the snov prevents their browsing and the air is crisp with cold. If prime beef is an object the selected animals are given grain rations but all stock is rough fed through the winter. This pro-cedure reduces loss to a minimum and the stock cattle come out slick and round in the spring in good breeding condition. Thus a stockman gets a tally on his herd and knows what he instead of trusting to "range" in the old style way and the breeding is more effective and of better blood, as the owner receives the benefit of money invested in blooded bulls.-R. F. Hardy in Field and Farm.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce for publication on the 9th prox. the following books: The Under Side of Things, a novel by Lilian Bell, author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid;" Jerry the Dreamer, a novel by Will Payne; Honor Ormthwaite, a novel by the author of "Lady Jean's Vagaries;" a new edition of A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, and a new edition of Thomas Hardy's Wessex Tales.

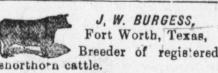
"A Rose Festival" is the name of a delightful entertainment for June by Emma J. Gray, which will appear in Harper's Round Table published June In the same number there will be an article on the "Manufacture of Gunpowder," by Franklin Matthews; Henderson will contribute one of his old sailor's yarns, entitled "The Feast of King Red Coat." A chapter of Kirk Munroe's serial story entitled "Rick Dale," which is nearing the end; the last installment of Marion Har-land's serial, "An 'Old Field' School-Girl;" short stories, articles on photography, departments on Stamps, Interscholastic Sport, Bicycle Tours, ous items, etc., with excellent illustrations, complete the number.

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

General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FOR TRADE. One 32-inch separator, one Osborne binder in good working condition, near venort. 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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.



snorthorn 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, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

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

> BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. SWINE.

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



first in every class showed in at Taylor Fair, 1896. Herd boars, "Texas Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal, U both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence solicited. WM. O'CONNOR.

Taylor, Tex. Fine Blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, sporting dogs. Send stamp for catalogue. 150 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

winners of

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

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

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.

THEROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES. Poland-China

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

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

DO YOU WANF-BERKSHIRE PIGS From an imported or a prize winning sow, sired by a prize winning boar? If so, I can sell you. My herd contains the four young sows that were first prize herd in 1895 at Kansas, Iowa, 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 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.



braska and lowa stock. 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.



bloods for sale. For information address W. J. Logan, Rhome, Tex. of the very best strains, such as Black U. S. Wil-kes, Victor or Te-

and ship only first class stock. For prices and particulars address T. W. JIERBST, Shelbyville, Mo.

FOR SALE.



Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets and large high class English Berkshire hogs. stock and

handle the best of prices reasonable. King Pitt, 32,937A, bred by Metcalf 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 ship. Have a few bred gilts.

S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo. REGISTERED POLAND CHINA PIGS of the George Wilkes family for

Satisfaction guaranteed. M. R Kennedy, Taylor, Tex.

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

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

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

190-POLAND CHINAS-190 April and May, September and October farrows. The get of King Ozark 9335, Prevail 12005, Free Trade U. S.,

13983 and Cox's Wilkes 13979, combining 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 Cat-

tle, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, M. B. Turkeys. Also Poland-Chinas headed by the boar Sensacion D, who took first in class and sweepstakes Dallas Fair. The only Black U. and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of Ideal Black U. S. Jr. B. F. WEDEL, Heiden heimer, Tex

FINE CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. Hereford and Shorthorn bulls and heifers, Po-land China hogs Shropshire and

to-date in breed-ing and individuallty. 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.



FINE POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Highly bred and well grown. None better. Winning prices. Write

JNO. S. KERR & SON. BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. FOR SALE.

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

I have 75 two-year-old and 150 year-ling Shorthorn bulls for sale. Also 25 yearling Hereford bulls. Inspection invited.

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

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

"BOX 45," Albany, Texas.

FINE STOCK RANCH FOR SALE. One of the best stock ranches in Colorado situated in Lincoln county, thirty-five miles south of the Rock Island railroad. Controls twenty miles of water front, 3,500 acres of patented land, 25 large, living springs that never freeze. Cuts from 600 to 1,000 tons of hay. Large irrigation reservoir, three houses, large stables, sheds and corrals, fifty miles of fence. Improvements all thoroughly first-class. Tributary to four railroads. Will sell cheap and on easy terms.

F. GILPIN, Woodland Park, Colo.

FOR SALE. One carload of high grade Hereford bulls. Address A. B. KENNEDY,

Rice's Crossing, Tex. O. I. C. PIGS FOR SALE.
Premium O. I. C. pigs for sale at
C. 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, Childress, Texas.

SHORTHORN AND HEREFORD BULLS. I have fifty head high grade to full

J. 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 reason-able.

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

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS, Four breeds. Pigs, Dogs, Poultry and eggs; 21 bulls for sale. Come and in-

ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS.

Taughkenamon, Pa. SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Have for sale 30 head pure bred Hereford bulls for range. A number of show bulls fit for any company. Having one of the largest pure bred herds of Hereford cattle in this country we can offer purchasers anything they 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 B. C. RHOME, Rhome, Tex. address,

Proprietor.

POULTRY.

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

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. From the best strains of Light Brah-mas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs, Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per setting. FOLAND CHINA SWINE of the 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, flea and bedbug exterminato kills by fumigation.
White Leghorns, first prize winners N. T. Poultry association, in marks. Come and see me.
MRS.*CORA K. HAWKINS, yards. East Tenth street, Fort Worth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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.

Qo-devils, best, all on wheels, \$25.00, Go-devils, best, an on two wheels, only and the common on two wheels, only in 15.00. They will save the labor of two and the expense of one man. For further 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,

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

A CONSERVATIVE.

From the Saturday Review.

The garden beds I wandered by One bright and cheerful morn When I found a new fledged butterfly A-sitting on a thorn, black and crimson butterfly,

All doleful and forlorn I thought that life could have no

sting To infant butterflies, So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing, He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I: "What can the matter be? Why weepest thou so sore, With gardens fair and sunlight free And flowers in goodly store?" But he only turned away from me And burst into a roar.

Cried he: "My legs are thin and few Soft, fuzzy fur, a joy to view, Once kept my body warm, Before these flapping wing-thirgs

To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug I shot The fury of mine eye; Said I, in scorn all burning hot, You ignominious idiot, Those wings are made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly," said he, 'I only want to squirm, And he drooped his wings dejectedly, But still his voice was firm; "I do not want to be a fly! I want to be a worm.'

O yesterday of unknown lack! -day of unknown bliss! I left my fool in red and black; The creature madly climbing back,

We are indebted this week for our poem to Miss Agnes McCarty, with a dear little note saying out Household is the best in Texas. We thank Miss Mc-Carty very much and hope she will write us a letter for publication. We are favored with a letter this week from Helen. Our next letter is from "Pop's Boy." He is very welcome and I believe the only "boy" in the Household. I fear we will spoil him. But I see he is an old enough boy to be interested in girls. Sweater favors us this week with his thoughts of spring. But before the letter reached us spring had almost melted into summer. Leona writes us how she will spend her vacation. In having plenty to do she is seen to be I am a firm believer in wise occupation for hands and head. knew what is said about idle brain being the devil's work shop.

In opening more letters I find we have another "boy" in the Household." Two in the same mail—we will call them our twins. This one calls him-self "Woods Boy." As he seems so familiar with Household we will accept him, though he did not send his real name. Please send me your true name. I will put it down in my book, but will not reveal it to the public. Every member of Household who has her real name. I will enter it in my private book and will never reveal it to public except by consent of the owner. You need not fear to trust mewith your names. It is simply a matter of business. I frequently have private letters for members. Of course, I cannot send them unless I have full address. Does any one in the Household know of one or two women who would like good homes to do housework, with good wages? I know of two neighbors who would like two good, trusty, industrious white women and acked me to mention it in the Household.

But to return to our letters. We have a long delightful letter from Pinery Girl. It is a pleasure to read one of her letters again. I know she will be a fawith the male members of the Household, because she is such an excellent cook. You know what the poet says about man and cooks. Pinery Girl's letter made me fairly hungry. would love to drop in on her and eat some of her delicious brown chickens and gravy. Pinery Girl, please send us od receipts. Our last letter this you are close to my heart, not in Isa-belle's place, but in a place you have yourself. I rejoice with you that vacation has come and you will return to "mamma." What a good time you will have telling them of your year's work, your new friends and all your new interests. And how they will give you the best of everything-let you sleet late and spoil you completely. I | Dear Mrs. B. and Household: love to spoil girls-that is, sweet, sonsible girls, who know how to take about to lose a friend by championing Dot, you are about to get into trouble. You need tact and firmness now to

The advantage of a policeman over a burgler is that the ofthe same advantage over disease. The ver disease. The word Nature is for people to be healthy. When they are sick, Nature helps to cure them. Nature's law is the guide for curmy sick people. There is no way but Nature's way. What the doctors call many different diseases vature cures in one

blood. That is Nature's way of curing scrofula erysipelas kidney and "liver complaint," consumption and every form of eruptive and watting disease. When you want to help Nature with medicine the medicine must work the same way as Nature works, then it has the laws of Nature with icine must work the same way as Nature works, then it has the laws of Nature on its side to make it powerful. That is the severe of Dr. Pieroe's Golden Medical Discovery's wonderful cures. It assists Nature according to her own laws; it is on Nature's side and Nature helps it; it imparts new power to the nutritive and blood making organs to create a large quantity of fresh, rad, healthy blood which drives every germ of disease out of the system and builds up strong healthy tissues and sold flesh. The "Discovery" completely clears away every form of blood-disease from the system; It even cures consumption. It is the only true radical cure for that disease; facts and testimony to prove it.

mony to prove it.

"I would like to tell the whole world what your "Golden Medical Discovery' has done for me. The doctor, who is considered an expert on lung froubles, told me I had comsumption. He said both my lungs were diseased and I could not live long. I felt down-heartod for I have dear little children to live for. I just went to him to get his opinion. I sam glad I did for now I know what your medicine will do. When I started on the second bottle I was better in every way and was able to take a walk on every fine day. I enjoyed my sleep, my appetite was good, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I began to feel like a new woman. I still had a cough, so I got a third bottle and by the time it was half gone I was completely oured." mony to prove it.

(Mrs.) James Gatfield 77 Mary St., Mamilton, Ont., Can.

help you out. But I am satisfied Circla Dot can hold his own and continue a special favorite of the Household. So Jolly Jim is an acquaintance of Purple Pansy's? She says he is a valuable friend. That is 2 great compliment. One who is faithful in all things Never trust one who is unfaithful in friend-

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HELEN. Texas Homes, May 25, 1896. Dear Mrs. B. and Loving Circle. Once more I knock at the door for admittance and hope to gain entrance

in this Household. The sun is setting now in the far off west and it is just lovely to watch. It is the most beautiful sunset I have seen in quite awhile.

I am not in the house while writing this, I am a short distance from the house sitting at the root of a large oak tree, and can hear the mocking bird singing; some other birds are trying to make sweet music, too, and they are succeeding well, I love birds when they are singing; well, I love them all the time, but mostly when

they will sing sweetly. New Woman, have you ever read the book. "Woman's Dignity and Schere," by a Lady? I have read it and think ried ladies both. I am a dear lover of books.

It is growing late and mamma is calling me to supper so I will bid you all adieu.

Dear Mrs. B.—You see that I am one of those kind of fellows who neglects everything until I'm afraid is too late, We have been subscribers for your paper some time, and oftimes I thought I would write, but neglectfulness overpowered me. I am away from home this year, and have nothing to comfort me, only your paper. I feel assured you will notice this. I am in an old "dug-out" here on the plains. batching. Now, you girls needn't think that because I am batching that I'm old enough to be a bachelor, not at all, it is just because you girls won't lister to what we boys say. You girls could do well by taking me. I can cook, wash, milk, chop wood, but would rather run cattle, but would quit the cattle business if you girls would have any sense. I admire pap's girl, wish I could call her my girl. Regards to the Household. PAP'S BOY.

SURELY IT IS SPRINGTIME. Dear Mrs. B.—As I sit in the bay window and view the landscape, I can not help but exclaim "Springtime again gentle Annie." Yes, it's springtime, for which the cousins have so long been yearning; a time that is med by rich and poor, a season that is agreeable to both old and young an era that makes all classes rejoice, a period which all animated life hails with gladness, when the woodland dons her spring clothing, when the vales dress in summer foliage, when the hilltops take on nature's green, when the uplands send forth sweet scented perfumes from their flower gardens, and the honeybee is captured by the small boy, while experience teaches him one of those dear lessons that is never forgotten. I think it is frolicsome young goat as he leaps from the fence tops or climbs the barn roof, and I can see with my minds eye young colts scampering in green pastures or hear the dull roar that is fast growing dim) of a herd of stampeded beef cattle, while they make the earth tremble and the hills echo with the clash of a thousand horns intermixed with the dull roar of hoofs on the greensward, and while I es from his day dreams and saunters languidly across the room in that famews and passes on; the Newfoundland is basking on the green and is far as guardian angel, and all nature puts on an air of joy and contentment. surely it is springtime.

