# Texas Stock and Farm Fournal.

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#### THE FARM.

HOW TO UTILIZE JOHNSON GRASS

LANDS.
Editor Journal: Johnson grass is so Editor Journal: Johnson grass is so generally regarded as a dangerous pest that many states, including our own, have enacted some sort of regulative or restrictive legislation concerning it. Many hundred acres of the finest black land in Texas are either partially or wholly possessed by this tenacious wholly possessed by this tenacious grass, and most, if not all of the owners of such lands are ready to market them at a reduced price—in some cases at very low proces; for it is generally agreed that the only way to get rid of any considerable area of it is to move

off and leave it.

Now, if you have any such lands, dear reader, don't sacrifice them, but go into the hog business, and if you have none, and want to go into the hog business, buy some. You can get them cheap and you can make them yield one crop of pork and two or three crops of have each year with far less crops of hay each year with far less labor and much greater profit than if the same land were well rid of the grass and yielding a bale of cotton to

Johnson grass is a heavy yielder of exceedingly rich and nutritious hay, and on good land it can be cut two or three times a season, owing to the quantity of rain. If cut before blooming the hay will be finer and there will be no danger of seed spreading from the stubble, the hay or the resulting manure. The hay, if good, com-mands the highest market price, but unless the market is nearby, it is bet-ter to convert it into beef, mutton, wool horse flesh and market them, thus saving freight and conserving the

fertility of the farm. After the last crop of hay is off, and when the fall rains and cool weather have made plowing easy, turn the myriads of thick, rich, succulent cane-like roots of Johnson grass up, and turn your hogs in. Plow a strip and wait till the hogs have worked this over, and then give them a fresh strip. If you had a good stand of grass, an acre of these roots will make more pork and healthier pork than an acre of corn will. Hogs, cattle and mules are very

When the whole field has been thus worked over level it with a harrow, so the mower and rake will have smooth running, and your next crop of hay will be much finer than if the and had not been plowed. Enough roots will always escape Mr. Porker's search warrant to give you a good

Now, I do not advise anybody to plant Johnson grass. I would not do so myself; because, if you want it, you can sell your non-infested land and buy Johnson grass land much cheaper and save the time, labor and expense of J. LINN LADD. Bay City, Tex.

HAY PRESSES.

George Schrubert of Fort Worth, manufacturer of hay presses and godrills, whose advertisement appears in another column of this issue, makes a press which combines simplicity and substantiability, as any one who sees them will admit

full circle presses are amply strong for two horses, but one horse is all that is necessary to turn out bales of standard weight, for the plunger in the full circle press has a compound first and decreasing in speed as the movement moving very rapidly at first and decreasing in speed as the

These presses turn out squarer and other bales than any press ever

In a fair trial The Fair (the full circle press) will turn out as many bales per hour as any other \$200 or \$300 press in any kind of hay or straw, and in dry or brittle hay or straw The Fair will discount any other pess by several bales per hour, for there is no other press provided with as good hay retainers as The Fair. The Fair has as large a stroke as any other Press in

These presses are not made entirely of cast iron or steel and thus not as heavy as most of the Eastern makes. But strength has not been sacrificed, and they will average in strength with any other press of its kind, and the expense or breakage bills will be less than they are in some of the heaviest presses. These presses are fully guaranteed for three years. Any breakage that shows any defect of material or workmanship will be replaced free of charge, with freight paid one way. Any one interested should look up his card and write or call on Mr. Schubert at Fort Worth.

THE ARMY WORM. The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture has the following to say regarding the army worm, and the information contained therein may be of much interest

the Journal's readers:
Reports of the great damage being done to crops by army worms are com-ing to this office from different states. They seem to be worse this season than ever before. Not only are they operating over a large area, but they are in such large numbers that in some localities méadows, pastures and fields are destroyed almost before their ravages are discovered. Their worst work has been done in the last ten days. In Monioe, Audrain, Callaway and other Missouri counties, and in Illinois and other states, many fine, large pastures on which herds of cattle were fattening without other feed, are now stripped of regetation, and stock men pave been compelled to put their cuttle back or full feed again. In some pastures nearly every blade of grass has been destroyed. In some localities the pastures have been burned over to kill the worms and destroy the eggs,

1861 this insect made destructive raids in this country from New England to Kansas, and in 1875 it visited a large part of Missouri. It is a con on worre, but in ordinary seasons, when not excts; vely numerous, it is seldom no-tized. When not numerous, and, there-fore, not compelled to migrate, its habit is to live during the day at the base of grasses It is only when they become excessively numerous that they, from necessity, "march" on in search of green vegetation. Prof. C. V. Riley, the eminent entomologist, was the first to describes it as being, when full grown, black in color, striped, with a bread dusky stripe along the back, divided along the middle by a more or ess distinct and irregular pale line, bordered beneath by a narrow black line; then a narrow white line; black line; then a narrow white line; then a yelloish stripe; then a narrow, indistinct white line; then another d.sky stripe; again a narrow white line; then a yellow stripe, and finally, again, a faint white line; the under-

side conscure green."

The eggs are laid in the spring, in between the folded side of the grass blades. The young worm hatches in about ten days. Usually about the time winter wheat is in the milk they begin their work, but soon descend into the ground and issue in two or three weeks as moths. In this latitude the bulk of these moths lay eggs which produce a second generation of worms. which become moths again in July or August. Further north there is but one

generation. They usually abound in wet springs which were preceded by one or two dry seasons.

two dry seasons.

The first preventive remedy is burning the meadows or prairies, stubble fields, etc., in winter or spring, so there will be no place to deposit eggs. After they have appeared, however, a heavy roller put on the pasture or meadow, not too wet, will do destructive work. Ditching is one of the best means of protecting adjoining fields. If they threaten, for instance, to go out of a pasture into an adjoining corn field, they should be confined to the pasture by a deep furrow between pas-ture and field, with the bar side of furrow next to the field to be protected. If the weather will permit, this furrow should be kept dragged or bushed, to kill the worms as they accumulate. If the weather is too wet for that, when they are collected in the ditch they may be destroyed by pouring a little coal oil in the ditch, or by burning straw over them, or covering them with or pressing it down. Where the "army" has already entered the corn field, a few rows ahead of thme should be sprayed with Paris green or London purple in water, and, if necessary, ditch in front of them, also. Spraying of the pressure or meadow with a strip of the pasture or meadow with Paris green in front of their line of march will prove very effective, but it

of Paris green to 150 gallons of water. Unless kept stirred the Paris green will settle to the bottom.

With plenty of rain the short pas tures will soon grow out again. With meadows it is a more serious matter. Every effort should be made to protect the corn and wheat fields, and in a few days, in any given locality, the worms will disappear preparatory to issuing

will not do let stock to the poisoned

grass until after sufficient rain has fallen to wash the poison into the

ground. A proper mixture is one pound

MAKING SORGHUM SYRUPS. Sorghum is an important crop in Texas, and while used largely for feed, the manufacture of syrups is no small matter of itself. The following from a correspondent of Farm, Steen and were prone of interest to growers of sorghum and makers of sytups: For ten years I have not boiled a gallon of syrup without first treating the cane juice with slaked lime as a cleansing agent. Southern planters use it, and so do chemists of the agri-

cultural department at Sterling and Medicine Lodge, Kan. Dr. Peter Col-lier formerly chief chemist of the agricultural department, a man wno is the best posted on the value of Northern sugar canes and their products, and who tests my syrups from year to year, says: 'Your samples from Minnesona never can be beaten for purity and number of degrees of saccarine strength.' It is well known here at home that there is very little call for the crude syrup made in the old way.
"Last season I slaked out two pariels

of lime at a time, being careful not to let it get dry and hot in the process. When the lime is about the thickness of that prepared for whitewashing. I stir in with the raw juice as it comes from the mill, about one quart to 100 gallons of juice, using core to theroughly mix it in by stirring. I then heat as rapidly as possible. When it is nearly to a boiling point, if a direct fire heat, draw out or wet down the fre, for there will be such a thick blanket of impurities rise to the top that it will boil over very quickly if the heat is not under control. After this blanket further boiled in the heater, which by the way, should be a plain pan that will hold at least 100 gallons of juice.

The arch on which this pan rests cught to be eighteen or twenty inches higher than the evaporator, so one can draw from the pan instead of dipping out "The juice being naturally acid and the lime alkaline, if just the right

amount of lime is used it will be absorbed by the acids of the cane, leav ing the product as pure as water, and of a high standard of sweetness, Many cane growers will confirm what I now syrup that has turned to soft sugar, the product in its natural state has so much vegetable matter and is so tough that drainage is impossible, while juice this matter, so that I have seen the sugar well drained out by digging a hole in the middle of the syrup to drain

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

SOUTHERN FORAGE GRASSES. The grass question is one of interest to all farmers. Bulletin 125 of North Carolina station is an illustrated pamphlet of fifty-three pages on Forage Grass and Hay-making. The test plats were seeded in 1891, and careful notes have been kept of the behavior of each variety during the four subsequent years. These notes, with chapters on grass diseases and insect enemies, constitute the bulletin. The soils were a common red clay upland, and a thin, gravelly, sticky lowland—characteristic

soils of North Carolina. Forty varieties were tested, of which the following are recommended: For hay, orchard grass, tall oat grass, and red clover make a good mixture. Tim-othy is recommended for rich, moist, riverlands, sown with red top grass and perennial red clover—never with orchard grass or common red clover. Star grass is a good hay grass for the olina. With the merits and demerits of Johnson grass and Bermuda, all Southern farmers are familiar. Japanese promises to be one of our very best rasses for both hay and pasture thrives on moist, sandy soil. As it held its ground against Bermuda, it may be difficult to get rid of. It is perennial, grows two to three feet high, has broad leaves, and makes an immense

For moist pasture lands, perennial hay grass, florin grass, meadow fescue, blue canary, and fowl meadow grass are recommended. Mix all together and add Japan clover in states. For dry pasture lands, mix Hungarian brome grass, sheep's fesue, hard fescue, mesquite, and Eng-ish blue grass, often called June grass. Add Japan clover in the South.

For winter grazing, Italian grass and Texas blue grass are fine. The latter seems to be the very best pasture grass. For dry, lime soils Kentucky blue grass is fine for the up per South. For woodland pastures, wood meadow grass, orchard grass, and Japan clover make a good mix-ture, as all stand shading. For fish and water fowl, sow ponds in edible panic grass and mana grass-often

sow dwarf red fescue, rose fescue, various leaved fescue, soft velvet and HORSES AND MULES.

Don't allow the corn in the pens to get wet. It may be worth 40 cents a bushel before another crop is grown.

heavy roller on the meadows and pas-

tures that are being invaded by the army worm. A Texas man invented a machine to harvest the seed-heads of sorghum, Kaffir corn, Millo maize, etc. Attached to a wagon it cuts and loads the heads

from three rows as fast as the team

One of the best means for saving soil noisture from evaporation, a writer truly says, is by shallow cultivation limit this to the period of crop growth. and permit waste of moisture after the crop matures.

Director Clute of the Florida experiment station, is the first man to re-port any sort of success with sachaine, all the other stations having condemns it as a fraud. Dr. Clute thinks it may prove valuable, but also appre-hends that when once established it could not be exterminated.

The farmer's profession can be elevated above its present standard only as the children improve upon the methods of their parents. We miss half the wear and tear in life when we acquire the faculty of profiting by the experience of other men. It proves nothing that some finely educated man has failed in farming, or that some uneducated men have succeeded. Education will help a man, but it will never

The studious farmer is learning that the act of plowing is not merely a me chanical operation, while the great bulk of plowmen the world over are without a single idea upon this point. Soils vary and seasons vary. Although many have more or less defined ideas as to the necessity ffor variations in treatment of these soils, in time and manner of plowing and working for the best results, do even the most intelligent practice the best they know?