Abilene, Tex., May 15, 1896.

ON HUBBARD CREEK. Dear Household and members: As I saw my other letter in print, and you invited me to come again, I will do so. I don't know what I shall do during vacation; guess I'll do lots of things As mamma's health is not good, and I have all sorts of household work to do. I shall romp and play over the fields and pastures with my two little brothers and sister, and as I dearly love to read, I will put in a good part of my time that way. And I work in the yard among the flowers and shrubbery. So you see there is plenty to do during vacation, and physiology teaches us we should exercise our muscles, as well as our brain. week is from Purple Pansy. Indeed, Mustard's idea of the fair sex is pretty good. I enjoy reading the letters of the household very much, and wish could write interesting letters like the other members, but as I am just a little school girl, I don't suppose you will expect anything very interesting

> Will you admit one more member into your happy circle? I enjoy reading the letters of the Household very much.
> I enjoy reading Circle Dot's letters,
> Hope he will call again. E. W. M., are
> you going to desert us? You never come any more. I hope Pap's Girl will call again, as her letters are so nice. Bran New Girl, I guess you think you are a sweet looking thing riding down the street on your bike with your bloomers on. If I had my say so about you I would make you think you were a blossom. I like Uncle Ned's letter on "Early Days," and hope he will call again soon. I also like Mrs. Mary E. Thomas' letters. They are so nice. I enjoy reading the Cowboys' letters and hope they will write frequently. This is leap year and the boys depend on the girls to propose. Well, if this escapes the waste basket I will call again.

WOODS BOY. Handley, Tex.

PINERY GIRL GIVES US A TREAT. Pinery, Home, June 3 1896. Dear Mrs. B.—It has been quite a while since I have written to the Household, though I feel like I could make up for lost time this evening. I have long been a silent admirer of the nice letters, and I look forward to their coming as I would to that of a long absent and cherished friend; if we cannot speak face to face we can communicate our thoughts on paper. There is nothing can hold the pen back and keep it from speaking our sentiments, yet we may be seperated "far and wide." This is a still sweet day of early summer. The long afternoons and shadows of the trees lay cool across our path. The leaves zeem greener, the flowers brighter, the birds sing merrier than ever before. Alugh it is very dry we long for the falling drops to misten the parched earth; vegetables can no longer be used, are all withered by the buring

Many thanks to Mr. Rix for the hearty handshake he offered me some time ago, by putting in the Hog Jowl and going in halves with me on that royal dinner. I never like boasting and am not only telling some of my good qualities, and hope all will have a good opinion of me. My gentlemen friends here say I am an expert hand on frying chicken; and I make excellent brown gravy, when Woodland Mary will let me kill one of her chickens. I can also make the best poor folks pud-

larger it would get, and the biscuits man with the sweet faith of Christ so hard one could knock a dog down and heaven, our hearts are made with them. Some people say they would rather eat other peoples' cooking than their own, I can't agree with them. I enjoy eating my own cooking best. I don't say that it is not nice, but just simply a matter of choice. You know old maids are generally all hard to please. I am not quite an old maid yet, but I am on the higher road to that market, with sign-boards of warning

at every mile. What has become of Colonel C. C. Poole? I enjoy reading his interesting letters he writes on travel, kindness and something good to eat, which suited my mood exactly, for I always had a great desire to travel and see different parts of the world. I would give a diamond mine if I possessed one to see and travel over the beautiful Rocky mountains of Colorado and see Denver, which is one of the most handsome cities of America. I have read of many high peaks of the Rocky mountains. among which Pikes Peak is the most noted. They say one can see from the top of the peak hundreds of miles

away across the plains. There has been oh! so many rew members since my first letter to the Household, and I enjoy reading them all. The new woman and bran nev girl gets some awfully hard licks. I have nothing to say about them, every one to their own notion, dress and manners; it takes all kinds of peo-ple to make a world; some are wise and some are otherwise. I see our Cow Boy, Circle Dot, has written again; the girls all seem to have a warm place in their hearts for the cow boys. I love them, too, when they are noble gentle and true; also the Dancing Mas-ter, my best fellow is a poor lone cow-

boy on the plains. Twlight blushing o'er the hill side, Breathes rare kisses to the sea, Whilst fond memory softly murmurs Dreams of other days to me. Mark the sea bird homeward flying To its nestlings cooing mate, While the laughing zephyrs whisper

Love good night—'tis growing late. By-bye. PINERY GIRL. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and the Household: June, month of roses, is here. The sun is shining brightly, and glancing from my window can see a stretch of deep blue sky, over which clouds float, clouds so perfectly shaded so curiously and beautifully shaped that I wonder that we ever attempt to reproduce them on canvass. Looking lower I see a fringe of green lace work, so the mesquite trees appear, with a heavy border of grape vines below and then on the ground a car-

pet of green mingled with yellow and brown. Truly nature is a beautiful study. Thank you, Mrs. Buchanan, for offering to give me a place in your heart. That is just what I would like most. Not that Isabella should be dethroned, but could I not have a little spot all my own? Now if you will let me have a place-near you I'll tell you something. I feel just like I am talking with you now so I'll tell you of my change in occupation. My school was out last week, and tomorrow I leave the little village that has been my home for eight long months and springtime. Methinks I can see the go to my country home. Back to mamma and all the dear ones at home. I can fancy the meeting and the many pleasant chats we'll have. I seem a child again and forget that I have known twenty winters. Yes, forget my responsibility as a woman for a while and just be "mamma's girl." But I don't want to be tiresome writing so much about myself. I liked your letter so much this week. God intended that men and women pen these few lines the "Tomcat" rous- | should be alike or He would have made them so in the beginning. best place of all for a woman is home hoists his tail as an act of reverence | poem at the head of the household is good. Truly "The hand that rock the cradle rules the world." If all as mothers, sisters and wives they would not need to vote. Nor need they trouble their hears about taxes, poli-

Zelda, I think you will have a time taking shorthand without a teacher. I have taken two systems and found dispense with the encouraging words of a teacher. Then the time will soon come when you will require someone to dictate to you, but reading what you have written at the speed of say

words per minute is the most fur I believe Papa's Girl is a boy. can just picture a fun loving boy concocting such a letter and chuckling over the replies he would get. Instead of auburn locks, though isn't your hair of reddish tinge that harme beautifully with the freckles on your face and hands? I fail to see 'where Circle Dot re-

veals his identity, but I can tell him one thing, in taking up for the Brand New Girl he is losing a beter friend. I heard one demure little maiden say, "I don't like Circle Dot a bit when he takes up for her." Her black eyes fairly flashed and the rose of her cheeks was deepened as she yes. I might tell the girls that Jolly Jim is an acquaintance of mine, and they will do well to win his regard, for he is a valuable friend. Since I have been writing the sunshine has given place to a cloud that reminds me of a frown, and lest Mrs. Buchanan's face wear that frown I'll rush off and finish packing my trunk for my journey. PURPLE PANSY.

THE INFUENCE OF FLOWERS. What a great influence flowers have on mankind. By their gentle purity and exceeding loveliness they to refine our race, cultivating a taste for art and the beautiful things of

A cluster of fragrant blossoms is the most acceptable gift, for they can by their sweet perfume and incense convey our sentiment better even than words. They speak from heart to heart, bringing out the best and noblest traits of mankind. They aid in the development of a sweet disposition and teach us how to appreciate nature's beauties. Anyone who an ardent passion for nature is better for it. They are braver, kinder in home life; they are truer to their country

Nothing is more characteristic of a cultured people than flowers; flowers on the table, in the parlor and even in the bedrooms, in the garden, by the bubbling fountain and in all the shady

The blushing roses, the sweet violets, the brilliant dahllas, the pure lli-lies, the tfalling vines, the airy ferns and mosses each have their place to beautify some sequestered spot, grace some stately mansion to soften the stiffness of some grand parlor or to mark the resting place of some dear friend.

tinguishes it from lithe formal hotels and stiff boarding houses? The answer is flowers, for their presence exerts an influence on the heart and brain unequaled by anything else, be it in rich palaces or in the humble

cottage of the poor.

A woman that finds pleasure training the wayward vines and in planting and cultivating flowers will make a loving mother, and "What is home without a mother?" Children who enjoy flowers will learn many lessons of meekness and patience from them. They will be lovelier in character for having cherished the drooping lily or refreshed the thirsty flowers with the cold spray of sparkling water from hands made lovely by the good they do

and heaven, our hearts are made braver, and with renewed energy we take up our crosses, bearing them more easily, even taking pleasure in doing what good we can to our fel-

low men.
"Consider the lilles of the valley how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." How clearly the flowers reveal an omnipotent power; a hand unseen, yet seen in every trembling leaf and crackling twig. How can man be untouched by God's love and exceeding mercy when there is so much evidence of His untiring care; His gracious goodness manifest in our behalf? He has created this beautiful world and placed us here, giving us sweet flowers of sympathy on every side and the blossoms as angel guardians surrounding us on every uncertain turn, guiding us and turning our thoughts toward heaven.

Oh! let us learn the lesson the flowwould teach us, and when we are called to heaven may we blossom around the throne of God, giving Him praise as the flowers give their perfume to the air that floats between earth and heaven.

PURPLE PANSY.

Written while a girl at school. CROP CONDITIONS IN BEE.

Beeville, Tex., June 2, 1896.-Editor Live Stock Journal: In your last issue ou request residents of different portions of the state to send in to the paper reports of the condition of crops and on kindred subjects. I have been long a reader of your valuable paper, but have seldom noticed any reports from southwest Texas.

The condition of crops is better now

than usual at this season of the year. I cannot say they are better than last year, but on about an average. We have had cotton blooms for three or four weeks and green corn about the same length of time. Nearly all fields of corn are in full roasting ears and rain. The Mexican boll weevil or ten days our crop will be heavy. We are needing rain at the present time, however, on the corn crop. The cotton seems to be doing better without rain. The Mexican boll wevil or sharp shooter has made its appearance in some fields but the number. ance in some fields but the number seems to have diminished within the past week. We have a very long growing season down here, however and the weevil may make its appearance again before cold weather; cannot tell as yet. The farmers here are turning more

The farmers here are turning more attention to the raising of hogs and improved stock of all kinds except sheep, the latter industry having practically died out here some years ago, but the lonely development of steer yearlings is being the matter of much attention. It is said that cattle can be carried through the winter here as cheap as any point, by the here as cheap as any point in the United States and I believe it. There is also an increasing interest in fowls of all descriptions and the exchage

fowl yard is full of them. There is more country produce for sale on local markets than ever before in this section, the activity marketing the melon crop, green corn, as well as other products, has been coming in at a lively rate the past three or four weeks. I am | lined to think that our farmers are | better condition financially than they have been the past several years. They have practiced strict economy, have been of ticed strict economy, have kept out of debt and now begin to see their way clear for the future. T. J. SKAGGS.

Thanks to the agricultural press, brains are coming to the front in farming, and the time is coming when the brightest boys will be prepared for the farm, while the family fool will be educated for a lawyer or sent to congress.-Western Plowman.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear.

There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lin-ing of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing. and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the infammation can be taken out and this tube ing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed con dition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Bollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY CO.,

Sold by Drugists, 75c. CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE

\$60. San Francisco. Selling dates June 15, 16, 23 and 24. Allows until June 30 to reach destination, with stop-over at pleasure, 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

\$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-ber 30.

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

J. E. COMER, C. T.

UTAH-THE 45th STATE. The territory of Utah entered the Union of states on January 4, 1896, with a population of about 200,000 peo-ple and a climate unsurpassed in the wide world. It is richer in agricultural resources than any other state. It has within its borders nearly all of the known minerals and metals—gold, silver, copper, 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, arge sanitarium. Utah is the ideal place to build a home in which to spend the balance of your days, sur-rounded by farm and orchard which guarantee all the necessities and most of the comforts of life. There are milons of such homes now awaiting settlement. Send to F. A. Wadleigh Lake City, for copies of Utah pamphlets. It will pay you to post yourself on the merits of the new state, which has been aptly termed "The Promised Land."

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

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

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 on to any one sending her ten two-at stamps. I sent for one and found cent stamps. ding—that is the name of it, a person need to want to eat. They all tell me it is very substantial for "rich people," ha! ha! as Mr. Rix said about beef steak being tough. I have eat beef at hotels, the longer I would chew the



Why buy a newspaper unless you

can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.



d should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely a dvice. Book tells how full strength, defected to the control of the

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY

FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., CLINTON, 10WA.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN Is the only Bee Journal published in the South, and the only bee-keepers school known is taught through its columns by that world-renowned teacher, Mrs. Jennie Atchley. How to raise queens, bees and honey, and how to make bee-keeping a success is taught in the school. Steam bee-hive factory and all bee supplies. Sample journal and catalogue free to any

address, Price, \$1.00 a year. The nie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.

in the back. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly,

JEANNETTE S.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CRIPPLE CREEK.

With the opening of spring the acing 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 dimitation of October 31st, 1896, Write for them to

D. B. KEELER, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas. E. A. HIRSHFIELD, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas. Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the

outside wrapper. None other genuine. Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas, POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION

St. Louis, Mo., July 22d. For the above occasion the M., K. & T. 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. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

STATE MISSIONARY CONVENTION CHRISTIAN CHURCH — STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. 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 rate of five dollars for round trip, limited to June 17th for return. For those wishing to take advantage of the low rates arranged for the Mexican side trips, am extension of thirty days can be made.

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

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVEN-TION, CHICAGO, JULY 27th For this occasion the M., K. & T. sell tickets to Chicago at rate of one fare for the round trip. Selling dates July 4th and 5th, limited to July 12th for return.
J. E. COMER, C. P. & T. A.

Fort Worth, Tex. A. A. GLISSON. T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex Suggester to A. W. and J. S. Kerr.

Right in Sight Sure Saving Shown

We'll send you our General Cata-logue and Buyers Guide, if you send us 15 cents in stamps. That pays part postage or expressage, and keeps off idlers. It's a Dictionary of Honest Values; Full of important information no matter where you buy. 700 Pages, 12,000 illustrations: tells of 40,000 articles and right price of each. One profit only between maker and user. Get it.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-116 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

North East,

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

HOURS ARE SAVED

By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass'r Agent,

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



It comes to us this 18th day of May, 1896, from one of the nost prosperous railways, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. They have hundreds of miles in use, but spend no time in praising it. Simply order 75.2-5 miles shipped at once, to nine points in four states.

ons speak louder than words. Next! 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 buyers and sellers solicited.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT 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., 8:30 p. m.
Sunday Only.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.;
Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m. W. C. FORBESS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

Commercial Nurseries. The Of Everything in the Orchard, Best Yard, Cemetery and Park. "Remember THE ALAMO," the greatest Southwestern Pear.
New Catalogue. Attractive Prices.
Write JOHN S. KERR, APRIL, 1880.

than others do, and, of course, sity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were twin-born, and of employing ch also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get mbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Agjournal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper aster must be a good keeper ires to favor large increases.
some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the
and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. here should be a large percent on the flock-master himsel on the nock-master maker on his shepherd. The latter e and good management, maker ul rearage of them after they ed, but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the nsent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of a as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one omoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not ous to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as be found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general stem is often the rule. powerless under such masters ien have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ogether can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, so only large sheep owners hen the right sort of man has ned the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do.

m find shepherds remaining on
farm from youth to old age, or
it was customary to find this in
part and middle of the present
and although agricultural laservants are still to be found, y shepherds take the greatest nterest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the pro-of triplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up-generally imparts the milk-beartion equal to the other, how-The one naturally accom er, almost invariably, but it must litted that the strain would be were on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, estable when they begin to grow big. rse, a little trough of food should ularly supplied both to ewes and y under such circumstances, and wes have to rear mo nary assistance and be adequa tured. A great deal may done in the provision of abu d by having a satisfactory succes-fodder crops, and by making pro-or silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

the explanations of various dis-nat affect sheep, and of which the lowledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse mispade a century ago, but when a pular author on veterinary praceges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or ess is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and young lambs become anected an control of the parent will cause the divergence of the parent will be misled at times," says the least Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in many control of the parent will be a tapeworm should And that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either on cass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from these eggs should mature to the creatures that are found in y bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the are on the brain of these bladders, eed very strange. It is by no more so than many other things appen in the life of an animal. ust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any living comes into existence without s, whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm ig its life are any more strange and lerful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a but-segg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curledaf, and then into the beautiful dinsect that flits among the floweding on the nectar during its number life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its es and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and ecause of them without the shepowing anything of the cause, s species, which has its home for this species, which has its home for of its life in the sheep's brain, would rist a single year were it not for og, which, feeding on the sheep die from the disease caused by this 1, take these immature worms into omach, where they mature into flat, unpleasant things, made of ons, in each of which are more than usand eggs, one only of which estay will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in the control of the control The remedy is a very simple though a curious one; it is to see a dog is so treated as to kill what-

somwhat amusing to read in old

The following in a transfers of Jersey as parties since re week ending Dece ported by the Americiub. No. 8 West Se New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGW

Grace's Solo, 87,554—W
Hamilton, Webberville, 7
Harry Branch, 82,436—J
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisis
Harry Flagg, 41,586—W
to W. T. Henson, Wills I
lie of St. Lainbert,
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 HEL
Bleycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia,
Buttercup of the Brook

C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,183—L.
to J. C. Munden Marsha
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson,
Mamie Heneger, 57,789—
Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal
Prime II., 79,142—Park
M. L. Hagard, Midlothia
Queen of the Prairies

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

Sallie Fair, 62.660—J. L. W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86.187 to 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,
Willie Howard, 102,001—Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Transfers for the week

cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S.

Captain Herne, U. S.
Willis to T. E. Lancaste
China Grove, 42.251—M
son to J. M. Cardwell, I
Colonel Harry, 42.001—A
to S. L: Burnap, Austin
Coro Lambert, 27056—
gomery to W. V. Eisell,
Golden Rob, 35.276—S.
E. C. Snow Vernor. 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,
Tormentor F. of Lawn
Efoster to R. W. William
COWS AND HEI
Apple Field 92 241—Free

Anna Field, 93,241—Est Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Baron's Vesta, 108,616to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Bertha Easy, 84,108-W
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

Bonnie Signaldina, Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnan, Au Clara, Princess, 97,186-Laird to W. A. C. Wan Cream Pat Pogis, 109,12 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, to S. L. Burns L. 105.293—Park Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash.

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

P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth.
Joel's Bessle F., 108,954
ton to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Joel's Calico, 108,613—E
to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Karanina Pogis, 101,3
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, Phas
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride
Laura Clement, 65,361—1
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Laurcite Rioter, 109,207,
bott to H. H. McBride, Laurette Rioter, 109 20 bott to H. H. McBride, Leslie Signal, 105,910—1
& Hardin to Parks & Parl
Lois Lowndes, 100,289—
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Lucilla, 93,224—W. A Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hu Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal, Parks to Gill & Gill, Mary Annersly, 94.110 v to E. P. Bomar, Gaines vil May Amber, 109.181 J W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79.76 Melrose Marden, 29,78 Harris to Parks & Parks Marris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 199.180
to W. A. Northington, S
Mittle Gray, 110.023—B
J. D. Gray, Terrelt.
Monarch's May, 109.58
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash,
Orange Pearl II., 89.222
ris & Hardin to Parks &
Osa T., 64.673—Parks &
E Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 92.840

& Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Persian Nora, 107.826—J
W. A. Northington, Spanish
Queen Marjoram, 109.690—W
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Resedene May, 60.685—J. D
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, En
Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nls.

Shellle, 92,024-W. J. Owens

Shellie. 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore. Naples.
Sibyl Scales Posts. 109.206Dracht to H. H. McBride. O'
Texas Modesty. 101.032—W
der to E. P. Bomar. Gainesv.
The Young Widow. 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride. O'Do.
Tommie Montgomery. 108.84
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury. Port Worth.
Tormentor's Pride. 64.730Ponder to E. P. Bomar. Gain
Vic Scales Posts. 109.208.
precht to H. H. McBride. O'T
Welcome Lass. 105.316—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks. & P.

Widow's Little Baby, 108, Abbott to H. H. MaPide, O. Ysleta Ports II., 108,177—J to W. A. Northineton, Soan Zingara Pogis, K4988—W. to F. P. Borner, Gninesville, Zula Landsaer, 87 198—IV. So E. P. Romer, C.

PERSONAL.

Court Bobo of Decatur was here Mon-

Sam Cutbtrth of Baird was in town W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto was with us

M. S. Gordon of Weatherford was here Monday.

A. B. Robertson, of Colorado, visited Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. H. Stevens of Kansas City, was here early in the week.

J. W. Snyder of Georgetown was the livestock center Monday.

George J. Simmons of Weatherford spent last Friday in Fort Worth. Sam Lazarus of Sherman tookfi his

coffee in Fort Worth Tuesday. M. L. Bell of Midland was among the interesting cowmen here Monday.

M. O. Lynn of Mineral Wells was here Monday on his way hame from the territory.

J. W. Knox, of Jacksboro, was here Monday. He reports Jack county as being quite dry.

W. J. Cooke of Wolfe City, a well known stock farmer and cattle feeder, was here Tuesday. Captain J. P. Addington of Adding-

ton, I. T., honored Fort Worth with his presence Wednesday. George A. Wright of Palestine came in from his Baylor county ranch Mon-

day and went on home F. W. Flato, Jr., of Kansas City, of the Drumm-Flato Commission com-

pany, was here Monday. G. S. White of Weatherford was here

ested in the "OX" cattle country. E. B. Carver of Henrietta was among the visiting cattlemen here last Monday. He was on his way home from St.

A. B. Hitt of Mineral Wells was here Sunday en route to the territory. Says the territory is all right, but Palo Pinto is all right.

Geo. T. Reynolds of Albany passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route to St. Louis. Mr. Reynolds reports his section as getting very dry. J. L. Harris, the sawed-off repre

sentative of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, was in town a part of the week. Bays rain is badly needed all over D. J. Atkinson of Henrietta came in Monday morning from the Territory. He reports plenty of rain up there and

says cattle are doing fine, some few go-ing to market already. Mr. J. G. Cree, of Stanton, N. M., proprietor of the Augus "V. V." ranch, was a caller at the Journal office Thursday. Mr. Cree reports good rains from Trinidad to Quanah.

Sidney Webb of Bellevue, a prominent cattleman, was here Tuesday. He wants rain in his section, he says. Mr. Webb also handles a great many hogs and operates several extensive farms.

Frank Smith of Crockett was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Wednesday. Mr. Smith reports stock in good condition in his section, and is in the narket to sell one thousand steer year-

Frank Crowley of Midland was here this week on his way home from Wheeler county, where he delivered to John Shelton 3000 two-year-old steers. Mr. Crowley is one of the best known cowmen in west Texas.

Thomas Carson, manager of the Consolidated Cattle company of Fort Sumner. N. M., spent a portion of the week in Fort Worth. Mr. Carson reports lack of rain in his country, but stock is doing very well.

Lee J. Good of Runnels was here last Friday with a shipment of beef. He refused \$2.85 for his steers and took them on to Kansas City, where he thinks he will be sure to get \$3.25. He

Thomas Waggoner of Waggoner Tex., was here several days this week. He, like all others, want rain and wants it bad. Mr. Waggoner has bought a big lot of young steers for his Comanche nation ranch, and says he could buy a few more if they were

Attention is called to an advertise-ment in our "For Sale" column, in which is offered for sale a number of fine bulls. Anyone wanting good bulls will do well to address "Box 45, Albany, These advertisers are thoroughly reliable.

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, Tex., spent Saturday in Fort Worth. Mr. Rayner says that owing to the protracted drouth some of the herds in Knox county will have to be moved, unless it rains very soon. Mr. Rayner is in the market for a few stock cattle.

Captain D. M. De Vitt of this city returned home Monday after a three weeks' stay at his ranch in Hockley The captain is all smiles over the calf crop, and while he complains of the drouth, says he has plenty of water and that the cattle are looking

C. O. Whitman, Terrell, Texas, pro-prietor of the Highland Hereford Farm, the ploneer Hereford herd of Texas, offers his entire herd for sale in another column. This is a splendid opportunity for some one to get a nice lot of very fine cattle. See his card and write him.

J. E. Crites of Granbury was here Saturday en route home from Albany. Reports rain badly needed west of here, both for stock and crops. Mr. Crites combines banking and cattle, and with heavy interests in other properties, manages to make a living even in these hard times.

J. M. Daugherty, of Abilene, was here several days this week. He had just come down from the territory, cattle. Says grass and water were never more plentiful there than at present, and if he could only say as much for Texas, he would feel much better.

John Scharbauer, of this city, well known cattleman and capitalist, came in from Amarilla Sunday, where he went to dispose of a string of young steers he had over there from Mid-land. Mr. Scharbauer says he has every discouraging reports about rain or rather the lack of it, on his King

Miss Alice Rawlins, who for five years past has been connected with the Journal office as stenographer, left Fort Worth yesterday morning for her home in Midland. In losing her, the family circle of the Journal office has lost its brightest member. A ready, willing worker, a modest, refined lady, a bright, sparkling star is gone from the Journal's sky. As a newspaper writer

she is not unknown, since hercontributions to various papers over the nature of "A Staked Plains Girl" will attest. She will be connected with the Midland Gazette, published by her brother, A. Rawlins, Jr. The Journal's best wishes go with her.

Judge R. H. Looney of Colorado City was here several days recently. He reports a rather dry country out west. Says he thinks our Texas cattle raisers should dispose of their steers either as ones or twos, and not attempt to hold them till they are marketable.

James W. Smith of Colorado City was here Friday from Amarillo, where he sold 800 head of steers, Mexicans from two to four years old, at \$15 round. Mr. Smith says the Panhandle country is needing rain very much. He also re-ports plenty of cattle buyers there for more cattle than are coming.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta passed through Fort Worth last Friday on his way home from the "M K" ranch, Bor-den county, where he had been to deliver the one and two-year-old steers, 2,220 head, to William Roberts of Kansas. Mr. Curtis says the country out west is needing rain pretty badly.