The sugar beet bulletin of Nebraska experiment station, Lincoln, shows the progress of modern intensive farming, as developed in Europe, and gives the cultivation and analysis of varieties, and to facilitate the proper ripening of beets and the elaborating of sugar, it is advised to plant early the quick growing varieties, the by-products of the beet sugar factory. The pulp is an important stock feed, richer in and protein than timothy and feeds as a by-product, is a valuable fertilizer. best sugar factories in Nebraska will benefit the live stock interest.

tention to feeding sheep that they do to cattle and hogs. There has never been a season when cattle and hogs were in better condition than they have been this year, and when the scrub proportion was so small. Of course this is ton? Most farmers keep sheep to eat down an annoying crop of weeds, and never think of feeding them for the market as they do other animals. When the sheep get too numerous they send the surplus to market regardless of condition. It is a fact that nearly market are fed by professional feeders Just now there is a pretty good export demand, but the season of the fed sheep are coming that are fit for export and thousands are coming that are fit for nothing. It seems foolish to send sheep to market in such poor condition.

-Drovers' Journal.

GRASS.
Below is a beautiful tribute paid to grass, one of the most important lifegiving agencies of the world, by Hon published some years ago in the Kansas Magazine, and although it is old, yet it still contains the sparkling serves. A portion of the article is as

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than those minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of

her constant benediction. Fields'tram-pled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by trafbecomes grass grown, like rural lanes and are obliterated. Forests de cay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by draws into the impenetrable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring, Sown pagated by the subtle horticultuere of and servants; it softens the rude out tude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains and modifies the history, character and des-tiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggres and field, it bides bides its time to re turn, and when vigilance is relaxed and the dynasty has perished it si lently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses wit fragrance or splendor, but its homel hue is more enchanting than the lil or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for single year famine would depopulate

CONDITIONS IN WICHITA COUNTY Editor Stock and Farm Journal.-I find the wheat crop in this section turning out from 6 to 18 bushels per This is as good as the best along the river is doing. Oats are almost an entire failure, and corn is entirely gone. This is caused by the hot winds and a lack

Cattle are doing nicely and while the grass seems to be very dry, yet is putting on the good, hard solid

office here, though the town is known as Waggoner. R A

BALKY HORSES. An experienced horseman writes as

follows on balky horses: "Why are horses balky? In many cases it is caused by faulty or improper training, writes a practical farmer. I use the term training because the old term 'breaking' suggests more or less cruel and barbarous methods, which should never be used, either in the first training or in handling in after years.

"A colt that is accustomed to kind treatment and proper care seldom gives much trouble in training. A colt or horse that is nervous and highstrung requires careful handling. The more grit and spirit they have, the more valuable they will be when properly trained. Cruelty and brute force mane to take him by the bridle and

you are his friend. "The less the whip is used the betfelt. I have a high-bred Morgan horse that I have driven two and one-half years, and in that time he has not urging, and to use it for any other purpose would be worse than useless. Last spring my hired man purchased a three-year-old mare. She was used to the street cars, but had been poorly kept and was quite thin. After being on the farm a month or two, and well fed and rested, she shied at the cars when driven near them. The more he whipped her for it the worse the became, until it became positively dangerous to go near them. Then he adopted the opposite course of speaking kindly to her and coaxing her. nce then he has had no further trouble. She has been more afraid of being whipped than of the cars.

"I believe we haul as heavy loads as any one, or at least as heavy loads as one ought to, and we have not had a wagon whip on the farm for five years. Neither have we any balky Overloading and pulling too long without a rest are apt to cause balking. A horse that is never stalled is not liable to become balky, or even if stalled, will not be spoiled unless abused. Balking may be hereditary to a certain degree, but proper care and training wil often overcome it. "Ill fitting collars or sore shoulders

sometimes cause it. Careless, incompetent and brutal drivers are responsi-ble for more balky horses than all other causes combined. A man of ungovernable temper is incompetent and generally unsuccessful in managing a team. I have frequently seen instances where the team exhibited more intelligence and common sense than the driver. If people could only be in-duced to apply the golden rule a little oftener and the whip a little less, in managing their hores, there would be fewer balky horses. Horses are not stubborn or ill-natured as a rule, but under continued ill treatment are apt to become so. I know it is necessary feed has been so abundant. But why don't farmers put some of it into mutbeat him every few days, as some men seem to think, and, I am sorry to say,

"The most humane and effective way of controlling a balky horse is to loop it around the horse just back the fore legs, take the end forward between the legs, up through the halter under his jaw, fasten to the whiffletree of the horse ahead of him. With in a four-horse team, or he may be with a steady team in it. If he is inclined to be ugly, he may rear and plunge, but he will soon find that balkthe forward horse pulls directly on the rope. It takes him by surprise, and one lesson is usually sufficient. This

the horse's jaw. That might dislocate or break the horse's jaw.
"It is natural for a horse to pull back when he gets his head fast anywhere. In nine cases out of ten he will od cannot injure him, and causes pain for a few minutes only. The same management will effectually cure a horse halter-pulling. Hitch him to a strong post and give him a tap on the head a whip. He cannot be induced to pull back more than about twice."

ROBERT BUELL 24,268. One of the finest bred stallions in Texas is Robert Buell 24,68, owned by Mr. Ben A. Bywaters of Paris, Tex. This horse was sired by Robert Mc-Gregor 647, record 2:17 1-2; first dam, Hattie Wilkes; second dam, Lady Forrest; third dam, Tweedledum. Mr. John L. Campbell of Missouri says of "Was foaled in 1889; is a bright bay colt of good size, style and finish, muscled, perfectly gaited. and will mature into a horse fully 16 hands high and develop bone and mus-

cle in proportion.
"Judging from his gait, breeding and disposition he is certain to make a race horse, and I know of no untried it that I would rather chance to sire treme speed with wonderful unifor-

'His breeding is worthy careful conderation, combining as he does the blood of Robert McGregor, George Wilkes, Edwin Forrest, Henry Clay, Pilot, Jr., and American Star with numerous thoroughbred crosses. Similar breeding has produced the greatest track performers that have yet appeared, and a comparison of Robert year ago will convince the most prefudiced that no sire is coming to the front faster than he as a sire of extreme speed. Then his get have other qualities besides their speed. They are handsome, game to the finish, and stand campaigning from spring until winter and train on year after year. Robert McGregor was termed "Monarch of the home stretch," and his get fight out their races with his old time

'A son of Robert McGregor, sired Pansy McGregor, race record 2:23 3-4, the fastest yearling ever produced, and other sons will sire champion perform-

"Had he have been placed in the stud in his early life I doubt if there is a living horse that would outrank him as a sire at the rapid rate he is prove in popularity each season. the road or track; and when crossed into one of the very best bred daughters of George Wilkes the offspring should be an improvement on the sire.

THE HORSE STILL IN DEMAND. Of all the nonsense that was ever written the twaddle about supplanting the horse is the worst, writes a corre-

on 5,000,000 farms and each farm will average for its requirements three down late, clearin' up land by degrees, horses, which is 15,000,000. How many an' diggin' a livin' out o' the sile by horses are required for work in the towns and cities I do not know, but I de not believe that 10,000,600 are too many. When business is bustling there will be a demand for 25,000,000 horses. Twenty-five millions of anything makes destroyed the horse market. It is the general depression of business. The farmer can't buy horses the second secon

our population is riding the olcycle. To that extent the horse has become useless. But both together is not a

speck in the ocean. The horse is need-

farmer can't buy horses; he has nothing to buy with. The teaming business our great cities--which uses good horses-is not using horses as it to, for it has not half so much to do; the great wholesale houses are using fewer horses, for they are doing a smaller business, and manufacturers do not need as many horses as they once did for the same reason. Nor does which he is afraid, but it should not be done. It is far more sensible and hutwo or three or four prices for his Percherons, but cannot and ought not lead him past, speaking kindly to him to get such prices now. He can get all never fear. Kindness is not wasted in a horse. Give him to understand that as it used to be, horses of any kind would be werth nothing. But it isn't. ter. It should be feared rather than felt. I have a high-bred Morgan horse supply the market. When prosperity omes again there will be a better demand in this country for good horses been touched with a whip. He needs no than there has ever been. The deurging, and to use it for any other mand in the past for thoroughbred horses, brisk as it was, was after all in a sense limited. A million farmers could not buy these horses at the fancy prices that were asked for them. But now the price is down, and it is

> The reading farmer is no longer dubbed the "book farmer," but the farmer who refuses to read up the papers devoted to his interests is dubbed the scrub farmer, for he invariably raises scrub stock. The present depression in prices is driving the scrub stock farmer into other occupations, since farming must include live stock, and stock breeding to be profitable at the present low prices must produce the superior quality and early maturity that commands top prices, no matter what your prejudice may be against this fine stock. It is the market demands you must meet or sell at

down for good as compared with for-

mer extortionate prices. Ever after this the average farmer can buy a

good team at a reasonable price, and yet one that is remunerative to the buyer. My advice to any farmer who can is to breed good horses now. By

the time the horse now bred is ready for sale, there will be a good demand

for him, if I am not much mistaken.

Fast horse men condemned the draft horse as too big for the farm and too slow for the city streets, and as for fire ngines and express wagons, the American trotter was the only suitable horse; the slow, clumsy draft horse could never get to the fire in time to be of any use; it is speed we must have. In looking at the fire engines we do ly through the streets with a big five-ton engine that would take four little trotters to haul, and these grade area. They run to a fire like and courage. war horses for their lives. There is no nervous nonsense to get frightened and run off, but strictly business .-Western Agriculturist.

Horsemen have generally been contented to assume that a roadster is a trotter not fast enough for the track, and acting upon such an assumption they have devoted all their energies to breeding race horses, consoling them-selves with the fact that if the colt does not trot down below the thirties he may still go fast enough for a roadster. It is this theory and the practice of it which have brought discredit on the American trotter. Horsemen are beginning to realize that a good roadster of an accepted type, properly broken and bitted, is worth more than a poor track performer-in fact that such animals are very scarce and that their ov ners may ask and receive their own rices for them. But the question, "What is a roadster?" is still to be answered. It is easier to say what the ideal roadster should not be, namely, an undersized, ill-proportioned and artificially-gaited animal, "not fast enough to race." What is wanted is an animal that can travel right along on the road pulling any vehicle from the light buggy or road wagon to a runabout or surrey. He should be able to do a turn at a three-minute gait when required, show style and action without weight or other artificial devices, should possess a true, open gait without booting of any sort, and last but not least he should be even-tempered, level-headed and properly bitted. Every man's fancy must dictate which strain of blood he shall employ breed roadsters, and every market has its own peculiarities. It is safe to say, however, in a general way, that no better strain could be employed for this purpose than the Morgan blood. No other family of the breed of trotting horses possesses to any great extent the qualities enumerated above. But hey are not confined to the Morgans. The American trotting horse has only been systematically bred for a little to realize that we have developed the greatest horse in the world for allound usefulness. We have been mised into breeding almost entirely for but the error has been discovered.-Outing, March, 1895.

THE WINDMILL MAN. A Farmer's Plous Reason for Not Buy-

Harper's Magazine. The man who sold windmills adjusted his chair at a new angle, crossed his feet on the railing of the balcony, lock-ed his hands over the top of his head

and began:
"Curious fellows, those Wayback farmers are; droll chaps to deal with too; cute and sharp at a bargain, Most of them know a good thing when but once in a while I come across conservative old hayseed whose eyes are closed to anything modern. of that sort helped me to a good laugh the other day, and I might as well

"He was a genial, white bearded old fellow, who owned several fine farms, with prime orchards and meadows, barns and fences in apple pie order and dwellings serene in comfort. "He listened closely while I expatiat-ed on the excellence of our make of machines; then, taking a fresh supply of cavindish, he squared himself in his air, with his hands in his pockets and held forth in this fashion:

"Waal, stranger, he said, 'your ma-chine may be all right, but look here. I settled here in the airly 50s, broke the trail for the last few miles, blazin' the street car has abandoned horse power, trees as we came along. I had a fair und a comparatively small portion of start good health, a yoke of cattle, a

pers in my pocket. I built a log house with a shake ruff an' a puncheon floor. an' a cow shed of popple poles ruffed with sod. I worked hard, up alrly an' main strength, and no favors except the blessin' o' the Almighty. The Lord's been good to me. He g'in me houses an' barns; he's gi'n me horses an' cat-tle; he's gi'n me sheep an' swine an' feathered fowl o' mony kinds. An' now, stranger, after all that I'll be

Editor Journal.