Colonel John Talbot of this city is home from a trip to his Schleicher county ranch. He says that while that country is dry and the range is badly in need of rain, yet cattle are not suf-fering for water, and are looking well. Crops, he says, from Coleman this way are better than he ever knew them to be at this time of year.

W. D. Jordan, United States quarantine agent, with headquarters at Quanah, was here Tuesday. He reports a close observance of the new quarantine regulations throughout the Panhandle on the part of the cattlemen. Mr. Jordan says rain is much needed in all parts of that country now for both stock and crops.

R. B. Morgan of Honey Grove was a caller at the Journal office Friday. Mr. Morgan is ranching near Caddo, I. T. and, like a good many other Territory men at present, is looking out for a "rainy day" by securing pastures in Texas. Mr. Morgan wants a small pasture of ten or fifteen thousand acres east of the ninety-ninth meridian.

ent of the stock yards on the Denver road, was here Tuesday. Says there are some sections of the Panhandle that are in good condition. Childress, Cottle and adjoining counties will probably have lifteen bushels of wheat to the acre. The Denver is very busy shipping cattle now to the northern ranges.

B. A. Oden of Chicago, Dawson county, Texas, was here Monday en route home from Mobeetle where he had been with the Crowley herd of 3,000 steers, delivered to John M. Shelton. Mr. Oden reports a dry country all over the plains country, but cattle are no as yet suffering much. Crowley's herd only lost three steers on the trail and went through in fine shape.

C. F. White, manager of the Eddy-Bissell cattle company of Bailey county, was here yesterday enroute to Amarilcoming in from Abilene with his family Wednesday evening. He reports a good rain from Abilene west and after hearing of the rain in the Panhandle country, said he felt sure that his ranch had also been soaked and was feeling very good about it.

T. F. Mastin of Grandview was here Tuesday, and says that the corn crop is all right with them yet. If they get a ek it will still be Mr. Mastin is not only a sucessful cattle raiser but is also an enthustastic swine grower. Several cars of good packers are marketed here by him every year. Mr. Mastin has evidenced his fakth in the hog industry by recently restocking his farm with more and better stock hogs. He be-lieves in registered stock and plenty of them. Thinks the hog market will show a decided improvement the next few months.

DR. R. C. FLOWER,

Boston, Mass.

Dr. R. C. Flower to Make a Professional Trip Through Texas and

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 Waco, Tex., Hotel Royal, Saturday,

Waxahachie, Texas, Barnes' Hotel, Monday, June 15.
Fort Worth, Texas, Hotel Worth,

Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16 and Corsicana, Texas, Commercial Hotel, Thursday, June 18

Tyler, Texas, National Hotel, Friday, June 19. Texarkana, Ark., Huckins House,

Saturday, June 20.
Marshall, Texas, Capitol House, Monday, June 22. Little Rock, Ark., Capital Hotel, Tuesday, June 23.

Hoxie, Arkansas, Bowles' Hotel, Wed-nesday, June 24, until 3 p. m. There is no physician in the United States better known than Dr. R. C. Flower. His cures are so numerous and often of such a miraculous nature, that many writers have claimed that many of his cures were miracles. Dr. Flower's ability to tell a patient his disease without asking a question, is as well established as that Dr. Flow-

er lives.

This Southwestern visit of the Doctor will afford an excellent opportunity to many to consult this eminent specialist close to their homes.

MONEY MADE IN A MINUTE. I have not made less than sixteen dollars any day while selling Centri-Ice Cream Freezers. Any one should make from five to eight dollars a day selling cream, and from seven to ten dellars selling Freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it and then many of then buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Any one can sell ice cream and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from ten to fifteen dol-lars a day. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo., will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish they will hire you

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

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

The following formulas and directions are furnished by the Pennsylvania experiment station, and are substantially the same as in common use:

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Quicklime40-50 gallons Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel, shake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use but will keep indefinite. immediate use but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbage it will adhere better if a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. For rots, moulds, milddews, and all fungus diseases. AMMONICAL COPPER CARBONATE.
Copper carbonate.................1 ounce
Ammonia enough to dissolve the cop-

Water...... 9 gallons
The copper carbonate is best dissolved in larger bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux mixture. COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

For peaches and nectarines use 25 gal-lons of water. For fungus diseases. PARIS GREEN (Arsenites.)

Paris green1 pound Water 200-300 gallons the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic proprties. For insects which

LONDON PURPLE. This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as murh arsenic as Paris green use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. For insects which chew.

poison is not so energetic as the arse-nites and may be used a short "me before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION Hard soap.....1-2 pound Boiling water.....1 galon the kerosene and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark lice or scale. Cabbage worms, current worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

Spraying apples—Apple trees

orayed for scab, codlin moth and bud moth. First application should be made when buds begin to swell with copper sulphate solution. Second, just before blossoms open, with Bordeaux mixture. For the bud moth use arsenites when leaf buds open. Third, Bordeaux and arsenites, when blossoms have fallen. Fourth, 8 to 12 days later, with same Fifth, Bordeaux, 10 to 14 days later

Sixth, same, 10 to 14 days later. The Cherry—Bordeaux, when buds are breaking. Kerosene when aphis appears. Second application, Bordeaux when fruit has set. For slugs, dust rot appears, Bordeaux, 10 to 14 days after second application, and ammonical copper carbonate, 10 to 14 days

The peach-For rot and mildew. First, sulphate solution when buds swell. Second, Bordeaux, before flow-Third, same when fruit has set. Fourth, ammonigal copper car Repeat this last 5 to 10 days later and again in 5 or 10 days if necessary. scab. The pear-For leaf blight. psylla and codlin moth. First, copper sulphate solution, as buds are swelling.

Second, Bordeaux, just before blossoming. Use kerosene emulsion eaves open, for pyslla. Third, Bordeaux and arsenites, after blossoms have fallen. Kerosene if necessary. Repeat Bordeaux in 8 to 12 days, and

again in 10 to 14 days. Apply kerosene forcibly for psylla. The plum-For fungous diseases and urculio. Bordeaux for black knot, during first warm days of spring and when leaves are off in the fall. Kerosene for scale. Second application of Bordeaux when buds are swelling; third, after blossoms have fallen, and begin then to jar the trees for curculio; fourth, 10 to 14 days later, jarring trees every 2 to 4 days; fifth, 10 to 20 days later. Apply kerosene before buds start for scale. Kerosene, when they appear in spring and summer, Potatoes—For scab, blight and beet-es. For scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution (2 oz. corrosive subnate to 16 gallons of water) for 90 minutes. Use arsenites when beetles begin to appear. Use Bordeaux when vines are two thirds grown, and arsenes for beetles. Repeat Bordeaux in

Raspberry and blackberry-For anthracose, copper sulphate before buds break; cut out all canes badly diseased. If rust appears on leaves during summer, use Bordeaux as often as neces-

to 15 days, and again in 10 to 15

Currants-For mildew and worms. At first sign of worms use arsenites. Later use hellebore. If mildew appears, use Bordeaux.

GRAPE CULTURE,

Bulletin 28 of the Georgia station is an illustrated pamphlet of 63 pages on an illustrated pamphiet of 63 pages on grape culture. Following are the chief points: As to location by all means on a railroad, except for home use. Hot, dry climate is best; loose, well drained soil, underlaid by red clay, its best of the control of the contr is best. Limestone soils are for grapes, nor are bottom lands. Pot-ash and phosphates are best fertilizers Use very little nitrogen or humus. Propagate by cutting, layers or graft-Propagate by cutting, layers or graftings; these methods preferred in the order named. Plant on thoroughly prepared, clean land—clean of stumps, weeds, etc. Plant 12x6 for staked grapes; for trellis, 8x3; for slow growers, like Delaware, Prentiss and Green Mountain, and 8x10 for medium rank growers, like Concord and Niagara, and 12x12 for rampant growers like Morton's Virginia, or Rulander. December is best to plant in the south. Don't plant too deep. Give thorough culti-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.

Land, Ranches Cheap.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE STANDARD FOOT-LEVER,

Used on 5 Feet and 6 Feet Machines, The operator can raise the out Foot-Lever for Lifting Cutter-Bar. Showing the bar lifted from the ground and held by the foot, as in turning a cor-

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 height

as easily as it is raised the first lwo 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

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. . Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue Will Be Sent on Application.

business connected with the cattle industry.

let out water: gather in shallow baskets or trays, always using shears or patent grape gatherers-never a knife. in spring wagons or fitted with bolster springs; wilt before packing. Pick in 5 or 10 pound bask-ets, stems down. Either plant 50 acres or make up that much with neighbors, and sell at the vineyard. Buyers will come from the cities to buy crops of that size, and the grower escapes the trouble and loss of shipping, and swinof commission men. A Frenchman has preserved grapes perfectly for two months by storing them in a tight room of even temperature (a cellar or corked bottle of alcohol was kept: the escaping fumes of alcohol prevent mold and mildew. Hang the grapes by the stems or lay them on sawdust or shavings. For rots, mildews and other diseases, spray five times—first, when the buds begin to swell and every two weeks thereafter for eight weeks. The first four sprayings should be with Bordeaux mixture and the 5th with ammonical solution of copper carbonate; for small vineyards knapsack sprayers; for large vine-yards a wagon and tank will be necessary. Insect enemies are not considered serious, and no remedies are sidered serious, and no remedies are recommended. Directions are given for wine making. Following varieties are recommended: For shipping, Moore's Early, Delaware, Ives, Niagara, Concord, Garman, For table and local Garman. For table and local et: Presley, Green Market, Bell, Moore's Early, Brighton, Delaware, Ives, Brilliant, Empire State, Niagara, Concord, Goethe, Charman. For white wine: Goethe, Missourl, Reisling, Elvira, Catawaba, Herbemont, Del-

The Foot and Hand Levers can be used in

connection with each other, or independent

as desired.

aware, Scuppernong. For red wine, Norton's Virginia, Cynthiana, Cunning-ham, Ives, Concord, Thomas, For sherry: Herman and Rulander. CABBAGE WORMS. The most common cabbage caterpillar fly so often seen about the plants depositing its eggs. Aside from this larva there are also several which attack the cabbage plant, being the larva of several species of butterflies and moths. But while there are several species of caterpillars on the plants, yet the habits of all are very similar, so that the same remedies, are applicable to all.

Remedies: — Just as soon as the worms are noticed on the plants, Paris green, either dry or mixed with water should be applied. In that case it is perhaps best to make the application. perhaps best to make the application in a dry form by means of any of the many ways for making the application. A common flour sack will do for the purpose if nothing better is at hand,

A. L. MATLOCK. S. H. COWAN. I. H. BURNEY.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR

CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS. MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

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. BUNN, Prop

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

Live Stock Express Route

RAILWAY COMPANY.

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

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

be applied to the plants after they have formed heads, but Pyrethrum or In-sect Powder should then be used instead. But the question is often asked, "Will not the green poison the plants and render them unfit for use?" But the cabbage grows from within out and there is no danger in the use of Paris green provided it is not applied after the heads have formed. By the time the outer leaves are taken off and the cabbage is ready for the table, there is left no trace of arsenic. R. E. WEED. Entomologist Experiment Station, Ag-

ricultural College, Miss, In a recent bulletin issued by the department of agriculture the following different farm animals and from hens is given: Sheep, \$3.30 per ton; calves,

\$2.18; pigs, \$3.29; cows, \$2.02; horses \$2.21; hens, \$7.07; showing that the heat manure is worth more than twice as much as the manure from any of the

HOW A WOMAN PAID HER DEBTS. A lady in Lexington says: "I am out of debt, and thanks to the Dishwashel business. In the past six weeks I have business. In the past six weeks I have made \$5:30. Every housekeeper wants a Dishwasher, and any intelligent person can sell them with big profit to himself. The Dishwasher is lovely, you can wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes, and without wetting your hands. You can get particulars by addressing The Mound City Dishwasher company, St. Louis, Mo. There is big money in the business for an agent. I expect to clear \$4000 the coming year. need the money, why not make it,

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 10, 1896. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal. The hog market this week has advanced about 10 to 15c over last week's prices, but the decline on the Northern markets today has affected our local markets today has affected our local market some, both or cattle and hogs. Owing to the fact that we have several outside buyers located here, both for cattle and hogs, the competition has had a tendency to strengthen up prices some. We quote today Hogs-Carload lots, \$2.40@2.65; wagon

lots. \$2.25@2.50. Cattle—Prime fat steers, \$2.75@3.00; butcher steers, \$2.50@2.75; fat cows, \$2.00@2.25; medium fat cows, \$1.75@2.00; canning cows, \$1.50@1.75; bulls, \$1.50@1.90; veal calves, \$2.50@3.50.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COM-MISSION CO.