A paragraph copied into the "Sheep and Wool" deparement of the Journal of June 19 refers to the growing demand by the leading markets of this country for lighter weight in lambs, hogs and beeves, as a fad or craze which will soon run its course, when the heavy weights will again come into fashion.

We differ radically from this view. We do not believe that the author of that paragraph wil ever again see the heavyweights popular. The demand for lighter weights is based upon the soundest reason and is the result of public enlightenment. This demand is the first fruits of a campaign of education which the experiment stations, in Europe as well as America, have been waging against tallow and lard for several years.

Investigations by chemists long ago led to the beilef that most people consume too much fatty and starch food (carbonhydrates), and too little nitrogenous food (protein, or albuming Subsequent digestion tests confirmed

this belief. These investigations began in Germany, and intelligence of the results reached was published throughout Europe, and the markets of Great Britain and the continent quickly responded to the public demand thus created, as will be shown presently. Later our American experiment stations took up the same line of inquiry, and they have uniformly reached the same conclusions. The stations of Connecticut, Delaware and California have issued bulletins on Human Foods and Dietics, and Farmer's Bulletin Nos. 23 and 34 of the United States department of agriculture, are devoted to the same subject, and three of the special arti-cles in the 1895 Year Book treat of human foods. Meanwhile thousands of public high schools, academies and colleges have been teaching to their classes in physiology the same vital truths inculcated by these government publications; so that a majority of the intelligent, well-informed people of both Europe and America now know that fat, when used as a food; produces animal heat and muscular energy, and, f used in moderation, is highly beneficial, but that if it be used in excessive quantity, it closs the system, produces dyspepsia and leads to ill temper, misery and crime. On the other hand they duces heat and energy, it makes mus-

Besides, to most tastes-to all except those which have been corrupted trotters to haul, and these grade draft | marbled or streaked flesh of properly horses show remarkable intelligence | ripened light-weight beef, pork or mut-

> As above stated, our European cus-toners had the light on this subject some years before it reached us, and cur failure to understand and respond to the demands of the markets over there has cost the meat producers of America many millions of money. Here are a few figure taken from last annual report of J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, to congress (see Year Book, 1895, page 16:)
> In September, 1895, on the London

wholesale market, bacon sides brought the following price per 100 pounds: English, \$14.09; Irish, \$12.85; Canadian, Continental, \$9.69; American \$8.25. At the same time and in the per 100 pounds and American hama

much. On the same page (page 16) Mr. Morton says that the reason American meats sell at the tail end of the markets of these, our very best foreign customers is, that they are too fat, and in the very next sentence he tells us that in Mexico and South and central America the markets still demand the vey thickest and fattest cuts to be had. The light has not yet reached the masses there, as it has not yet reached the plantation negro of our Southern states; but it is traveling, and it will reach all of these in time. Of all people of the Western world these are least in need of foods which produce heat, bile and dyspepsia.

Hence, the demand for lighter weights is destined to a still greater growth and to an abiding permanency. And why should the meat producer object to this demand? him quicker money and larger profits. Experiments at all stations and by many feeders prove that the quickest and cheapest gain is made earliest period of growth and in the first half o the feeding period. The pig that weighs 200 at six months will yield twice as much profit as can be realized from a hog weighing 400 at And it is the young animal, if ma-

lar meat. Such meat is tender and food into flesh; the old one in a fat, and fat is becoming an abomination to intelligent people.

Again, there is pretty general agree ment that feeding for excessive fat so weakens the vitality as to cause the animal to fall an easy prey to disease. which will release them from much of and swine plague? Surely not. fad. He stands upon a firm foundation of sound common sense, and he is here

to stay. Let us not seek to drive him out. Let us rather hail him with great joy, and mount him and ride him to prosperity.

J. LINN LADD.

Bay City, Texas.

LOCO WEED. Editor Stock and Farm Journal .-Loco is a plant which lives three, four and more years. Its root runs three feet and more deep. When the plant is plentiful there is a beetle that leys its eggs on the stem near the ground; the larva feeds on the root, sometimes grinding down the root as far as eight inches. Once here at Midland it was thought that it had all gone, but a wet fall sprouts the seeds and it has come

I never heard of cattle and sheep eating it. If the country is burnt over the weed can be more easily seen. This may cause some to think a burnt district is more likely to produce it. Prairie fires do not kill it. It can be destroyed by cutting it up at a depth of four or more inches beneath the

#### D APRIL, 1880.

e than others do, and, of course, sity can be educated. By tak-to 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 nat-ore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. there should be a large percentmbs 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 jous to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either r farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general system is often the rule. Sheppowerless under such maste men have no encouragement to e best of things. Only when sters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, h so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. 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 la oam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the proof triplets and even quartettes y educating the propensity it es developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up-generally imparts the milk-bearction equal to the other, how-The one naturally ac er, almost invariably, but it must itted 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 plarly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and ngle lambs they should have ary assistance and be adequa urtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abund-d by having a satisfactory succes-fodder crops, and by making proof silage to serve when there are of scarcity owing to a bad root attributable to drought in sum-

somwhat amusing to read in old

the explanations of various dishat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse misnade a century ago, but when a pular author on veterinary prac-eges that the brain bladder worm eges that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or ess is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and to early breeding or natural densities 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 can 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. in which it has lived for m on the grass and the multitude o ontained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either on rass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature fr creatures that are four y bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the symptom is giddiness, due to the ure on the brain of these bladders, deed very strange. It is by no is more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal. nust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any livery ing comes into existence without hether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm g its life are any more strange and lerful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a butegg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled-eaf, and then into the beautiful ed insect that flits among the floweeding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its es and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and ecause of them without the shepowing anything of the cause. s 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 n, take these immature worms into

TRANSFERS O The following in a transfers of Jersey as parties since re week ending Dec

ported by the Americub. No. 8 West S.
New York, N. Y.
J. J. HEMINGW
Grace's Solo, 37,554
Hamilton, Webberville Grace's Solo, 31,004
Hamilton, Webberville,
Harry Branch, 32,436
Mrs. A. Williamin, Raisis
Harry Flagg, 41,566
to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G. W. McDona

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, S.
COWS AND HEL
Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright.
Chula Vista, 97,189—L.
to J. C. Munden. Marsha
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Glenny Kilgore, 109,145
Bro. to J. L. Thompson.
Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson,
Mamie Heneger, 57,789
& Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal
Prime H., 79,142—Park 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.

Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L. W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 Sheldon's Maud, 86,187
to W. E. Johnson, Millic
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—M China Grove, 42.281—Mr
son to J. M. Cardwell, L.
Colonel Harry, 42.001—A
to S. L.: Burnap, Austin,
Coro Lambert, 27056—gomery to W. V. Elsell,
Golden Rob, 35.276—S.
E. C. Snow, Vernon,
Odelle's Harry, 41976—sey to S. L. Burnap, Aus
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42.277
to W. A. Northington,

o W. A. Northington,
Tormentor F. of Lawn
Foster to R. W. Will
COWS AND HE
Anna Field. 93,241—E Foster to R. W. Burts to Mrs. A. G Worth. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,615

to S. L. Birnap, Austin Bertha Easy, 84,108—W E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Bonnie Signaldina, I 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 Popis, 109,1 Cream Pat Pogis, 199, to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dempsey to S. L. Burnay Dora H., 105.283—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Dushess of Ingleside, Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks

Edili, Nash.

Eva Landseer, 81.831—V
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Fancy Vic, 94.059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93.831—t
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Ferris Signal, 109.385—J
A. W. Lander, New Hope,
Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199
chett to M. B. Hastain,
Golden May. 73,511—Park
Gill & Gill, Nash.
Indian Squaw. 81.736—III. Indian Squaw, 81,730— P. Burts to Mrs. A. G Joel's Bessie F., 108,954

ton to S. L. Burnap. Joel's Calico, 108,613-to S. L. Burnap, Austi Keranina 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,
Katle Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrylle,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109 D. C. Darroch, Kerrville.
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride.
Kitty S. H., 62.084—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, PhoLady Pogis Lowndes.
Abbott to H. H. McBride.
Laura Clement, 65.361—
to H. McBride, O'Dan
Laurette Rioter, 109.207 Laurette Rioter, 109,200 bott to H. H. McBride, Leslie Signal, 105,910—1 & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,289-to H. H. McBride, 17 Dan Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. Bomar, Gainesville

Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hu Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal, 109.3

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Mary Annersly, 94.110—V
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
W. A. Northington, Snan
Melrose Marden, 77.70

Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18
to W. A. Northington, S
Mittle Gray, 110.023—15.
J. D. Gray, Terrelt,
Monarch's May, 109.8

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange PearLII., 89.222—
ris & Hardin to Parks & Seward, Brenham.

ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64.673—Parks & & Gill, Nach. & Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville
Persian Nora, 107,826—J. D
W. A. Northington, Spanish
Queen Marjoram, 104,690—V
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv
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
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nis.

Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Shellle, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples,
Sibyl Scales Poels, 109.208procht to H. H. MoBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy
The Young Widow, 11.505—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Da
Tommie Montgomery, 108.64
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth,
Tormentor's Pride, 64.75
Ponder to E. P. Romar, GaVic Scales Posis, 109.208
procht to H. H. Mondeld, O'
Welcome Lass, 105.918—Te
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Midow's Little B
Abbett to H. H. M
Ysleta Ports II.
to W. A Northine
Zingara Pogis. M
to E. P. Borner, Ga
Zula Landseer, St
O E. P. Borner, Ga

CATTLE.

A SOUTH TEXAS VIEW Of the Range Cattle Business. Editor Journal.

Col. A. H. (Shanghai) Pierce of Pierce station, the well known millionaire cat-tle man of South Texas, recently bought the one-fourth interest of Dan Sullivan of San Antonio in the Duncan pasturage of 96,000 acres lying in the southern part of Wharton and northern part of Matagorda counties, paying in the neighborhood of \$100,000 for it at the rate of about \$4 per acre. Col. Pierce already owned the other threefourths, and is now sole owner of this pasture. It is one of the finest bodies farming land in Texas, extending from the Colorado river to old Caney and including thousands of acres of bottoms of those famous streams with a great stretch of black waxey hogwallow prairie between, just such lands as readily sell in North Texas at \$20 to \$40 per acre, and with a more abundant rainfall.

Col. Pierce announces his purpose to retire from the cattle business,in which he has been a leading spirit here for nearly forty years. He made the above mentioned purchase that he might control the entire tract of land for the purpose of cutting it up and selling it for farming purposes as soon as he gets rid of his cattle. While he is growing old Col. Pierce

is still an unusually vigorous and active man, fuller of energy than most men of 45; hence he does not quit the cattle business because of age. Following is, in substance, his view: Cattlemen here allow seven acres to the head for an all-the-year suste-Most of the range lands of South Texas are now assessed at \$3 to \$3.50 per acre, and are marketable at \$4 to \$10, making an investment of \$25 to \$50 per head for pasturage, and the butcher will be very eager to buy. the margin of profit in cattle is now too So as breeders of pure-bred cattle we

narrow to pay a reasonable income must breed for this same type, because our sustoniers demand it, and if Or, here is another way of figuring Farming lands of the Colorado and Caney bottoms bring a rental of \$4 per acre, and farming lands of the prairies \$2.50 to \$3 per acre; hence the seven acres necessary to graze a cow them know what they want before they through the twelve months would as farm land bring a rental of \$16 to \$25. How many cows or steers will bring a

In other words, Col. Pierce thinks that the owners of ranch lands within the rain belt of South Texas can no longer compete with western ranchmen who own 50 cent to \$2 land, or lease it from the state at 3 cents per acre. Col. Pierce's career as a cattleman has been uniformly successful in a marked degree, and his opinions have great weight with the ranchmen of South Texas, and it is the opinion of this writer that his retirement from the cattle business is the beginning of the end of the range cattle business east of the San Antonio river.