The following is a partial list of the sales made by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company the past

week:						
	CAR	LOT	HOGS.			
No.			Ave.	Price.		
50			182	\$2	40	
64			192		47	1-2
67					50	
65					55	
75			205		45	
87			1: 9		50	
13			258		45	
13			198		37	1-2
82			186		50	
80			249			1-2
77			243		55	
67			239		50	
51			161	2	20	
75			267		65	
49			263			1-2
59			230		55	
£883			190		35	
46			245			1-2
65			175		25	
61			147		60	
72			203		65	
80			183			1-2
74			210		65	
54			285		55	
61			191		45	
72			236		45	
64			192	2 2		
57			000		40	
62			202	2.	45	
	WAG	JON .	HOGS.	-		
No.			Ave.	L. C. L. C. C.	ric	e.
4			242	\$2	30	
7			214	U-531/200		1-2
3			130		22 30	1-2
6			160	9	30	
4			280	9	30	
9			216	2	30	
2			200	2 2 2 2 2	30	
4			300	9	30	
4			202			1-2
7			212	9	30	1-2
5			208		30	
5			219			1-2
19			212	2	50	1-2
17			214	4	00	
		ATTI	10			
No		AIII	Ave	. 1	Pri	ce.

140.	840 \$1 85
2 cows	0.00
14 cows	000 000
12 cows	000 1 77
4 cows	005 1 90
2 cows	865 1 30
7 cows	890 2 15
3 cows	610 1 90
4 cows	800 2 00
11 cows	845 1 70
3 cows	
3 cows	
3 cows	
23 cows	
ga COWS	
The following are some reported by the Standard	Live Stock
Commission company, U	nion stock
pords, Fort Worth. Hogs.	
No. Ave.	Price.
50254	62 47 1-2
8.p286	2 00
59200	2 32 1-2
70 914	2 62 1-2
76	2 62 1-2
XII.	

59	00 2 32 1-2
762	
8519	
2821	50 2 45
602	
612	2 65
£620	
2224	2 52 1-2
1820	
18	
5021	
21	10
3824	
5524	
7224	
4125	
7	
434	2 30
821	
2218	32 2 25
CATTI	
No.	Ave. Price.
26 cattle	900 \$2 20
2 cattle	950 1 80
6 calves	208 2 60
.22 cattle	590 1 80
cattle	850 1 60
	600 1 60

4 cattle..... 690

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER. Chicago, June 9.—The selling side had poor comfort the past week in the cattle trade. Arrivals were about 40000 smaller than for the week before, and have been a heavy burden most of the time, and we find prices at the close ranging 10c to 50c lower than a week ago. The greatest decline has been upon medium cows, that heretofare have been selling at such high prices compared with current values of choice beef steers. All cows showing grass have been discriminated against by buyers, as they find the liberal arrivals of grass Texans more desirable. Heavy steers have again been in disfavor with buyers and all such had to sell 10c to 15c under the prime grades ranging from 1200 to 1400 pounds in weight. A few extra cattle of the latter weight have found sale at \$4.15 to \$4.40 during the week, but the great bulk of the choice beef steers have sold at prices ranging downward from \$4.10 and many pretty good steers went around \$3.70. These prices show 10c to 15c decline from closing values last week and during the latter half of the week the vitality of the trade has been slow. Stockers and feeders have shared in the decline, demand having been rather indifferent, although supplies continue comparatively moderate, not many choice young steers reaching \$3.80. Best grades of fat cows are about 25c lower than one week ago, and the grassy half-fat class as noted above must be bought about 50c lower to avoid loss at this end of the line. Veal calves closed last week and opened this week at about steady prices, although the bulk of the veal stock went the past week about 25c off from average prices the week before. Prices for Texans have fallen off about 20c for the week, under a supply about equal to that of last week, total for the week standing about 200 for the week standing about 9500 head. Some extra feed steers still up to \$3.80, but the bulk of the fair to choice grass steers go now at \$2.60 to \$3.00; and poor little stuff around \$2.25. The course of the market during the latter half of last week was a great disappointment to the selling side. An absolutely fee-ble trade under such moderate receipts indicates the unreliable character of the general demand and business should be restricted in volume rather than pushed at present. Extra beef should be restricted in volume rather than pushed at present. Extra beef steers, 1200 to 1450 pounds, \$4.15 to \$4.25; choice to prime steers 1450 to 1700 pounds, \$3.80 to \$4.10; fair to good, 1300 to 1500 pounds, \$3.60 to \$3.90; common to medium 900 to 1250 pounds, \$3.10 to \$3.50; bulls, poor to extra, \$1.75 to \$3.90; feeders, 900 to 1100 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.75; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, \$2.50 to \$2.15; cows and heifers, choice to extra, \$2.80 to \$3.50; common canning to \$2,80 to \$3.50; common canning to good beef cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; veal calves, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.10. Grass Texas steers, \$2.40 to \$3.10; fed Texans, \$2.85 to \$3.80.

business at the start of last week, and since that time there has been a slow and rather uncertain recovery to a level about the same as closing values last week. Last Monday's run (June 1st) of about 54,000 hand, the lar-(June 1st) of about 54,000 head, the isrgest since last December swamped the market at the outset of caused a slump of 10c to 15c. Fairly in eral arrivals since that time have swelled the total for the week about 8000 above the total of last week an i within 12,000 head of the big supply of the same time last year. Sales the past week above \$3.25 were rare and confined to choice light sorts. The great bulk of the good heavy had to sell around \$3.10, and rough lots down as low as \$2.70; coarse old sows dropping to \$2.50. Provisions have shown canstant weakness and packers, taking Monday's big ness and packers, taking Monda, 's blg run as a close indication of more liberal supplies still back than expected, re-newed all bearish tactics with vigor. It seems that prices for both c tile and hogs must be down to belrock, and that we must have gralual reaction from the present low scale, but late refrom the present low scale, but late receipts have been more than ample to demands, and we must advise conservative trading with liberal margins at following quotations uptil we can detect more certain evidence of a start toward improvement. Whoice to fancy heavy shipping, \$5.20 to \$7.29. fair to choice heavy packing, \$1.5 to \$3.20; rough lots, \$2.70 to \$3.0); good trived and medium, \$3.15 to \$3.25, selected medium barrows, \$3.30 to \$3.35; assorted light, 180 down to 140 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.45; common to choice light mixed.

\$3.45; common to choice light mixed, \$3.10 to \$3.40; stags, skips and poot Trade all around in the sheep business has been the best of the season. Prices for both sheep and lambs show. ed a bulge of 25c from closing values of the previous week, and the undertone of the market is still one of re-liable strength. The export demand was strong diving a greater part of the week and choice native muttons sold in several instances up to \$4.5t, though bulk of choice export sheep went at \$4.10 to \$4.49. Arrivals from Texas have been few companed with previous weeks and all have sold readily. Western lambs are becoming

lambs are meeting with much more urgent demand. Choice to prime native wethers, \$4.00 to \$4.40; fair to prime Westerns, \$3.00 to \$3.50; melium to choice mixed natives, \$3.25 to \$3.90; fair to choice Texas muttons, \$3.00 to \$3.50; native and Texas culls, \$2.40 to \$2.55; choice to prime yearlings, \$4.20 to \$4.60; common to fair lambs, \$3.59 to \$4.75; good to prime lambs, \$4.35 to \$5.30; good to prime spring sames, \$5.00 to \$6.25.

scarce and the good to choice native

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK. Chicago, June 10.—Cattle—There was a slight upward turn to prices today and sales were brisk on a basis of \$3.30 @4.40 for common to extra steers, with the bulk of the trading at \$3.80@4.20. Most of the stockers and feeders now offered are selling at \$3@3.80. There was not much change in the cow trade and prices were largely 40@50c lower than a fortnight ago. Inferior to the best sell around \$1.25@3.15. Bulls sell at \$2@3 with an occasional sale at \$3.25, and calves sell at \$3@5.10, the offerings being moderate most of the Texas cattle were active at

stronger prices.

Hogs—There was a rousing big supply on the market and trade was slow, prices taking a drop of about 10c. Sales were on a basis of \$2.90@3.20 for drover hogs averaging 250 pounds and upward; \$3.10@3.35 for mixed lots and butchers' weights; \$3.25@3.45 for light and \$2.90@ 3.45 for pigs. The offerings were largely

choice in quality. Sheep-The market was fairly glutted today and prices were 15@20c lower; spring lambs selling 25@40c lower than on Monday. Trade was slow at \$2@3.85 for inferior to choice sheep. Texans sold at \$2@3.25 and natives went largely at \$3@3.75. Lambs were in moderate demand at \$4.25@5.10. Spring lambs, \$2@3 for poor to common up to \$5@6 for good to prime.

Receipts Cattle, 13,000; hogs, 42,000;

St. Louis Livestock. St. Louis, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; shipments, none. Market active and easy; native shipping steers, 3.40@4.25; dressed beef and butchers steers, 3.00@4.00; steers under 1000 pounds, 2.75@3.50; stockers and feeders, 2.50@

3.60; cows and heifers, 2.00@3.50; bulls, 2.00@2.75; Texas cattle slow but steady; grass and fed steers, range, 2.60@3.60; Hogs—Receipts, 9000; market 5@10c lower; light, 3.00@3.22 1-2; mixed, 2.90@ 3.15; heavy, 3.00@3.22 1-2; mixed, 2.90@ 3.15; heavy, 3.00@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 9000. Market 10c off and slow; natives, 3.00@3.60; culls and bucks, 1.50@2.50; lambs, 3.75@5.00.

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, Mo., June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 1,400; market steady to strong. Texas steers, \$2.40@ 8.25; Texas cows, \$2@2.50; beef steers, \$3@4: native cows. \$1.75@3.25: stockers \$3@4; native cows, \$1.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.65@3.35; bulls, \$2.15@3. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, \$00. Market weak, 5@10c_lower. Bulk of sales, \$3@3.10; heavier \$2.50@3.10; packers, \$3@3.15; mixed and lights, \$3.05 @3.20; yorkers, \$3.15@3.20; pigs, \$3.10@

Sheep-Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 400, Market steady to strong; lambs, \$4@ 4.25; muttons, \$2.45@3.85.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.
New Orleans, La., June 9.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The receipts of all classes of cattle continues liberal and values have a drooping tendency.

Beeves are in full supply and quiet; heavy and rough stock is hard to sell. Only good, smooth, fat cows and fat helfers show any activity in the mover.ent, but rough old cows are slow Calves and yearlings were not quite so brisk, and trading was confined to

the better quality; poor common stock

Hogs in full supply, dull and weak
Sheep quiet.
Good fat fed beeves, per lb.
Good fat grass beeves, per
1b. gross 2 3-4@3
Fair fat grass beeves, per
1b gross 2 1-4@2 1-
lb. gross
per lb. gross 1 1-2@2 1-
Good fat cows and heifers.
per 1b. gross 2 1-2@2 3-
Fair fat cows, per lb. gross. 2 @2 1-
Bulls, per lb. gross 1 1-2@2
Thin and rough old cows,
each \$ 8.00@11.0
Good fat calves, each 8.00@ 9.0
Fair fat calves, each 7.00@ 7.5
Thin calves, each 5.00@ 6.0
Good fat yearlings, each 10.50@11.5
Fair fat yearlings, each 8.00@ 9.0
Thin yearings 6.00@ 7.0
Good milch cows 25.00@30.0
Common to fair 15.00@22.5
Springers 17 50@22.5
HOGS.
Cloud dat counted man th

Good fat cornfed, per lb. Common to fair, per lb. gross 2 3-4@3 1-4

SHEEP.
Good sheep, per lb. gross.... 3 1-4@3 1-2
Common to fair, each......\$ 1.25@ 1.75
Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Cotton Statistics. New York, June 10.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 7 7-16c. Net receipts, none; gross, 50; exports to Great Britain, 1,rass lexas steers, \$2.40 to \$3.10; fed 535; to continent, 3,867; sales, 719; spin-exans, \$2.85 to \$3.80.

Values dropped to the lowest level Total today—Net receipts, 2.289; ex-

of the year in the hog branch of the ports to Great Britain, 1,535; to continent, 7,617; stock, 290,430.

Consolidated net receipts, 9,002; exports to Great Britain, 10,418; to France, 153; to continent, 11,815.

Total since September 1-Net receipts, 5,105,602; exports to Great Britain, 2,-

St. Louis; Mo., June 10.—Cotton quiet. Middling, 7 1-8c. Sales, 139; receipts, 173; shipments, 554; stock, 32,869.

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, June 10.—Cotton, quiet; steady; middling, 6 7-8; low middling, 6 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c. Receipts, 221; continent, 3750; coast, 5632; sales, 59,500; stock, 85,456.

New York Cotton. New York, June 10 .- Spot cotton-Closed quiet; middling uplands, 7 7-16c; middling gulf, 7 11-16c; sales, 719; fu-tures steady; sales, 302,600; January, tures steady; sales, 302,600; January, 6.65c; February, 6.70c; March, 6.75c; June, 7.14c; July, 7.14c; August, 7.13c; September, 6.60c; October, 6.61c; November, 6.59c; December, 6.61c.