A GAME FOR TWO.

It makes a difference whether it is sible, and her body not round, but as your bull that gores my ox, or my bull nearly square as possible, looking as that is expending his surplus energy and disposition to fight on your ox. France makes a formal protest against should be strong and of medium size our retaliatory action in putting an (unless you are selecting polled cows), embargo on French cattle. A cablegram from Havre lately announced that our consul had refused in a breeding cow. Her head should to permit a shipment of five French | be short or of medium length, not long, cattle to the United States. This rigid and broad between the eyes, which enforcement of the prohibition of importation of neat cattle and their hides quiet, contented look which indicates from countries infected with cattle diseases, including France, Germany and Switzerland, which is provided for in the old tariff act of 1894, but not invoked until seven months ago, when a when you stand off a little and look at proclamation on the subject was issued is directly due to the aggressive look which, in cattle as well as in im-policy of countries like France and proved stock, distinguishes the well-

both countries through the state de- well calculated to do just what the corp partment, but to no purpose.

It is altogether probable that the United States could live and prosper without any trade with the countries without any trade with the countries it on, and not making a lump of tallow of Europe much more comfortably than could get along without finding and she will also do what the producer any market here or obtaining from us some of the conveniences of life.— Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE PRAIRIE FIRES. Reports have it that large areas of breeders will want to use on their herds, the range country have recently been if the calf is a bull, to ingraft this destroyed by fire, and that grass is now alarmingly short. The Journal has investigated the matter very thoroughly and has no hesitancy in again mak-

king the statement that Texas is "long on grass and short on cattle." It is a fact that several burns have visited the plains country and have burned quite a good deal of grass, but not enough to damage the country at large even where the ranges are stocked, and with the present depleted condition of the ranges, we have grass sufficient for several handred thousand cattle more than are now on our

thereof is burned, people talk of this particular burn and the damage and loss occasioned the owners in such a way as to cause the report to be large-ly exaggerated when it is next repeat-ed, and in this way, the whole range country becomes a blackened waste, while the truth is that a few pastures have suffered and the range in general is good and more than sufficient for all present needs.

Just now Texas could stand several burns of much greater volume than a mixed pasture of Timothy and clover anything as yet authenticated and still should be ready to give the blue grass have grass to throw at the winds.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF A BEEF HERD. A writer in Prairie Farmer gives his ideas of the care and management of a beef herd in the following article. It differs very materially from the present methods in vogue in Texas, probably, but shows how it is done in the North and to what we may come sometime in even the range country:

### CHARBON, ANTHRAX,

Or Malignant Pustule.

COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam.

Apply immediately as soon as you notice the swell ing, vesicle or pustule, rubbing very thoroughly

Its use will absolutely remove all poisonons secretions and create a healthy action. It is perfectly safe for ANY ONE

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its to chase them around and cause abor-use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimoniais, etc. tion among them. Watch them careful-

use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

better lot of calves for you, in this way adding to the value of your herd.

In speaking of the care and manage-

ment of a herd of beef cattle I sha!l do so from a breeder's standpoint, always keeping in mind the fact that it is a herd of pure-bred cattle of some of the distinct beef breeds. This subject divides itself into five sections: First, the breeding cows; second, the bulls to be used on these cows: third

bulls to be used on these cows; third, the calves which are produced in the herd, and fifth, the butcher stock made up of the culls or weeds from the herd.

In the first place, then, let us speak of the cows. It should always be borne in mind that the cows in a breeding

herd form the foundation of that herd

and too much care cannot be exercised

in their selection. One of the first and most important things to be sought is

uniformity. In speaking of uniformity we refer more especially to type. They should be typical animals of whatever

breed they represent. In shorthorn too many breeders have made color

their standard of uniformity; and while

with a typical animal, it has too often taken the precedence, which invariably

results in injury to the herd. The breeder should have a type of the ani-

al he wishes to produce always fixed

n his mind, and this type should ever

e before him when looking at his

preeding cows, and he shoull have each cow approach that type as nearly

as possible, remembering that "like begets like," with the tendency to go

the wrong way always in the ascend-ency, and by doing the best he can, he

cannot, in every case, produce an ani-mal equal to its ancestors. In fixing

this type in his mind it should always be remembered that the true aim of the

the consumer wants, coupled with one which will give the producer the great-

est gain or profit for his time and the

mal. In other words the farmer wants

to raise an animal which will make

him the most money per bushel for the corn it eats, and which when matured

we do not breed what they want we

buy our cattle by trying to talk them into buying something they do not want. For I have found that most of

come to our farms. What, then, is the type which should govern the selection

of the cows of a breeding herd? First, they should be of good size. By this

I do not mean big and coarse, but should weigh in good flesh from 1200

to 1700 pounds. It is a mistake to breed

o a "runt" or cow which is much under

size, for we will get enough of this

kind without trying to perpetuate them

n this way. Next, she should be on

short, neat legs. A long legged animal

is not a good feeder as a rule. She should be especially strong and large

around the heart, for if you have a

waspy cow, light around the heart, she

will be delicate, and lack constitution, and you may as well not feed her, for

she will be a disappointment to you

She should be broad on the back and

deep up and down, with both top and

sible, and her body not round, but as

as very small horns indicate a delicacy

of constitution which is not desirab

is a heifer it will be sought after by

those who are wanting to start in the

breeding cows on the pastures un

any other. For winter food there is

sod thicken up. When severe weather sets in the cows should be put into the

stable at night and fed liberally with

grain and rough feed, either hay or corn fodder. The grain ration may

consist of corn, oats or wheat, or the

mill feed of either corn or wheat mills,

or a mixture of either or all of them.

The best food is a mixed food, consist-

ing of equal parts by measure of corn-

meal, ground oats, and wheat bran. If corn is used it may be shiedded or

Timothy and clover is excellent for breeding cows, and a food which we

rely on very much. Give each cow one gallon of the mixed grain ration night

and morning if she is suckling, and what hay or corn fodder she will eat,

and she will go through the winter in good shape. If she is not suckling the

grain ration may be dispensed with, if she is in good condition to begin the

winter with. If not, give her enough grain to make her thrive well. If she

is to calve during the time she is on dry food, add one pint of oil meal (pea

size) to each feeding for ten days pre-vious to calving. Immediately after

calving give her one pound of Epsom salts, to put the bowels in still better

condition. The breeding cows need not necessarily be kept fat, but ought al-

ways to be kept in good condition, and I believe that calves from cows kept

in good fix (some would call them fat) have an increased tendency to lay on

fat and this may be bred into them more and more by keeping the cows

in good condition. During the day they should be turned into a field or lot in

which there is plenty of pure water

and salt which they can lick when they wish; also see that there are no horses

anything that will add to their comfort, and you will thus lessen their cost to

ottom lines as nearly straight as pos-

need not think we can induce

food consumed in producing this ani-

ecder is to produce an animal which

color may here be preserved along

CORN AND CATTLE In five months Chicago has received 100,000 cattle more than she got during the same time last year. On the other hand Kansas City has received 900 less, South Omaha 2700, East St. Louis 26,000. To what is our increase at-tributable in the face of these de-creases at other points? No. 2. Texas cattle, for we have had remarkably even supplies the past five months, when the total is summed up and compared with last year; and certainly not to Western catle, for these in fact have been few. Neither to native butchers' stock. The increase has come solely from the fed lots of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other por-tions of the corn belt to which this market is tributary. The cause? Corn. Nature frowned in 1894, and we had 22 per cent. less catle during the first five months of 1895 than of the preceding year. Nature smiled in 1895, and this year we have 10 per cent. more than last. Ten per cent. in the matter of numbers, but the fact that each steer averages fifty pounds heavier than his brother last year counts for something when the 750,000 (roughly estimating) that are fived the poor. estimating) that arrived the past live months are given consideration.

When there is an abundance of any article of commodity upon the market it is cheap, unless hindered by some unnatural cause. Corn yielded bounti-fuly last year, and has been worth a figure throughout the winter at which, the farmer says, it cannot be grown with any profit. Since it could not be sold as corn it is being sold as beef, as pork, and as mutton. The feeders of the corn belt have held on to their young stock and fattened it. Cattle would ordinarily have come hand four, five, six and eight months ago are just putting in an appearance. The market value was lower in the spring and more corn was thrown into the bovine interior. Matters did not mend. The tendency of values was downward. But corn was abundant and so the cattle were held in the feed while the feeder eagerly scanne the horizon hoping to catch a glimpse of "A Better Time" when it should rise view. But any seeming betterment affairs has been a mirage. The cattle had at last to come to market, and the feeder who has made money the past winter, with all his corn and confidence, does not bear the name of Le-

We were lately asked the question. what percentage of native steers coming to hand now are three years old or more? To which we replied, fifty. That figure is an unusually large one for this time of year, but it shows how cattle have been held in the feed lot waiting for an upturn in prices. Into the yards are pouring day after day hundreds and thousands of fine heavy, thick, fat, good quality beeves. "Too big and too fat," says the buyer. Aparance, finish, quality-none of these mpt him when there accompanies them an excess of weight. He turns around and gives the top price of the day for a bunch of light, "handy" ights of no better quality or finish while the heavy beeves have to go at a figure not much better than feeding cattle are selling for—a figure that places the sale either in the "don't quote" category or away down in the day's list of representative sales in the market report. It has been a bitter pill to swallow—this matter of selling always at a low price—but the "apothecaries" have had to supply an immense quantity of them. So many might not have had to be taken had more attention been given the daily and weekly advice of the commission man through his letters and market reports. But we have no desire to cry
"I told you so." It is better to get in
these ripe beeves now than later,
Surely there can't be many more of

The farmer has today excellent rea-Dermany in endeavoring on one pre-bred animal from the dung-fill sort. son to expect a corn crop almost as ext or another to exclude American Now, when we have these qualifica-American Now, when we have these qualificacattle and meats. Repeated representations and warnings have been made to both countries through the state derealized may the lessons of 1896 not be forgotten! Unless there is a radical change—which in our opinion is unlikely-the good, young, early-matured cattle will command then as now the top of the market. This then is the class to feed, avoiding the heavy, slowit on, and not making a lump of tallow here and a piece of tough beef there; maturing, weighty animals that are the cause today of their own low marwishes by making good use of the food she eats, gaining from calfhood and be ready for market whenever the market et value and the great losses their eders have had to bear. Upon hardiis ready for her. And she will also produce a class of cattle which other ness of constitution, feeding quality and early maturity in his cattle must depend the future success of the feed-er.—Chicago Live Stock Report. same quality into their herds; or if it

TO KILL TICKS. W. D. Farris of Ennis invited the ed-itor of the Journal and a number of their herd a choice heifer at any time others interested, to visit his farm they can find one which suits them. near Ennis and witness an experiment in dipping cattle to kill ticks by dip-After the cows are selected, the next thing to think about is the proper care oing. The experiment was to take place Wednesday, but was postponed until and food for them. The successful farmer and breeder must watch all yesterday. Next week the Journal will have a full account of the experiment the details. The little things are too often the ones most neglected. Cows should be grazed as much as possible. with results, also a description of the First, because it is their natural way of getting their food, and their natural food as well, and also because it is the cheapest way to raise cattle. In sec-

Mr. Farris is to be commended for his enterprise in this matter, as the successful termination of the experiment will result in much good.

tions where the winters are not too long and severe, we can usually run the BELGIUM BARS AMERICAN CAT-TLE. Under date of May 23, Mr. B. Gre-goir writes from Auvers, Belgium, to first of January. To be sure the grass must not all be eaten off during the early fall if this is expected, but if a the Chicago Drovers' Journal giving an pasture is kept with this in view they count of the recent embargo placed can be fed in this way cheaper than by the Belgian government against American cattle. In view of the facts stated it is simply criminal on the part grass equal to blue grass, and this is also true as to grazing, because it comes earliest. During the hot season of our own government to supinely submit when an act of congress has made retaliation possible. The letter goes on as follows: a rest and let the seed ripen and the

It will, perhaps, interest you and your readers to know exactly under what circumstances this prohibition was decided and, perhaps, if they know how easily and successfully Holland claimed readmittance of her cattle in our country they may do something more to recommence their exports to

In August, 1894, arrived a cargo of 300 head of cattle per steamer Minnesota, of which a number were lost the second day of the voyage. Having been shipped on a very hot day they thrashed by running it through an ordinary wheat thresher, either of which adds to its value for the cows. A good mixed hay of equal parts of died probably through pneumonia in passing the cooler region of the New-

foundlands. Three days after landing 200 head were taken to the Antwerp market on a Monday. Tuesday, evening I learned that amongst beeves sold the day before ten had been found to have pleuro pneumonia, but they were not of my lot; and the one to whom they belonged instead of going himself to see about it sent one of his men who did not anything else than go to the abattoir and come back without any par-

ticular attention. On Wednesday morning, though not being my animals, I desired to ascer-tain the fact myself and went to the abattoirs, but they did not show me the lungs, saying the government inspector had to see them. I awaited his arrival and after he had seen the lungs he told me to come in and see myself. I was not a little surprised when I saw only two lungs, when two animals had been affected with the disease. these two lungs were not even attached to the animals, and that neither hide nor tag could be shown to certify that these lungs belonged to an American beef. Asking for the numbers they answered me I had nothing to do with

that, being not the owner.

Seeing how the matter was I advised the owner of the consequences it would bring to American cattle importation and told him to cable for in-

### 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 cz. bottles, ½ lb 1 th., 3 and 5 th cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers una Proprietors. GEO. H THOMPSON, Treas.

he was admitted to see the lungs and he certified that the disease was not pleuro-penmonia, but broncho-pneu-monia. No other animals of the same lot or others arrived at the same time were found to be diseased when slaughtered. Even 70 beeves were sold up the country and remained two months in the stables without any one becoming affected.

After this had happened, the mos

ridiculous quarantine regulations were taken against United States catrle. They were allowed to be driven all through the city from schelde ward to quarantine stables; but once there they could no more leave the stables unless to be slaughtered within 24 hours. In October, 1894, pleuro-pneumonia having again been discovered among American and Canadian beef, the prohibition was

My feeling is that this decision is not even lawful, unless they can prove that United States cattle are still affected with pleuro-pneumonia, for in our quarantine laws there is one which says that when a stable has been con-demned because of contagious disease it will be free 40 days after the last appearance or case of the disease. Thus, if they cannot prove that pleuro pneumonia is prevalent in the states, it should be lawful to remove the em-

What has been done since that prohibition? I think on this side nothing has been suggested to obtain the removal of that embargo. Efforts of the United States minister, Mr. Ewing, with all official people of the depart-ment of agriculture have not succeeded. They gave us much hopes, but the embargo is not yet removed. We can do nothing now on this side and unless the United States government acts as Holland has done there is no hope that the situation will change.

Dehorned cattle look letter, feed better, ship better, are better behaved and sell better than cattle with horns. If you can't breed 'em without horns take the horns off after breeding.

DOCTOR HARTMAN

Offers Relief to Sick Women for the Asking.

It is at this time of the year when the weak, nervous woman is most prostrated and least able to perform the daily routine of duties which fall to her share. She has no ambition and her work drags upon her at every step. It seems never to be completed and she never feels able to go on with it. As a rule, she keeps bravely at it, often uncomplaining and patient until she no further. It is to these tired, listless. unhappy women that Dr. Hartman offers advice and encouragement free. Hartman, giving a full account of their troubles, he will answer promptly free of charge and tell them what to take and what to do to make nev nothing and the medicines are not expensive. Every woman who follows his advice is greatly benefited and the great majority are completely restored to their youthful health and strength. Every woman may have a copy of Dr. Hartman's book on female diseases

women to whom it is written. This book will be sent free to any woman by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE "KATY."

It is an invaluable book for the class of

\$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-

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

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

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 special occasions:

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

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

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

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

WITH HORNS INTERLOCKED.

Two Deer, Killed While Fighting, Remain Inseparable. Chicago Record. One of the rarest natural specimens

in existence is on exhibition in the window of the Atlantic and Pacific Bird company, No. 197 East Madison street. ly and you will see many things I cannot tell you about. Be willing to do anything that will add to their comfort, and you will thus lessen their cost to you as well as enable them to breed a gate the facts. With much difficulty company, No. 197 East Madison street. It is a "deadlock" of two deer heads, so tightly fastened together that they can not be separated without cutting the horns. Both animals were shot near Bismack, N. D., by H. L. Brown





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FORT WORTH Ing. Book-keeping Book-keeping Pennanahip, Telegraphy. Thoroughly trained Teachers, \* 50 Dollars saved. COLLEGE Fort Worth, Texas. P.P.PRLINTT, PRES

of Albion, Mich., November 15. Mr. Brown found the deer securely locked and almost exhausted with their struggles to become free. They had tramp-ed over two acres of ground, dragging each other and digging up the sod with their hoofs until it looked as though it had been prepared for seed-

ing.
After watching the struggle until con-After watching the struggle until convinced the deer would not become separated and would simply wear their lives out trying to get loose, Mr. Brown ended their misery by putting a bullet through the heart of each. He cut the heads off near the shoulders and brought them to this city to be mounted. He refused \$300 for the specimen and has been regretting that he did not leave the bodies intact and have them mounted. Mr. Slotkin, the taxidermist who mounted the heads, said the animals would have beeen worth \$10,000 as a natural curiosity.

"I do not believe there is another specimen like this in the United States," continued Mr. Slotkin. "It is not an unusual thing for horns to be found securely wrapped together, the bodies having long since disappeared, but I never knew of a 'deadlock' so complete as this, where the animals were killed and the heads secured while were killed and the heads secured while fresh enough to preserve by mounting. I tried in every way I could devise to separate the horns, but found it im-possible. I believe it to be one of the rarest specimens in existence.

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

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Prevented by Vaccination. Over 15,000,000 animals

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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 Island ROUTE !"

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

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THE SANTA FE

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

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

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

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IDIGAL TREATION which contains much vallibidal TREATION which contains much valunfer from all Private diseases. CURE
GUARANTEED in all Private,
Skin. Blood and Nervous Diseases.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY COMPUNITIAL.
Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND,

TRANSPER OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration, for the week ending June 16, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cactle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth strret, New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY.

Secretary. TRANSFER OF JERSEY CATTLE. Secretary.

BULLS. Captain Melrose 32595—T. J. Wood-house to G. C. Williams, Wills Point, Frank Everett 44502-J. F. Jones to J. C. Everett, Daingerfield, Tex.
Gold Bug of Lone Oak 44655—D. D.
Scruggs to J. N. White, Lone Oak, Tex.
Gov. Toje 44523—S. C. Bell to T. C. Frost, San, Antonio, Tex.
Helen's Rioter 44198—W. W. Lipscomb to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex.
Helene's Rioter 44198—J. A. Pryor to

. C. Coons, Ledbetter, Tex. Joe Graves 44029—N. Kane to B. F. Douthit, Elkhart, Tex. Maggie Howell's Rioter 42627-J. T. Brown to R. Tommins, San Antonio, Parks' Tormentor 44651-Parks &

Parks to Buckner Orphan Home, Dal-Royal Pogis Rex 44568-Mrs. R. H. Laird to W. & J. P. Cunyus, Longview, Sir Arthur 34551-R. D. Erwin to J.

Edmonson, Sherman, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Augusta of San Marcos 113358—J Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Bisson's Silver 111325—J. H. Carpenter to M. P. Allard, Cleburne, Tex.
Diamond of St. Lambert 72272—Terrell & Harris to J. A. Lamb, Ennis,

Donna Signal 2d 70659-W. N. Murphy to W. J. Croom, Wharton, Tex. Dove Eve 108708—J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Ellie Frost 111161— S. C. Bell to T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Tex. Farmer's Maud 106836—D. T. Colquitt to T. H. Leeves, Omaha, Tex.
Gatesy of Lawn 71783—G. T. Finnell
to E. C. Atkinson, Alvin, Tex.
Lex Melise 11398—W. W. Lipscomb to

J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex. Lex Melrose 113998—J. A. Pryor to . C. Coons, Ledbetter, Tex. Little Hattie 113960—J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex.
Lottie of Camp Oaks 67910—J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex.
Lottie's Beauty 108707—J. Wilson to Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Lottie's Daisy 113957—J. Wilson to Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Lottie's Fashion 99544-J. . Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Marie Merci 83869—D. D. Rawlins to D. D. Scruggs, Bonham, Tex. Marie Merci 83869—D. D. Scruggs to . S. White, Bonham, Tex. Mary Merceda 107087-J. M. Perry to J. H. Mackey, Waco, Tex. Mary M of Briar Field 84272—C. N. Alexander to E. & C. & T. J. Alexan-

der, Huntsville, Tex.
Maydella 88425—W. N. Murphy to W.
J. Croom, Wharton, Tex. Minnie C of San Marcos 113568—J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Minnie of Austin 62921-J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Minnie of San Marcos 113961—J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Miss Ruth of Oak Hill 100502-J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Nettie C. of Oak Hill 112122- J. Wil-

Oxford Catonette 93839-Terrell, Harris & Hardin to J. A. Lamb, Ennis, Rosalie W 107665-J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Rosa of Oak Hill 97640—J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex. Rosebud's Queen 111585-W. A. Shaw to I. C. West, Dallas, Tex. Ruby Melrose, 113519—W. W. Lips-comb to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex.

son to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex.

Ruby Melrose 113519 J. A. Pryor to C. Coons, Ledbetter, Tex. J. C. Coons, Ledbetter, Tex.
Sibyl of St L—113520—W. W. Lipscomb to J. A. Pryor, Luling, Tex.
Sibyl of St. L 113520—J. A. Pryor to
J. C. Coons, Ledbetter, Tex.
Sigur Moore 78437—Mrs. M. A. Gill to
Y. D. Taylor, Smithville, Tex. Sue A S 49238-J. Wilson to J. Cook, San Marcos, Tex.
Texas Ellie 88257—S. C. Bell to T. C.
Frost, San Antonio, Tex.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS. "I found some jottings in my hus-band's note book that might be of interest to other dairymen," writes a cor-respondent of the Ohio Farmer. "It with him as it was with Moses-he feels that he must have a mouthpiece, and possibly because I am a woman, insists that I shall speak for nim. Of course, no woman can refrain from telling anything she knows or hears. If you want to obtain 25 per cent of cream, not of butter fat, from your daily milkings, study the character and disposition of your animals and treat them as individuals, be there few or

many in the bars. Try, especially, to make three daily visits to the barn at stated times. Keep your engagements with your cows as religiously as you do with your most punctual and careful business friends. "The skillful feeder will make each

animal work with all its might and en-deavor to find each one's capacity for eating. Right here look out for breakers. Like men and women, there are gluttons among them. Beware of overfeeding them or you will have cows suffering from indigestion and giving milk with bitter taste, cream ditto, and butter with a strong, hot taste that does the reverse of delighting the

"Study each one's power of assimilation, as well as her capacity for eating a large ration. Learn whether the food she eats goes to the formation of milk, cream or beef. If you find her having a tendency to grow fat, take her out of your dairy herd and put her where she belongs—in the beef herd.
Otherwise she will cause you loss instead of profit. If the animals are not gluttons the feeder may allow them all the rough food they will eat, but never, no never, allow them all the grain they will eat. It requires less grain if the grain ration is mixed with cut straw or hay-clover hay is preferred-and warm water in cold weather, and fed warm. There is a scientific theory for it, and in this case the practice bears

out the theory. "When you are getting one-fourth cream with three-fourths milk, don't be straid to use the currycomb or to get trush should be used the first thing in the morning, about half after 4 o'clock. Immediately following this should be the first course of the cow's breakfast, for cows like their meals in

courses. 'Tis not always what you feed but often how you feed.
"Don't yell like a Comanche Indian giving his wharwhoop, when you enter the stables por plants when you enter the stables, nor allow your attendants to do so. If you wish a cow to set her foot back while milking speak to her as though you were speaking to an intimate friend you had not seen for a year or more. If you converse at all, do so in the tones used in a social conversation, or you may sing, not a classical opera, in which the voice rises into a shriek and dies away in a wail, but

some sweet, simple melody. Cows are not classical music critics. "When feeding time comes feed the grain yourself I find I cannot get all out of the best cows unless I am present when all the feeding is done. I have one assistant and I have not been able, as yet, to impress upon his mind the importance of feeding some more

each individual. It takes very careful watching to get 25 per cent of cream out of a mixed herd of Jerseys and Shorthorns; also systematic feeding to insure a copious flow of milk. Especially was this so the past winter, since it

gallons of milk when taken from the creamer. There is no guess work with us about quantity, for the cream is measured every day, so also is the food each cow consumes. We cannot tell the amount of butter fat in the cream because there is no Babcock tester here. We can tell how much butter is produced from each gallon of cream, but that is all. If there is a shortage in the cream I then know where to look for the cause. One of two things generally occurs—either some cow or cows are 'off feed' or the attendant has neglected his work. By keeping one's eyes open it does not take long to find the wrong. It is well to keep your eyes open at all times. One learns many

things by close observation.
"Grain is fed three times each day to our herd, fodder or rough food is fed five times during the day—at half after 4 o'clock in the morning, again after milking, and after they are watered at 9 o'clock, also at noon and again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour they are watered again. It is economy to give them only what they will eat up at one time. If the racks are filled brimful, much of it is thrown out and wasted. During very cold weather the corn meal is doubled in their ration. Water is heated for their drinking, up to 55 degrees, all through the winter. Have had old feeders tell me that it was nonsense to waste so much time over cows, and suggest that I sleep with them and be done with it, but I have found that the nonsense paid."