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, June 10.-Cotton-Spot ac-Liverpool, June 10.—Cotton—Spot active demand large; prices lower. American middling, 4 5-32d; good middling, 3 15-16d; American middling, 3 1-2d; low middling, 3 3-4d; good ordinary, 3 5-8d; ordinary, 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 14,000 bales,

of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 12,500 American. Receipts, 11,000 bales, including 9,800 Futures opened quiet and closed steady at a decline. American middling, l. m. c., June, 3.50@3.51d; June and July, 3.50d; July and August, 3.50d;

and July, 3.50d; July and August, 3.50d; August and September, 3.48@3.49d; September and October, 3.44d; October and November, 3.41@3.42d; November and December, 3.40d; December and January, 3.40d; January and February, 3.40d; February and March, 3.41d.

The tenders of today's deliveries were 100 bales new dockets Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, June 10.—Spot cotton nominal; prices 1-16c lower; sales none; receipts, 2,500; exports none; stock, 18,512.

New York Coffee. New York, June 10.—Coffee—Santos steady; good average Santos, 11,500. Receipts, 5,000; stock, 105,000.

Hamburg—Quiet; unchanged; sales,

2,000 bags.
Rio-Firm; No. 7 Rio, 11,600; exchange, 10 1-16d. Receipts, 2,000.
Havre—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 11,000 bags.
Total warehouse deliveries from the United States, 5,670 bags, including 4,-721 from New York; New York stock today, 175,258; United States stock, 197,-655; afloat for the United States, 155, Total visible for the United States 352,655 against 584,404 last year.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, June 10.—Wheat—Spot easy; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 4d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2 1-2d; No. 1 California, 5s 5 1-2d.

Futures—Steady. June, July, August, September, October and November, 5s, Corn—Spot quiet. American mixed, new, 3s, 3-4d. Futures steady. June, July and August, 3s 3-4d. September July and August, 3s 3-4d; September 3s 1-4d; November, 3s 1 1-2d. Flour—Steady; limited demand; noth-

ing offering. St. Louis fancy winter, Kansas City Grain. Kansas City, Mo., June 10.—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 hard, 51@52c; No. 3, 40@ 45c; No. 2 red, 56@58c; No. 3, 50@54c; No. 2 spring, 55c; No. 3, 47@50c. Corn-Steady; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 15@16c; No. 2 white, 18c.

Rye—Steady.
Hay—Steady, unchanged. Butter-Weak; creamery, 12@13c; dairy, 10 1-2@12c. Eggs—Firm; 7@7 1-2c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,200; corn, 16.000;

Shipments-None.

St. Lcuis Produce. St. Louis, Mo., June 10.-Flour-Un-

changed. Wheat-Stronger; spot dull and lower. No. 2 red cash elevator, 55c bid; track, 60@61c; No. 2 hard, 54c asked; July, 54 5-8c asked; August, 55 5-8c; September, 55 7-8c. Corn—Steady. No. 2 mixed cash, 25 3-4c; July, 25 7-8c; September, 26 7-8@

Oats—Steady. No. 2 cash, 17 1-2c bid; July, 17 3-4c; August, 17 1-2a Rye-On track, 320 Barley-Nominal. -On track, 32c. Corn meal—\$1.50. Bran—Easy. Offered east track, 40c.

Flaxseed—Steady, at 75c. Timothy—\$2.50@3.20. Hay—Steady; for choice prairie, \$5.50 @7.50; timothy, \$5.50@13 this side. Butter-Lower. Creamery, 11@16 1-2c; dairy, 13c.

dairy, 13c.
Eggs—8 1-2c.
Whisky—\$1.22.
Cotton—Ties and bagging, unchanged.
Pork—Higher. Standard mess, jobbing, \$8.87 1-2@9.25.
Lard—Lower. Prime steam, \$3.92 1-2;
choice, \$3.97 1-2.
Bacon—Boxed shoulders and longs,
\$4.25; ribs and shorts, \$4.50.
Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders and

Dry salt meats-Boxed shoulders and longs, \$3.75; ribs, \$3.87 1-2; shorts, \$4. Receipts—Flour, 4,000; wheat, 7,000; corn, 11,000; oats, 8,000.

Chicago Graine Chicago, Ill., June 10.—Wheat had a game of see-saw today, with rumors of Cuban recognition on one end and apprehensions of the government report on the other, the net results of which were to cause a decline in July of 1c from yesterday's close. Corn held surprisingly well and closed un-changed, as did also oats. Provisions made slight advances.
Wheat—There was good trade and

active market, with fluctuations comparatively wide, considering it was the day for the monthly government report to be issued, which usually creates a narrow, waiting market. The market opened with the prevailing sentiment well in line with the bearish news which prevailed at the close yesterday. There was a wild rush to sell, and with a scarcity of buying orders and no apparent sup-port, the price broke easily and quickly. There were a good many stop loss orders, which became operative on the break and the selling of these contributed to the decline. A feature during the excitement was the widening of the July-September spread from 5-8c to 1c. Among the early factors at hand was the lower cables, Liverpool showing 3-4d decline in first advices and Berlin 3-4d decline in first advices and Berlin off 1@1 1-4 marks. The estimate of the Southwestern Millers' Association that Kansas would raise 50,000,000 bushels, Oklahoma 7,000,000 and Nebraska the largest on record also had some influence, as did the continued liberal movement in the Northwest. But at this point there was a halt. Sellers were well exhausted, the stop loss orders were out of the way, and it was discovered that several bedealers had been picking up wheat on the break. This persistent buying was regarded with alarm by those who had been doing the reckless selling, had been doing the reckless selling, and there was a general movement made to cover, which sent prices up. The covering was accelerated by a rumor that President Cleveland had rec-

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.



CAPITAL 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 cus-tomer. Write us.

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

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., R'

Fort Worth, Texas. DOCTOR J. ALLEN,

Veterinary Surgeon. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Office-Marlow Bros., Stable, Corner Rusk and Fourth Sts.

A. C. THOMAS. Commission Dealer IN LIVE STOCK.

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

ognized Cuba. The market again became very weak before the closing owing to the weakness shown by the late quotations from abroad and the lowest point of the day, 57c, was

touched. Corn showed unexpected strength in the face of the decline in wheat. The opening was weak, due to liberal local receipts and the weakness of wheat, but good support soon developed and prices regained all the early-loss.
Oats were guiet in a speculative market, though a fair cash business was done. Reports of damage by rain exercised considerable influence.

Provisions were more active than for some time next. July advanced. for some time past. July advanced 32 1-2c from the opening price. A weaker feeling prevailed during the last hour, and most of the advance was lost. Estimates for Tuesday: Wheat, 18; corn, 500; oats, 215 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

New Orleans Provisions. New Orleans, June 10.—Hog products quiet. Pork—Old, 7 1-2c.
Lard—Refined tierce, 3.3-4@3 7-8c; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 3 7-8c; sides, 37-8c.

Bacon—Clear rib sides, 5c; hams, choice sugar cured, 8 3-4@11c.

Coffee—Rio dull; ordinary to low fair, 15 3-4@17 1-8c. Flour—Easy; extra fancy, \$3.30@3.40; patents, \$3.70@3.75.
Corn meal—Quiet at \$1.60.

Bran-Dull at 50@52 1-2c. Hay-Easier; prime, \$1.40@1.65; choice, \$1.50@1.80. Corn—Easier; No. 2 sacked white and mixed, 35c; yellows, 36c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 sacked, 24 1-2@25c Sugar—Dull; open kettle, none in first hands; centrifugal whites, 4 5-16@4 1-2c. Molasses-Centrifugal, none in first hands, 4@9c. Rice—Rough nominal; clean quiet; or-dinary to good, 2@4c.

New York, June 10.—Wheat receipts, 53,500 bushels; exports; 73,527. Spot, weak; No. 1 hard, 69 1-2c. Options, opened steady, but declined on active liquidation, weak cables and increased crop estimates, only to recover at noon on heavy buying at Chicago and local covering on rumors of a bullish government crop. A second break was made in sympathy with a decline in stocks and reports that government reports would be more favorable. Closed 1@1 1-8c lower; No. 2 red June 64 1-8; September, 63 3-4.

Hides—Quiet but firm.

Leather—Steady.
Wool—Quiet; domestic fleece, 14@18c;
pulled, 15c. Pig iron-Weak; southern, 10.75@13; northern, 11@18. Copper-Firm; brokers, 290; change, 3. Tin-Quiet; straights, \$13.20@18.30;

plates, quiet.
Cotton seed ell-Quiet; steady. Cotton seed oil—Quiet; steady at unchanged prices; ruled inactive and featureless; closed steady; May, 5 points lower; other months unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales, 6750 bags. Spot coffee, duil; No. 7, 18 1-4. Mild, quiet; Cordova, 16 1-4@18. Sales, 550 bags Maracaibo p. t.
Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, quiet. CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS. KANSAS CITY. EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Agent.

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

DIRECTORS: M. P. BURL, Prest. C. A. SNIDER, Vice-Prest. A. T. ATWALER, Sec'y. ANDY J. SNIDER, Treas. T. JEFF DANIEL. G. M. WALDEN H. M. POLLARD, Gen'l Counsel. (ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yarde, fils.

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

CONSIGN YOUR

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS -To-Star Commission

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

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. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ST, LOUIS, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

SAM'L SCALING, St. Louis.

GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER." Karsas City Mo.

SCALING & TAMBLYN

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards. East St. Louis, III.

Kansas City Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Union Stock Yards. Chicago, III.

GEO. R. BARES , President.

J. H. WAITE, Sec.-Treas THE GEO. R. BARSE

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. PAID UP CAFITAL STOCK 6850,000. Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished 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.

Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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 Sta., New Orleans, La.

A. C. Cassidy W. L. Cassidy. A. L. Reschler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, & ushler, St. Louis.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, RLE. KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, ME

E. B. CARVER, Manager or Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort 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, Ten

American Wool Market. American Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., June 10.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade:

Sales in the three principal markets have amounted to 3,065,400 pounds, 1,763,700 domestic and 1,241,700 pounds foreign. External market conditions are unchanged. A considerable sample business is being done on substantially the same as scoured basis last week. A the same as scoured basis last week. A fair attendance of manufacturers has been noticed and continuous up to the time of going to press. They are closely watching the market, quarter and three-eighth combing and slipping wools are considerably firmer.

Kentucky and Indiana stock is 1-2c Kentucky and Indiana stock is 1-2c higher than it was three weeks ago, Very little export business in either foreign or domestic is in progress.

Sal's since January 1, 1896, have amounted to 88,421,315 pounds against 129,291,000 pounds in 1895. Boston sales, 1,346,500 pounds, 889,500 domestic, and 459,000 foreign. Sales since January 1, 1896, 44,727,000 pounds, against 73,697,215 pounds in 1895.

New York Financiay. New York, June 10.—Clearings, \$80, 442,654; balances, \$4,541,005. Money on call easy at 1 1-2@2 per cent; last loan 1 1-2; closed 1 1-2@2 per cent; last loan 1 1-2; closed 1 1-2@2 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88 1-2 for demand, and 34.87 1-2 for large sixty days. Posted rates \$4.88 1-2 and 44.89@4.89 1-2. Commercial bills, \$4.86 3-4. Mexican dollars 53 5-8c. Bar silver, 68 1-2c. Silver certificates, 68 3-4@69c. Government bonds weak; state bonds inactive: railroad bonds weak.



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

We are headquarters for everything in the Windmill line, with the most complete stock in Texas.

CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO., Dallas, Texas.

Batavia, Ill.

D APRIL, 1880.

e than others do, and, of course, sity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were s twin-born, and of employing ch also were twin-produced, it ower of any flock-master to get mbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the AgJournal. "Nor is this all, for master 'must be a good keeper trees to fayor large increases. master must be a good keeper sires to favon large increases, some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. there should be a large percent mbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself n on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they led, but he has no control over med, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or rse, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not ious to induce the twin-bearing w in their flocks which, as a y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general system is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such masters men have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, ch so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do.

in find shepherds remaining on
farm from youth to old age, or
it was customary to find this in
part and middle of the present
and although agricultural laoam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the proof triplets and even quartettes by educating the propensity it as developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up, generally imparts the milk-bear action equal to the other, how-, almost invariably, but it must have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. rse, a little trough of food should ularly supplied both to ewes and y under such circumstances, and litted that the strain would ngle lambs they should have nary assistance and be adequately urtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abundal by having a satisfactory succesfodder crops, and by making proof silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various distinct affect sheep, and of which the bowledge is indispensable for suctreatment. We may excuse misnade a century ago, but when a bular author on veterinary praceges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or ess is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and co early breeding or natural deneither parent will cause the disce 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 ican Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in maAnd that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of ontained in it should somehow get, he stomach of a sheep, either on ass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from the creatures that are found in y bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the are on the brain of these bladders, leed very strange. It is by no more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal, sust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any living comes into existence without its, whether it be an animal or a ing comes into existence without its, whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm g its life are any more strange and erful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a but-s egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curleda brown thing like a dried, curledaf, and them into the beautiful
ed insect that fiits among the floweeding on the nectar during its
summer life, the purpose of which
y to lay its eggs to reproduce its
es and then die and disappear. But
ape worm is a veritable pest of the
and thousands of sheep pine and
ecause of them without the shepknowing anything of the cause.
this species, which has its home for
of its life in the sheep's brain, would
xist a single year were it not for
og, which, feeding on the sheep
die from the disease caused by this
1, take these immature worms into
omach, where they mature into
flat, unpleasant things, made of
ons, in each of which are more than
omsand eggs, one only of which esing will be the parent of thousands
and may infect a hundred sheep in
the dog is so treated as to kill whatworms he may have about himself

somwhat amusing to read in old

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, 8
COWS AND HEI
Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia,

Bicycle Girl, 103,005— C. R. Wright, Mexia, Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188—L to J. C. Munden, Marsha Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J 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—E Son to Mrs. D. S. Gallerime II., 79,142—Park M. L. Hagard, Midlothies Queen of the Prairies E. Andrews to H. L. Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezu. Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. I. 7. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187. Sheldon's Maud, 86,187
to W. E. Johnson, Millic
Susle Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440
Bro. to W. C. Hooker,
Willie Howard, 102,001 Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. Howard, Quanah.

Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaste China Grove, 42,261—M son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001 to S. L: Burnap, Austin.
Coro Lambert, 27056—
gomery to W. V. Elsell,
Colden 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,
Toumentor F. of Lawn
Foster to R. W. Willi
COWS AND HE
Anna Field 93,241—Ea 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, Gainesvil E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Bonnie Signaldina, 10 Wright to J. M. Lang, 2 Calico Landseer, 108,74 kins to S. L. Burnan, Au Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Wau Cream Pat Pogis, 109,17 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, 1 Dempsey to S. L. Burna Dora H., 105,293—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81,831—V to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.

Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Daisy, 93,831—
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy.
Ferris Signal. 109,365—J.
A. W. Lander, New Hope.
Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—chett to M. B. Hastain, A.
Golden May. 73,511—Park.
Gill & Gill Nash. Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954 Joel's Calico, 108,613-E to S. L. Burnap, Aust 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—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrythe,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 100,2
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62,084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phai
Iady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride
Laura Clement, 65,361—to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Laurette Rioter, 109,207
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dott to H. H. McBride bott to H. H. McBride C Leslie Signal, 105,910—T & Hardin to Parks & Par to H. H. McBride. O'Dan Lucilla, 93.224—W. A. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109.505—H. Hu Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal, Madame Signal, 100 a
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nass
Mary Annersly, 94,110—V
to E. P. Bemar, Gainesy
May Amber, 109,181—J
W. A. Northington, Snamelrose Marden, 79,77
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18
to W. A. Northington, S

to W. A. Northington, S. Mittle Gray, 110,023-B. 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 & P.
Osa T., 64,673—Parks &
Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 93,840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
Persian Nora, 107,826—J
W. A. Northington, Specific. Persian Nora, 107,826—
W. A. Northington, Spanish
Queen Marjoram, 109,690—
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Resedene May, 65,685—J. D
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, En
Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nis.

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens Shellie, 92,024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogis, 109,206procht to H. H. MoBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101,032—W.
der to E. P. Romar, Galmesv.
The Young Widow, 11,506—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dar Tommie Montgomery, 10s 5d
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth,
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Romar, Gal
Vic Scales Pogis, 109,208—
precht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105,316—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P.
nis.

Widow's Little Baby
Abbott to H. H. MeR-day
Yeleta Pozis II., 109 177
to W. A. Northinston.
Zingara Pogis, 84 963—7
to F. P. Bomer, Gainesvi
Zula Landseer, 87 196—7
E. P. Bomer

Having read in the May number of the Illustrated American, published in Boston, an article which occurs to me not only a very sensible one, but one that is remarkable for the truth it contains. The writer himself has often considered this subject in the same light so far as Texas is concerned, and cannot see why we should feel so much interested in the article treated of, except that there must be a common bond of friendship existing between the

south and west and for the benefit of a great many of our readers who do not have the opportunity of reading the "American" will give one extract from their article on the "Attitude of the Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 South.

SAN ANTONIO.

very heavy wind.

line throughout the state.

subscription to the Journal.

John W. Almond of Del Rio, who is

S. J. Williams, the live stock agent of

Henry Ernest, who lives in San

and the country getting very dry.

way, was with us the past week.

his honors with becoming grace.

and reports shipments of cattle

S. J. Whitsett, who owns a good

on business and reports it dry and

Henry Shiner, who owns a large

Beeville to St. Louis last week. Says

Toms Bros., who own a ranch in Atascosa county, drove a train load of their beeves to Karnes City last week

and shipped them to Chicago, and report that they weighed 1050 pounds

and brought \$3.25 on that market

W. S. Nance of Kyle, who is interested in both farming and feeding,

came to the city this week in advance of the Endeavorers. He reports his

section needing rain very badly, and

that corn crops are being ruined by the

C. C. Daly, the state representative

of the Evans-Snyder Buel company paid us a visit this week. W. W.

Daly, the southwestern representative of the same firm, was also with us.

They report a large and satisfactory

John I. Clare of Beeville, who has

been shipping quite a number of grass

lower than last. Says it is dry and

hot where he has been for the past

William C. Irvin, who is largely in-

thinks there is still money in cattle.

He reports the weather very hot and

W. A. Pettus, who owns a fine farm and a good herd of cattle, accompanied by his two sons, R. L. and S.

Y. Pettus, spent several days in the city this week. They report the weath-

er very dry in Goliad, but plenty of grass and water. Mr. Pettus has

he has on exhibit at Beeville.

ome very large El Paso onions, which

The many friends of Dr. J. B. Tay-

We regret to report that there has

been no general rain in Texas since our last issue, and so far as the crops

are concerned are very much damaged

and cut off even if rain should come

ten days and in consequence not more than a half crop can be made now. In

great many localities where the plant-

ing was late the entire crop is a failure, but when planting was done in Feb-ruary and the weeds and grass kept

down a fair crop will be made, although

the corn that has matured will be much

lighter than usual, and will not fill out on the ear well. Southwest Texas can

not be be relied upon for more than a half crop, if that much. Cotton seems

to be in good condition so far as weeds and work is concerned, but needing

rain very much at this time. Of course

it is rather early yet to predict what the present crop of cotton will be, as much depends upon the future seasons

and the boll worm and weevil that may

abundance of rain from now on and

the seasons and conditions favorable we could yet make a full crop of cotton.

The plant is still vigorous and well

grown, and as many farmers know can

stand a sight of punishment from dry

weather. Still everything taken into

consideration there is but little hope that a full crop of cotton will be pro-

duced in this section this year, and we well if the yield comes up to

yet get in their work. With an

Corn has suffered for the past

business throughout the state.

cattle to market recently, paid visit and reports that the market this week is fully twenty-five per cent

ten days.

dry with him.

pounds in market.

Tuesday of this week.

Says he has made a very fair

"In the south there are no silver mines, and the people there are not Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager. interested in the production of silver; so, at a superficial glance it would W. B. Woodly, who is interested in seem hard to understand why they should care so much for silver. The fact is that they do not care for silver simply because it is silver, nor do cattle near Sabinal, was out on his ranch the past week and reports a light shower of rain, accompanied by a they believe as money it has any dis tinctive virtue. What they know is that at present they are not prosperous J. W. Barbee, the state representa-tive of the Coton Belt railroad, paid in their affairs, and they believe that any change will be to their advantage. us a flying visit the past week and reports lots of dry weather along their They further believe that if the east and north are prosperous with money measured by a gold standard, then it would be better for the south if some J. F. Ellis of Miguel, Frio county, who is interested in both farming and other standard were employed. stock raising, was in the city and called at our office and renewed his fore they have struck hands with the westerners, and demand the free coinage of silver.

All of the above but goes to prove that the south and west will in future move in harmony together while the and has been for a number of years interested in sheep, was a visitor to the city this week and reports no rain north and east will do the same. This prediction was made years ago, but just what cause would bring about this great change no one could tell, except that a common interest in these two sections would necessarily force them to gravitate towards each other, Missouri, Kansas and Texas railand having one common interest and one common feeling would necessarily wears the blue ribbon and bears be bound together, and in all matters co-operate with each other for their Marcos, but who is interested in cat-tle in LaSalle county, spent several mutual benefit and protection. south for years has had a low price paid for it for the great cotion crop days here the past week, and like all the balance complains of dry weather. grown exclusively in its territory, while the west has been receiving for its im-L. W. Krake, who represents the National Stock yards of East St. Louis mense grain crops, the lowest prices on record. This being the case and the was with us several days this week farming interest of each section made to suffer in consequence, it is not strange on remarkable that some action East St. Louis as increasing all the upon their part to relieve themselves should be made, and in extricating themselves if possible from the strong arm of the money power, they are not farm and ranch in Atascosa county was in the Alamo City during the week specially interested, or concerned about what means are employed to relieve them, just so it comes and comes quick-And since the silver business furnishes the opportunity to unite them in one common interest, they are glad to accept it regardless of whether it ranch in McMullen county, drove in from his ranch eleven car loads of fine beeves and shipped them from will in the end prove all the good its advocates claim for it or not. The dividing line will be changed among the states in spite of all opposition to the the entire shipment will average 1050

contrary.

The San Antonio Daily Express in its issue of the 5th inst., has an article upon the subject of "packeries in San Antonio," and while it may be true that there is a movement on foot to build a packery here, it has not de-veloped sufficiently yet to call it a "movement." It is unnecessary here to discuss the practicability, or even the success of such an undertaking as long as there is no immediate prospects of success. All Texans who have invested in packeries have as a rule ed in parcaries have as a rule lost money, and have found their investment an unwise one. Just why this has been the case I am not prepared to say, yet I am satisfied of one thing, and that is that it requires both money and brains, and lots of each to run the packing business in Texas. It is a business that requires the closest at-tention at all times, and every detail must be so arranged that nothing will be lost, and no one idle. Among all those who have undertaken to conduct this business in this state, not one has chinery, power and location, and if any one wishes to embark in the business terested in both land and cattle in LaSalle county, spent several days here for using the hog product of this with us the past week. Mr. Irvin is country it would be a good thing, and one of the old time trail men and would encourage those who are engaged would encourage those who are engaged | terest on cost six months at 10 per cent, in the business of raising hogs, until eight cents; dipping, two cents; 110 in the course of time a sufficient supply of hogs could be obtained here to keep a plant not too large running the entire year. As it is now the conditions surrounding the hog business is such that nothing like an adequate supply of hogs could be furnished to keep a packery in operation. The employes, nor would it be profitable to the would not be satisfactory to the employes, or would it be profitable to the owners. It seems to be an epidemic raised the present year on his farm among a certain class of people in Texas to undertake something that the surrounding conditions are not favorable to, and that cannot under surlor wil regret to learn of his mis-fortune while on his ranch near rounding circumstances be made a success. This of course is confined to Devil's river. It seems, from the best information, that the doctor was asthose who have no money to invest or risk, and who are more than willing to sisting in gathering some cattle when the horse he was riding fell and broke see others make the venture. You can sit down and demonstrate on paper to a his arm, and injuring him to some extent otherwise. He is now in San certainty that a packery will pay better in San Antonio than in St. Louis or Angelo, and from last accounts was resting easy and likely to recover soon. Chicago, but when you come to the practical working out of the scheme, Superintendent R. H. Innes of the you will find it does not from some San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway cause pan out just as it did on paper. reports that the record of livestock shipments over the "Sap" so far shows You of course, figure that the prodet will cost you less here than in St. an increase of 300 cars over the amount shipped up to the same date last year. Louis or Chicago and your labor not any more; that you can save freight to This is a good showing for this road when you take into consideration that and from those places, and yet after all you find you have fallen into a delu-sion and a snare, which will entail in former years the cattle shipped to the territories were much larger than quite a loss of money for you to ex-tricate yourself from. If there was as the present, owing to the condition of the range, and of course had to go much money in the business as some early in the season. There is still on the road quite a large number of cattle people suppose or would have you believe there would be abundant capital ready, willing and anxious to enter into than are going daily, and will continue to go to market until very late in the it, and would not need any encourage-ment, but would establish a plant at eason. The cattle range along the "Sap" from here to the Nueces river is every point that would be practicable and would buy all we had to sell in better than for years, but beyond that the range and the country is very dry. the way of stock at our own doors and There has been no rain from here to pay us good prices for them. But the the Nucces river for some thirty days, and of course while not suffering stockreal fact is there are only a very few places in the United States suitable for men would be glad to see a general packeries, and very few men that are calculated to run the business and few-

still who have the money to run it What few persons that are engaged in this business have received amount of abuse from the people and the press generally, when the fact is they have with all the conditions surrounding them paid us even better rices than we could have expected. In other words they have treated those who had stock to sell much better than the owners of the stock would have treated them had all the conditions

When Texas lands have all been put when texas lands have all been put in farms that are sultable, and when we are able to supply plenty of fat stock all the year round, then some point on the Texas coast where deep water has been secured will be a pack-ery erected that can compete with others in the way of freight rates, and will buy our stock, giving us at the same time the advantage of a short haul, and as a consequence a low rate of freight from our farms to the slaughter

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 al-most nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like 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 mai! samples of fruit and complete

eighteen two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

directions, to any of your readers, for-

SHEEP AND WOOL

The raising of more distinctive mutton sheep and fewer of the varieties which produce wool alone is helping the sheep owners. The use of mutton as meat seems to be less understood among the American people, especially in the west, than it should be, but growing and the production of mutton sheep is also increasing.

prate about a protection of three or four cents a pound on wool while we maintain a monetary system that gives to the wool exporter in the silver using countries a bonus of ninety-two per cent on all his exports, says Field and Farm. What the wool grower needs, and what he must have to maintain his existence, is not a tariff of six cents, but a tariff that shall equalize the difference in the price of the labor employed to raise the wool and the difference in exchange. It can be seen at once that this cannot be had; therefore the first thing to do is to bring about the parity of exchange between the money of this country and the silver using countries. And that is what we seek to do by the use of silver in this country as standard money and not as subordinate to gold. If the wool grower encourages the gold standard and thus continues to give the Asiatic and South American wool growers the bonus of nearly 100 per cent on his exports, he will be wiped out in spite of even a higher tariff than the McKinley tariff.