BAR TO SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING. The great bar to the progress of successful, profitable dairy farming to-day, all over the land, is not the price at which butter and cheese sells, but rather the wrong idea of the great mass of farmers who keep cows for dairy purposes, and who call themselves dairymen. This is clearly shown to be true, by the fact that in every state or dairy community was every state or dairy community, we can find men who have made the past can find men who have made the past year, in spite of low prices, a handsome profit per cow and per dollar invested in the business. If prices ruled as they once did, their profits would be nearly, if not quite, a third, more. \* \* Where there is one real bright, progressive dainy farmer, who is making gressive dairy farmer, who is making a good profit in the business, there are a good profit in the business, there are ten who are groaning along at the lowest profit possible. Two things are radically wrong with these farmers:

1. They have poor, unprofitable cows; cows that are as unfit for profit profit in the profit pro as a race horse would be for heavy draft work, or a heavy draft horse for the race course wor.k Low prices of flock.
butter and cheese are showing up these made ows in their true light.

2. They have no clear, intelligent ideas about an economical production of dairy food in the best form pos-

sible for dairy production, and still farther they will not make a close ccientific study of the true method of feeding a dairy cow. Now, here we stand with the great mass of these farmers. Poor cows,

with poor ideas about feeding.

Men who have different ideas, who work these ideas out of an intelligent conclusion, are making a profit on their cows. In almost every creamery in the land, we can find examples where one man's milk absolutely costs to produce it from fifty to one hundred per cent less than another's. What does that mean? It means that brains, study, good thinking and skillful dairy handling is at work in one case and almost a total lack of it in the other cases. There is no getting over these facts or the conclusions they lead to. Dairying is not suffering today for a lack of prices half so much as for a lack of plain, sound dairy understanding of bed rock dairy principles.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Cleanliness is the great essential in

The Mississippi experiment station found that spraying cows at milking time daily for eight days is a reliable remedy for the horn fly,

Any one who makes first class butter will find it profitable to secure some good private customer. When a reputation as a good butter maker is once established, there will be a constant demand.

Butter makers are busy men we know, but it wouldn't take ten min-utes to write out some thoughts that might be of much practical value to some one else in the same occupation. Let your light shine, brethren.

Do you want to increase the price of Then increase the demand for it. To increase the demand, increase the quality, and to increase the quality breed up the butter-makers-that is, educate them thoroughly in the science of butter-making.

Spring calves are incapable of receiving much benefit from grass the first season, because for some time after birth the ruminating stomach is undeveloped, and, because summer heat and the pestiferous flies, the thinskinned creature has a sorry time

The dairy business has fallen into the hands of a specialist, says Epitomist, and the average farmer's wife who is making an abundance of good sweet butter for home use has found a profitable market, and that is more than neighbors are doing who make eight-cent butter for the peddler or the corner grocer.

The North Carolina experiment station proposes a plan for buying and selling cows. The rule is to pay for the cow at the rate of \$12 per gallon of milk given per day that is rich enough to show 3-1-2 per cent. of fat. To this price add or subtract one dollar for every one-fourth of one per cent. By this rule a cow is bought entirely on her merits.

What we feed must vary according to prices, seasons of the year and the appetites of the animals. A good ration consists of two pounds of oil cake, four pounds of corn meal, and four pounds of bran or shorts. Besides this, feed all of the mixed hay the cows will eat, which, with such a grain ration, will be from twelve to eighteen

pounds per day. The aim in churning should be to churn at as low a temperature as will bring the butter in a reasonable length of time, and it is an excellent plan to keep a memorandum of the temperature of the room in which the churn-ing is done, together with the length of time of the churning. After such a memorandum has been kept for awhile one will be surprised at its

Before you breed the cows, consider If it would not be well to have some of them calve in the early winter. The fall calf is just as profitable as the spring calf. By the time the spring calf is ready to make good use of the pasture the pasture has begun to fall, but the winter calf makes the most of

she be of Jersey, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein or any other breed. She must be the cow that gives the best flow of milk, and puts the most butter fat into it in return for the food she eats and the care given her. She must also be a persistent milker for must be a per must also be a persistent milker, from ten to eleven months in the yearnot one of those June spasmodic affairs, that shrinks half her flow on the first indication of a thudor.

#### POULTRY.

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

A GEM OF TRUTH. A rooster flies up on the fence; Hear him crow! His satisfaction is immense, His self-possession is intense, His lusty lungs give evidence, That this is so.

Another rooster sees him there And hears him crow: With flapping wings he cleaves the air; The fence top is too small to share. And so they fight and scratch and tear 'Till down they go.

So 'tis in life; when any man Some jealous rival tries to plan Some way to down him if he can, And if he just upsets the pan, He feels content,
—DIXIE GAME FOWL,

CHAT. How many of your got tripped up by the late downpour? I did, in more ways than one. If there is anything in transmigration I must have been a duck at some previous time. If you would have seen me rescuing several clutches of eggs floating down the stream you would have thought "set hens on the ground," but then "when you want anything neglected depend on others. If attended to do it yourself," says a great man, and is this par-ticularly true of chicken work? I should have ditched, but cid not. One setting did remarkably well—thirteen chickens from fifteen eggs. The others did not hatch at all. Some of the eggs pipped the eighteenth day, showing the blood, which showed that the hen had

hen won't regulate heat any more than an incubator. Our turkey experience, like all green experience, has not proved satisfactory. We received a white hen from the flock. She laid seven eggs and set. I made out the setting with chick eggs, having read they were excellent mothers. Between crushing them and breaking the eggs, she only had a few. I thought I would let her have them, but she just stood and "didn't say a word," as we girls put it. I then took them and turned her out. She went right back to the nest. I could neither get her to own those chicks or stop setting. So I gave her some more eggs. She is due Sunday and I await the

stuck too closely to them, with too

much heat. So you see sometimes a

event with interest. Now if any of you can tell me what to do, what not, how to break her in case she won't have the chicks, I will be greatly obliged; as I never handled

growling at five cents per dozen eggs. Better get a bank, scare up all the dozens you can and drop the nickles in the slot in case of a rainy day. Why? Did you see the action some of

our eastern city dads have taken? A town ordinance prohibiting the keeping or even killing of any fowl inside the city limits, without the board of health's permission. The fanciers are kicking. It looks tough, but I con't know but that I say hurrah for the ordinance and may it spread. It is particularly exasperating relative to pigeons. Where people want to have rain water and can't on account of the befouled condition of the roofs from pigeons. I don't see why it is but right. Now I can get ten cents a dozen for all the eggs I can scrape up But then they must be eggs. Right now the city people pay at the rate of 25 cents per dozen for their eggs. Five cents a dozen. Yes, but when you get at the rate of three good ones at the most from a dozen, what does it run to? The farmer who will put strictly fresh eggs on the market has a bo-nanza in his hands.

There should be more money made rom feathers than there is, the judicious saving of feathers is no small ncome to the family who uses fowl meat. Another queer thing is why more farmers don't gather in the meat. sheckles from duck and goose farming. The eggs are good eating, the feathers are always in demand, and with very little outlay you can equip yourself to put ducklings on the market. They are big eaters but they are quick matur-ing, ready much sooner than a chick.

OUR LETTERS. From away off Arizona a lady agrees to stay with us, for which we are glad. While ashes do make the bugs scatter. t is also rough on fancy feathers and legs. I hope our pea fowl and guinea articles will induce some farmer to invest in these beautiful pets, just to grace his farm if no more. We expect last week's contributor to tell us how she managed to have such success with her work among her poultry.

HATCHING AND RAISING CHICKS WITH THE HEN. In setting the hen we consider it best to prepare the nest of soil and wood ashes or about one-fourth ashes and the rest soil. Put this in a box or barrel where other hens will not molest the setter. When the hen is through hatching take her from the nest and grease her well with kerosene and lard? Take three parts kerosene and the rest lard, mix well before using. Do not confine the hen more than three or four days at most. We think it best to give the hen her lib-erty from the time the chicks are hatched. Feed her the first week with corn meal, not with oats; mix some wheat with it; give an occasional feed of cottage cheese or "smear case." After they are a week old they will do very well on wheat most of the

Immediately after you take the hen from the nest pour the soil and ashes out, build a fire over them and turn the receptacle that has held the nest over the fire and heat it thoroughly to kill the vermin. Do not let the filth collect under the chicken roost. Do not put all your wood ashes in the ash barrel, but put them in conven-

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

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

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To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

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

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

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

the grains. If you have any scraps of meat the chicks will be glad to get it if cut fine. But a very important thing in raising fowls is plenty of green grass. if you have no green wheat or something in that line. In my next I will tell you my idea about feeding and caring for grown

chickens. A COUNTRY WIFE. Buckeye, Ariz., June 15.

GUINEAS. I consider the guinea fowl one of the most valuable on the farm. The white is my preference. My mother has always liked the spotted, so she keeps not so dark as the spotted. They are good layers of rich, but small eggs. They will lay about the chicken houses kept gentle and raised with them sometimes find it troublesome to find their nests, but they do not quit it if be greatly obliged; as I never handled turks. I am at sea relative to the treatment of the same.

I believe guineas and pea fowls was the subject. On the farm the guinea was quite an interesting feature to us children. Mother would say "We will have rivole soup if you children the warm months, and are very small grain eaters. A few days ago I find the guinea nest." In early spring found one setting; being afraid snakes the guinea eggs were used and the would get the eggs I went to her every hen eggs set or sold. As the market day and took all but one egg. She behen eggs set or sold. As the market is always dainty about other than chicken eggs, but where ignorance ignorance is bliss, etc. Peafowls were only a thing of beauty, and a beauty they are, with their spreading tails.