It is without doubt true that the prime, active factor in the problem of the importation of sheep into the United States from Canada is the quality of mutton. There is no doubt that greater pains is taken in Canada to produce a fine quality of mutton than in this country, and there the English methods of mutton making have been much more generally adopted than here. It is said to be true that the English sheep farmer regards with considerable indifference the importation of sheep from all countries ex-cept Canada, for with that one exception no country sends any sheep England to compete with native mutton except at very much lower reason for Canadian mutton out-selling that of the United States, either at home or abroad, but it does do it, and simply because more attention and skill are devoted to the work of making it. There is nothing in the soil, climate or feeding-stuffs of Canada that necessarily makes better mutton; the materials are at hand here in as great abundance and of as fine quality, and therefore the only thing lacking is the more skillful com-bining and feeding, and possibly feeding, to make a quality of meat as fine as the world can produce.-Ex.

W. W. Cooke of the experimental sta tion at Fort Collins relates his method of feeding Mexican lambs as follows: "The lambs that were lately sold in Chicago for \$4.50 were Mexican lambs bought last November at \$1.62 a head delivered in Fort Collins with the freight paid to Omaha. They were di-vided in six bunches and were fed all the alfalfa hay they would eat. They were also fed one pen on corn, another on barley, a third on beets and a fourth on beets and wheat. The fifth and sixth pens were on best of third cutting com pared with second cutting of alfalfa both pens having barley the first third of the time, barley and corn the second succeeded in a financial way. We have and clear barley the third. It is a lithere a plant with all the necessary mattle difficult to figure out the profits from such a mixed bunch of sheep. Those fed on beets scarcely more than the present owner could no doubt be paid expenses, while those on corn gave persuaded to part with this property on us a nice return. I have not had time very favorable terms. It is no doubt to make all the computations exactly, true that if a packery could be built but the following statement is approxwhole. Cost of lamb in fall, \$1.62; inpounds of grain, or its equivalent in beets at \$10 a ton, fifty-five cents; feed on the way to Chicago, seven cents; freight from Omaha to Chicago, twenty-two cents; yardage at Chicago, five cents; commission for selling, five cents; expenses of attendant in shipping six cents: total cost, \$2.72; sold in Chicago, weighing eighty-two pounds, at \$4.50 a hundred, \$3.69; return of hay delivered in the racks, cents."-Denver Field and Farm.

BLINDNESS AMONG SHEEP. 'I would like to have you tell me what alls my sheep. They seem to be all right and then all at once go then they quit eating and linger along

a few days until they die."

This trouble referred to in a letter from J. P. of Havanna, Ill., is one that is quite common among sheep, either in the late fall or early spring, and it is invariably due to unusual exposure to winds or storms. As soon as it is noticed in the flock the affected sheep should be put by themselves in a shel-tered shed and kept dry and protected. In a day or so they will begin to get all right again. But if the sheep are very thin this "day or so" of waiting for them to regain their sight usually results fatally. The film that comes over the eye passes away of its own accord in a few days, but to hasten its re-moval an application should be made to the eyes consisting of a wash in the proportion of two grains of nitrate of silver to one ounce of water. should be applied to the eye with a feather. Unless the sheep are weak there is no need of doing anything fur-ther than to keep them sheltered and offer them something that they are known to relish as food. Prairie Far-

WOOL TRADE REVIEW. The past year has been an eventful one in the wool trade. Prices opened upon what was considered a free wool basis; as the season progressed foreign markets developed considerable strength, resulting in a sharp advance at the London July sales: thereafter, a short period of speculative tendency developed, which carried prices materially beyond the opening figures; how-ever, this "Boomlet" was short-lived and prices soon receded, leaving the home markets in a draggy state until immediately after the passage of the so-called emergency tariff bill by the lower house of our national legislature, hen a general feeling of strength set in, which, however, soon vanished, owing to the utter indifference of the ma-jority of our senators to the welfare of the wool growers, wool trade and textile workers until values of all American grown wool reached the present low level.

The importations of wool during the 1895 being about 250 million pounds, or an approximate increase of 100 per cent over any previous year.

Imports of shoddies, wastes and other substitutes during same period were twenty million pounds, and in addition to this, the enormous amount of woolen textiles reaching almost sixty million dollars in value and naturally displac-ing a large quantity of American woo and manufacturers thereof, leaving or conservative estimate about 100 mil lion pounds of domestic wool carried lion pounds of domestic wool carried over in the hands of dealers and com-mission merchants, the largest visible supply ever known in the annals of the trade on the eve of the opening of

another clip.

The heavy supplies and stocks of wool are hardly consistent with a rise in value from any source within the trade itself, the only likelihood appear-ing for this is a general recovery of the commercial and industrial prosperity; that this will ensue is as cer-tain as its period is problematical, but no very palpable indications are as yet manifest, nor is it likely that after so manifest, nor is it likely that after so prolonged a period of depression, rethis line. Special trains will be run, covery can be anything but slow. As with elegant day coaches and chair C. P. and T. A. No. 40 Main street.

a counter incident, the foreign markets on Australia, South American and Cape wools further strengthened until prices reached fully from 5 to 10 cents per pound on the scoured product over similar grades of American wool, which has induced importers to reship a considerable quantity of wool, netting a fair margin on investments. This difference of values cannot exist very long, and as sure as water rises to its level, so will wool values gravitate to a

equal basis. This prediction is well supported statistically. It is estimated that the Australian clip being this year 80 to 100 million pounds and the American fully 20 million short, as compared with the preceding year, and for those very causes it stands well to reason that wool will not go begging, but will find a steady market during the present year, and it is to be hoped that values will gradually reach a higher level and stand on a parity with the relative higher prices now ruling on corresponding grades of foreign wools.

The finer grades of staple qualities sold relatively better than the short or clothing wool of similar grades of medium are fairly well consumed, the one-fourth blood staple, in particular, is neglected and forms a large portion of the visible supply.-Shippers's Week-

INCIPIENT DIARRHOEA IN SHEEP. A well-known breeders says he has seldom failed to arrest incipient diarrhoea with dry wheat bran, and he regards this as the sheet anchor of successful lamb husbandry. It is not desir able to arrest the scours too suddenly it is nature's method of expelling from the intestines something which is of-fensive to them. If the discharge continues beyond a day or two, it ought to be checked, for it will then begin to interfere seriously with nutrition, and may terminate in the much worse disorder, dysentery. The sheep afflicted with the diarrhoea should be separated from the flock and kept in a lot with a little green feed in it, and be fed on bran until the looseness of the bowels If the disease is persist is corrected. ent and thickened mucous is voided give a tablespoonful of castor oil (two to a grown sheep) to remove any matter which may be irritating bowels; then follow this up in three or four hours with two teaspoonsful of a strong decoction of white oak bark or blackberry root, with a half teaspoonful of prepared chalk or baking soda, morning and evening. The above reme-dies are simple and easily prepared. and are usually all that is required. It is well for the shepherd to keep on hand the following cordia, prepared by Mr. Stewart: Prepared chalk, 1 oz.; catechy, 4 drachms; ginger, 2 drachms; opium, 1 1-2 drachms; to be mixed with half a pint of peppermint water and bottled for use. When needed, shake well, and give a lamb a tablespoonful day; a grown sheep twice as

TO WOMEN ONLY.

Free Treatment For Diseases Peculiar

to Females.
In a lecture to women recently Dr. Hartman, of the Surgical Hotel, con-cluded his remarks as follows: "No one knows better than I how much some women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than I do how many of these suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often silently, they eke out a miserable existence year after year. No martyr in poetry or heroine in romance makes a more touching appeal to human sympathy than the wo-man burdened with the care of a family trying to carry the extra load of some tormenting and ever-present

female disease."
To all such we would say: Write him, giving him a careful description of your symptoms, and he will promptly correspond with you until you are well. He will direct every detail of the treat-ment by letter without charge. The medicines he prescribes you will be able to get at the nearest drug store Free book for females sent by The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing compary, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Hartman's address is Columbus, O.

THE PRAIRIE FIRES. One of the important topics of conversation among cowmen here this week has been the big prairie fire on

From the best information the Journal can gain this fire started on Friday, May 29, at the Carington Well on the Quinn range. It was first reported that the cause was lightning, but it is now attributed to the camp fire of a cow outfit returning from Amarillo. The fire spread from the Quinn range north and west, traversing the counties of Terry, Lynn, Hockley, Lubbock, Yoak-um and Cochran and running across the line into New Mexico. At latest accounts the following pastures were

burnt: One-half of the Nuns, three-fourths of the Dixie, West 'I O A" pasture, Martin Byrnes and Johnson, the Nuns horse pasture of 20,000 acres, part of the Marshall and Jones pasture, north-west portion of the "T Bar" range, the Hall pasture, clean; northern part of the Quinn range, and the Brooker pasture. The burnt district covers a scope of country ten to thirty miles in width and one hundred miles in length. The burn extended into the "E", "Hat" and "L F D" ranges in New Mexico, but as to the amount of damage done in

this section we are unable to say.

The damage done to the range is confined entirely to the loss of grass, and several of the pastures were not stocked and most of the rest losing only a portion of their grass by the burn, the loss will not be as great as might be supposed, and especially if the drouth in that section is broken at an

The Mallett outfit in Hockley county sent out nine men in charge of their foreman, Hall Jarmon; these men bat-tled with the flames for three days and nights, thereby saving the Mallett pasture and putting out the fire for twen-

The prairie fire is the most dreaded to the range people, and it is to be hoped that this victory will satisfy his thirst for some time to come THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The international and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-man sleepers on night trains between man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne. Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quick-cat and hear. Louis of ten cars and est and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.
Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis

market. Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo For further information call on near-

est agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE.
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas.

POPULAR WITH THE REPUBLI-

CANS.

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

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light

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 breeding purposes,

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON.

WE. SKINNER.

General Manager.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

MOST COMPLETE AND 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.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	922,167	2,170,827	864,713 567,015		103,368
Sold to Feeders	218,805	273,999	111,445 69,784 748,244		- 140 - 1 - 150 - 150

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

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

E. B. Lacoste, President.

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

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 commission 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. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

We are now the largest receivers of wool direct from the GROWERS 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

QUICKER SALES and QUICKER RETURNS for wool than any house in this market. THAT'S OUR RECORD and we are going to keep it. Don't Dispose of your Wool until you write us for our report and other valuable information which will be sent you at once free of charge. SACKS FURNISHED FREE.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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 lowest 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. Cheap Rates.

Tourist tickets, good until October 31 for return, are now on sale by "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" to Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Colo-rado Springs and all Northern and Eastern summer resorts. In addition to the above, the following very low rates will be made for ecial occasions: National Democratic Convention.

At Chicago, July 7th, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets sold July 3d, 4th and 5th, good for return until July 12th, 1896. Meeting of the National Educational

Association. Buffalo, N. Y., July 7th-11th. One fare, plus \$2, for round trip. Tickets sold July 3d and 4th, good for return until July 14th, with privilege of extension until September 1st, by deposit with joint agent.

National Encampment G. A. H.

St. Paul, Sept. 1st-4th. One fare for round trip. Tickets sold August 29th and 30th, good for return until September 16th, with privilege of extension until September 30th. Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City and Chicago, with Pullman Sleepers and free recilining chair cars. Through sleepers between San An-tonio and Kansas City. For tourist books, folders and additional information, address

J. C. McCABE,

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
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 to 21st for return passage. See any agent of the company for further particulars, or address.

D. M. MORGAN.

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK



The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City and St. Louis

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to Kansas City and St. Louis with privi-

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

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. B. Jones, G. L. S. Agt., M., K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex., or any

other official or agent. Guarantee Position. Accept notes for mitten, or can de-posit money in bank till position is secured. Car fare paid. PRACTICAL Busines Clays NASHVILLE, TENN., 884 TEXARKANA, TEXAS. ndorsed by Bankers, Me.