See here, you little folks, who are see here, you little folks, who are see here, you little folks, who are vegetables, they can be very valuable to pick off bugs and worms. My father once grew extra nice cabbage by the guineas continually picking them clean. They will also rid onions and leets of all their enemies. On the farm they are ot troublesome with their noise. I have always been greatly troubled with hawks, but this year since March have not been troubled any. Think their chatter has helped to keep them away.

for they hallo when they see anything

of the kind. PEA FOWLS THEIR USE. Certainly they add much to the beauty of a place, especially the cock, with s grand tail spread in the sun; it is as rety as imagination can picture Mine is only full grown and much admired by all visitors. My hen is now setting, her eggs are so much like the turkey egg, no one not much used to them can tell them apart. Perhaps after she comes off and raises them I can tell more of them from actual ex perience; can now only give the testimony of others who have had them longer. One man said to me, they are the "prettiest, whitest and sweetest meat I ever saw or ate." They lay five eggs before sitting, then you may take them away, and she will go to a new place and lay five more eggs. But f you do not wish her to quit the nest never put your hand in it, for she will quit, even if just ready to hatch. They live largely on bugs, are small eaters of grain except in cold weather, they eat about like a turkey; they have habits much like the turkey in their nesting. I find them good watchmen, the cock, most especially, he will sit on the highest point he can reach at night, and will give his warning cry if any unusual noise or stranger approaches will also frighten away hawks. The hen sometimes will pull a chicken hen from the nest, or pick a hen with chickens, during the first few days after she is turned out. They have never hurt my little chickens. I recently saw the meat of one that was wounded by a wolf it was fat tender wounded by a wolf, it was fat, tender and whiter than turkey. Another lady says she prefers them to any turkey to eat, and I do not find them any trouble to keep at home.

SOMETHING APOUT PULLETS. "No thrifty farm wife will allow a pullet to be killed for the table." Em-ina J. Mcilette, a Colorado farm wife, has this to say about that: "This might be written as a matter of course did ergs bring a better price. It pays to keep pullets in late fall and early winter, but in the summer when eggs get down to twelve and fifteen cents a dozen and wheat, goes all the way from \$1 to \$1.35 a hundred, it pays better to kill off the hens and give room to the growing chicks. My way cannot be everybody's way, and in writing I can only give my experience as I learn from actual work. We raise chickens because we enjoy them, and enjoy having a few of the luxuries of life. If you sell the birds while pullets they command a good market price. We always keep what we call a 'fattening yard, and two weeks before the hens are wanted to kill they are put in this yard and fed all the whole corn they will devour with an occasional appetizer of cooked potato peelings. They are never given any condiments or onlons that will make the fiesh look, smell or taste bad. They are always killed in the morning. The feet are always skinned

The state of the s

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TO WASHINGTON, D. C.—Account Y. P. S. C. E. convention, July 3d, 4th and 5th, at rate of one fare for the round trip, with privilege of extension to July 3let for return by depositing with a joint agent. to July 31st for return by depositing withe joint agent.
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particulars will be furnished on application to local agents Sunset Route L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager.



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

so well is that one may take a new notion every time the moon changes and still make it pay."

Dr. R.W. Fisk,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. My black Langsham, chicks have white feathers in them. Are they all Black Langsham chicks look very much like a barred Plymouth Rock when hatched. Both of which have yellow down on head and breast. The Barred Rocks, which throw the yellow down on tips of wings are said by an old breeder to develop into worthless cockerls. That is for breeders. What should an Indian game look like? The black Indian games are marked very much like brown Leghorns, brownish cast with a black

stripe over back. The white Indian games have a smutty tinge. The finest black Indian games I ever saw were pronounced brown Leghorn scrubs by the owners. games So very light was it but it developed into the best bird in the bunch. Never condemn a bird until after they moult.

UTAH-THE 45th STATE. The territory of Utah entered the Union of states on January 4, 1896, with a population of about 200,000 people and a climate unsurpassed in the wide world. It is richer in agricultural resources than any other state. It has within its borders nearly all of the known minerals and metals—gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, etc., in abundant quantities. It has, best of all, a health-giving climate, always temperate in summer and winter. It has hot sulphur springs and is in fact, one large sanitarium. Utah is the ideal place to build a home in which to spend the balance of your days, surrounded by farm and orchard which guarantee all the necessities and most of the comforts of life. There are millions of such homes now awaiting set-tlement. Send to F. A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake City, for copies of Utah pamphlets. It will pay you to post yourself on the merits of the new state, which has been aptly termed "The Promised Land."

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

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 J. E. COMER, C. P. & T. A. S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

ICE CREAM MADE BY A NEW PRO-CESS. I have an ice cream freezer that will freeze cream instantly. The cream is put into the freezer and comes out instantly, smooth and perfectly frozen. This astonishes people and a crowd will gather to see the freezer in operation and they will all want to try the cream. You can sell cream as fast as the can be made and sell freezers to the importance of feeding some more than others; or to watch the greedy cows and give them only so much as been found that they can use within no help that can get as much work out of each cow as myself, simply because they will not make a study of the winter calf makes the most of the minor on the place for the chickens to get to the ash barrel, but put them in conventing. The feet are always skinned the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the ash barrel, but put them in conventing the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the chickens to get to many of them who would not buy an old style freezer. It is really a curl-style freezer. It is really a curl-style freezer. It is pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the ash barrel, but put them in conventing the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the ash barrel, but put them in conventing the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the pasture. The winter calf makes the most of the pasture. The chickens to get to make a stack of wheat hay where the chickens can have free access to it. This will save the labor out injury. So far I have been able to find no help that can get as much work out of each cow as myself, simply because they will not make a study of the winter calf makes the most of the chickens to get to make them in conventing the pasture. The chickens to get to make the place for the chickens to get to make they look so dainty it is no washed off and the skin is tied over them the plan teachers are the best figures.

The ash barrel, but put them in conventing the pasture of the skin is tied over them do not not still the skin is tied over the pasture. The pasture of the ash bath. If you can sell from \$5\$ to \$8\$ to Chicken to make the work of and the skin is tied over them the plan the pasture. The pasture of the ash bath. If you can sell from \$5\$ to \$8\$ to Chicken to make the pasture of the

SPECIALIST,

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IEW YORK. Co., 1143 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo., will send full particulars and information in regard to this new invention on application and will employ good salesmen on salary.

REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE

VETERANS.
Richmond, Va., June 30 to July 2.
For this occasion the Texas and Pa. 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 assemblages of the old veterans in the history of the organization, and an exceedingly interesting program has been prepared. For tickets, sieeping car accommodations, or any further information, call on or address nearest Texas and Pacific agent or GASTON MESLIER, G. P. and T. A., Dellas, Tex.

For this occasion the M., K. & T. will sell tickets to Chicago at rate of one fare for the round trip. Selling dates July 4th and 5th, limited to July 12th

D APRIL, 1880.

e than others do, and, of course, saity can be educated. By tak-to breed from ewes that were s twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it power of any flock-master to get ambers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-l Journal. "Nor is this all, for master "must be a good keeper ries to favor large increases, , some breeds of sheep are nat-lore 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 in on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make are and good management, make sful rearage of them after they ned, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or ree, beyond placing, with the consent, the wes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of the as clover or rape, which is own to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not doubt to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either or farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or d management in the general system is often the rule. Shep-powerless under such masters men have no encouragement to te best of things. Only when sters and shepherds work hand together can the best results A good shepherd is invaluable, ch so only large sheep owners. When the right sort of man has ained the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do.
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 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 of triplets and even quartettes by educating the propensity it as developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring up, generally imparts the milk-beariction equal to the other, how-like one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would be evere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es, when they begin to grow big. rse, a little trough of food should alarly supplied both to ewes and y under such circumstances, and under such circumstances, ases when ewes have to rear more ngle lambs they should have ex-nary assistance and be adequately hary assistance and be adequately nurtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abundad by having a satisfactory successfodder crops, and by making proof silage to serve when there are sof scarcity owing to a bad root ar attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various dis-nat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-treatment. We may excuse mistreatment. We may excuse mismade a century ago, but when a spular author on veterinary pracleges that the brain bladder worm aused the disease known as gid or less is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and on 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 1 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 in which it has lived for months, and the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow get the stomach of a sheep, either on contained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either on rass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from te creatures that are found in ty bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the ure on the brain of these bladders, deed very strange. It is by no s more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal. happen in the life of an animal. aust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any liv-hing comes into existence without ats, whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm g its life are any more strange and lerful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a but's egg into a caterpillar, this into a, a brown thing like a dried, curledaf, and then into the beautiful ed insect that flits among the flow-geding on the pectar during its ed insect that flits among the flow-leeding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its es and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the , and thousands of sheep pine and ecause of them without the shep-knowing 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 of its life in the sheep's brain, would xist a single year were it not for log, which, feeding on the sheep die from the disease caused by this h, take these immature worms into tomach, where they mature into flat, impleasant things, made of ons, in each of which are more than ousand eggs, one only of which eshe will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in ck. The remedy is a very simple although a curious one; it is to see the dog is so treated as to kill what worms he may have about himself

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TO OUR READERS.

My son, Joseph L. Loving, has ac-

cepted the position of associate editor

of Texas Stock and Farm Journal,

made vacant by the resignation of W.

P. Hunt, the change having gone into

"Joe," as he is familiarly known, has

heretofore filled various positions-

such as princtr, foreman, solicitor, cor-

respondent, etc., on the Journal. His

work in these departments, together

with his familiarity with the country,

the people and the live stock and ag-

ricultural interests of the state, es-

pecially fit him for the work he has

now undertaken. I therefore confident-

ly trust that his efforts will prove sat-

isfactory to all concerned, and be-

speak for him the support and co-op-

eration of our friends and patrons.

The recent Republican -ational con-

vention, held in the city of St. Louis,

nominated William McKinley, of Ohio,

for president, and Garrett A. Hobart,

of New Jersey, for vice president, The

convention also embraced in the plat-

form adopted a gold standard plank.

This will doubtless result in the Demo-

crats pronouncing for the free and un-

limited coinage of silver, thus causing

the fight to be strictly on the financial

The Fort Worth Daily Gazette sus-

pended last Monday. In the announce-

ment made to the public by the man-

egement, the cause of the suspension

is given as lack of support. For four-

teen years the Gazette has been the

loyal friends of Fort Worth and Texas

and its suspension will be deeply re-

gretted. No effort will be made to re-

vive it. The Weekly Gazette, how-

ever, will be continued, this latter will

be good news to many Journal readers.

A FARMER FOR RAILROAD COM-

MISSIONER.

Without intending to violate the

Journal's established rule, not to dab-

ble in politics, from which it has never.

deviated, it feels under the circum-

stances, not only justifiable in men-

H. Cochran, of Nolan county, for a po-

sition on the state railroad commis-

sion, but thinks that it is its duty to

The livestock and agricultural in-

terest of Texas, are certainly entitled to

representation on the commission, and

It was no doubt intended by the fram-

ers and makers of the railroad com-

mission laws that these interests

should be represented, but notwith-

standing, the commission has hereto-

fore been composed exclusively of law-

yers, while among the different present

aspirants, Mr. Cochran is the only one

that represents the agricultural inter-

Mr. Cochran is now engaged in farm-

ing and live stock raising in Nolan

county; was raised and spent the great-

er part of his life on a farm in Dallas

county, and while he has always taken

more or less interest in political mat-

ters, yet he is thoroughly in touch and

sympathy with the livestock and agri-

cultural interest of the state. He rep-

resented Dallas county for several

terms in the state legislature; was at

one time speaker of the house of rep-

resentatives, and has frequently been

mentioned as suitable material for the

highest office within the gift of the

people of the Lone Star state. He is in

every respect well qualified for the po-

sition to which he aspires, at least as

The Journal is opposed to electing

lawyers railroad commissioners, but

believes that the same should be com-

posed of representatives of the live-

stock and agricultural, the railroad and

the commercial interest of the state.

that is, that the commission should be

composed of t stockman and farmer, an

experienced railroad man, and commer-

cial or businessman. It believes that

we have had too many lawyers and

politicians and that some of these

should be relegated to private life, and

the business interest of the state con-

ducted and managed by business men,

representatives of the different largest

While the Journal believes that Mr.

Cochran would make a splendid rail-

road commissioner, it has no special

interest in him and only espouses his

cause for the reason that his candidacy

is being urged by the stockmen and

farmers, and because he represents the

interest, that should, in its opinion,

have representation on the railroad

industries.

cimmission.

well as any of his opponents.

GEO. B. LOVING,

Editor and Manager.

effect June 1.

Very respectfully,

question.

do so.

est of the state.

Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

-BY-

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ported by the Americal No. 8 West Sa New York, N. Y.
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Buttercup of the Brook
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden, Marsha,
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Varughr, Blooming C. Esterhazy, 102,707—A. C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro Glenny Kilgore, 109,146— Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Leonette's Orange, Gray fo W. E. Johnson, Mamie Heneger, 57,789— Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall Prime II., 79,142—Park M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies E. Andrews to H. L.

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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, Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the wee cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. 0 Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancastel China Grove, 42,261—Mr colonel Harry, 42,001

to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Coro Lambert, 37056— gomery to W. V. Elsell, Omery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976ey to S. L. Burnap, Au Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27 Tomentor F. of Lawn Foster to R. W. Will Anna Field, 93,241-Burts to Mrs. A. C. Worth. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-

S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616 to S. L. Birnap, Austir 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, A. Clara, Princess, 97,186 Laird to W. A. C. Wat Crdam Pat Poris, 109,1 to W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, empsey to S. L. Bur Dempsey to S. L. Burni Dora H., 105.283—Park Duchess of Ingles Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill. Nash.

& Gill, Nash.

Eva Landseer, 81.831—
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Fancy Vic, 94.059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93.831—
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Ferris Signal, 109.385—J.
A. W. Lander, New Hope,
Gilt Edge Jess, 110.199—
chett to M. B. Hastain,
Golden May, 73.511—Park Golden May. 73,511-Pa Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730 P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Aus Joel's Calico, 108,613-E to S. L. Burnap, Aust Karanina Pogis, 101.3
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kate Putnam II., 107.09to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Kate Scales Pogis, 100,
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katie Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrytjie,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 100

D. C. Darroch, Kerrville, Kitty Scales Pogis, 100 precht to H. H. McBride, Kitty S. H., 62.084—H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha I Ady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride, Laura Clement, 65.361— to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette, Rioter, 109.207 Laurette Rioter, 109,207 bott to H. H. McBride, C Leslie Signal, 105.910—T
& Hardin to Parks & Park
Lois Lowndes, 100,289—to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Lucilla, 93,224—W. A.
P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hu
Seward Brenham Seward, Brenham.

Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal, 109.38

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Mary Annersly, 91.110—V

to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil

May Amber, 109.181—J

W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79.76

Farris to Parks & Parks Harris to Parks & P. 180 180 Miss Araby Pogis, 109 180 to W. A. Northington, S. Mittle Gray, 110.023—B. J. D. Gray, Terrell, S. 180 May, 108. Harris to Parks & Parks Parks to Gill & Gill, Nas. Orange Pearl II., 89,222ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64,673—Parks & & Gill, Nash. & Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill
Persian Nora, 107.826—J
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Queen Marjoram, 109.890—der to E. P. Bomar, Gainest
Resedene May, 66.685—J
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrel
Hardin to Parks & Parks, E
Sadie Gienn III., 105.921—T

Sadie Glenn III., 105.921-Te Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Powls, 109,206procht to H. H. MoBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainssy.
The Young Widow, 11,805—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Tommie Montgomery, 108 54
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64 736
Ponder to E. P. Romar, Cal
Vic Scales Posis, 109,208—
precht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105,316—Terris & Hardin to Parks & P.

Midow's Little Baby, it
Abbett to H. H. McReide,
Ysleta Provis II., 100,171to W. A. Northineton, So,
Zingara Pogis, 84,962-W
to E. P. Romer, Gainesvill
Zula Landseer, R. 188-W
56 E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill
So E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE

SHORTAGE Cattle throughout the range are short, and no one can conservatively deny the statement. Quite true all the buyers so far have been able to get what they want, but as cattle are short so also are buyers short in number. The ranges are depleted, not to an alsrming extent, but still are short and the cattle sold and offered for sale prove this,

A similar condition of affairs exists too, in the number of sheep, hogs and horses. Yet all kinds of live stock are cheap in price. Buyers on the ranges

and markets only bid low and panicky prices. Many arguments, and good ones, may be advanced as to why this is. Among them, the general depression in business and financial circles; idle workmen who, while idle, can not afford to eat so much meat as in pros-The Stock Journal Publishing Co, perous days; and the general unsettled GEO. B. LOVING .... Editor and M'g'r. condition of all things, business and political, now apparent throughout the Offices: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. country. Rural World, some time since, published the following article on the FORT WORTH, - . TEXAS 'Breeder's Outlook:"

The men at the stock yards are figuring on the future of the hog market of the world and are nonplussed. They do not know what to make of it, and are unable to predict the future, either from the present or the past. The 1885 ...... shrinkage in supplies has been attributed to bad roads, under the impression that there was an abundance of hogs | 1889...... in the country, but in this they are 1890 .... mistaken, and know it, too, but it serves their purpose in keeping down 1893...... the price. If the real fact was ap- 1894..... proached it would be found that hogs 1895 ..... were not in the country; that the supply had been decimated, first by the 1885...... cholera, and then by sending to market immature animals, half the usual 1887...... weight. There is rothing sensational In this statement; it is a simple fact; 1890...... and those who have hogs to sell are 1891 ...... in a position to command the market and the price if they are able to hold. It is just the same with good beeves. 1895 ...... No man having a knowledge of the | These figures, it seems, would indi-

What is true of hogs and cattle is equally true of sheep and horses. Those who have watched the course of the markets know too well that sheep have been hurried off from the farms by scores of thousands, faster than the stock yards could legitimately dispose of them; and that they have been sold ease is said to be almost sure death in many cases for little more than the value of their pelts. We do not stop to reason why. It is the fact that stares us in the face. The shortage is apparent in every legitimate report that comes to us. Every state in the Union has less by many thousands than two or three years ago, and the number of thousands of shrinkage is only measured by the numbers originally owned to shrink from.

Few farmers are breeding their mares and have refused to do so for years past. Had they done the same twenty years ago it would have been for the good of the industry, of the country best, and the farmers have ignored tioning the candidacy of the Hon. John this idea vastly too long. They have not only bred mares that were unfit, but to stallions that were unworthy; hence when of age to be sold they command no price, and but depreciated the value of better animals. How many thousands of such horses have been sold in the large markets of the country for twenty years past at from \$25 to \$35 at the same time that well bred ones from similar farms sold for from five to ten times the money?

To review: Hogs are scarce, and must rule high. Good beef will command a paying price, and nine-tenths of the meat sold in the retail markets will not be worth intelligent cooking. Sheep are scarce, and will be for years, and stud flocks will be at a premium. Good horses, sound, well bred and all right, will be higher before many moons without doubt.

sands and many hundreds of thousands refuses to read or, subscribe to even of animals have died throughout the his own county paper. country within the past few years from exposure, drouths and disease. All things have combined to reduce the numbers of our live stock, and it must seem to a reasoning mind that a change

must soon come. No material increase in values can be expected, however, until the general conditions, financial and otherwise, of the country, improve, but when the approaching elections are over, when confidence shall have been restored, and when the mills, manufactories and mines throughout the country shall again be running on full time and full handed, then will money be more plentiful and easy, and then will be realized most strongly that our live stock production has been on the wane, and those whose foresight has lead them to adopt the proper methods, will receive the reward for their efforts.

The official receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep from 1884 to 1895 inclusive,

Year-		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
	1884 :	2,778,690	8,157,243	1,331,46
	1885	2,838,010	10,572,666	1,490,17
	1886	2,906,572	10,309,727	1,433,74
	1887	3,674,664	9,667,991	1,962,37
	1888	4,482,016	8,866,423	2,393,41
	1889	5,107,059	10,051,620	2,641,27
		6,094,816	13,160,826	3,156,29
	1891	5,752,634	13,578,228	3,057,73
		6,459,270	12,572,999	3,070,46
		6,403,154	10,189,535	4,203,00
		6,148,725	13,109,907	4,225,44
	1895	5,528,629	12,614,160	4,931,32
ľ	These	receipts wer	re divided	as fol
	lows:			
۲	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	AT CITITO	TAMA	

These lows:	receipts	were	divide	d as
	AT C	HICA	GOs.	
	Cattle	. ]		She
1884	1,817,69	7. 5.3	51,967	801.
	1,905,5		37,535	1,003
	1,963,90		18,:61	1,008.
1887	2,382,0		70,852	1,360
1888	2.611,54		21,712	1,515,
1889	3,028,29		98,526	1,832,
		1170		September 1

1891.....3,250,359 1892.....3,571,796 7.714,435 2.145,079 .3.133.406 7,483,228 3.099,625 1894.......2,974,363 3,406,739 1895..... . 2.588,558 AT ST. LOUIS. Cattle 1884...... 390,569 1885...... 311,702 1.079.827 307,244 1886..... 652,127 278.977 926,104 523,000 . . . . . . . . . 777.433 350,041 663,657 AT KANSAS CITY Hogs. 1,723,586

2,423,262

2,008,984

351,050

1.220.343 2 865 171 1,270,917 2.397.477 1.948,272 .1.613,454 AT OMAHA. 1.056,424 1.224,691 889..... 610,002 1,613,394 188.588 1892 ..... 852,456 1,406,451 1893..... 1894..... 586,103

506.627

1884....

situation will claim for a moment that eate a shortage, and yet immediate there is anything like the usual supply prospects are not nearly so flattering to respond to the market demands of as a year ago. St. Louis, alone of the this season of the year. There may be, four big markets, increased its cattle and probably is, enough stuff of a kind | receipts last year, and Chicago was the to fill the yards and make pound for only one to increase its receipts of pound, but the quality is not there, hogs. Omaha alone showed a decrease and the men at the yards know it. The of sheep, and the increase at the other drouth, short pasturage, short corn points may be explained by saying crop a year ago in several important that sheepmen were anxious to clear states, and the inability of farmers to their ranges, as the cattlemen had precarry over their feeding animals led to viously done,

a condition that most surely indicated | The facts and figures justify the a short crop. Cattle do not breed like claim of a shortage. Many unexplainrabbits. A herd decimated one year able and incomprehensible things are cannot be reproduced as by the wand found in the live stock business, and of a magician, and time has to be taken | figuring on the future is the principal ere the stock can be produced to fill one, hence no one can tell what will follow.

> CHARBON. Papers throughout this section are daily giving accounts of a dangerous contagious disease now prevalent throughout Louisiana, which is rapidly killing all kinds of livestock. The diswherever found, and kills anything affected within a few hours. It is said

to be an old disease, well known in France, and is somewhat similar to big jaw, appearing on the jaw and causing a large swelling, which rapidly enlarges, bursting and fatal in Ilmost every instance. It is confined to certain districts of Louisiana, and the authorities there are making strenuous offorts to prevent its spread. This is being done by means of vaccination. There has been some report of a quarantine being raised against Louisiana livestock by 'he Texas authorities, but as yet nothing has been and of themselves. There is little use done. It may be well enough for

in breeding anything nowadays but the Texas people to be on the safe side and should any indications of a spread become apparent, rigid quarantine should be enforced.

A telegram was received Tuesday from N. K. Tracey, at Robeline, La., saying he was preparing to ship several cars of cattle from there to Texas, and asking if a quarantine had been established. A reply- was sent him stating that no quarantine had been established, and later advices from him say that his cattle are ready to ship. There may be no danger in these shipments, but some method of inspection should be adopted, as the risk is too great to permit of any carelessness.

FRAUDS AND FAKIRS. It has been most truly said that the public delight in being humbugged. The public may even insist on being humbugged, but when an individual is humbugged that individual seldom finds any pleasure in it, particularly if The Journal can but agree with all of his pocketbook suffers severe loss, and this. All kinds of live stock have been it often happens just that way. No marketed in numbers far exceeding the class of people are so worked by prodemand; in half fat condition, and not fessional humbuggers and fakirs as nearly ready for market. Such are the good people of the country, stuff went on the market farmers and stockmen. Much of this to get it off the range in can be avoided by keeping up with the some instances, and in others to sup- times through the medium of newsply funds to the owner. The females papers, and in nine out of every ten of the herds have been spayed, thus cases where some one has been imposed reducing the increase. Many thou- upon the sufferer is usually one who

> In reading an excharge the other day the writer saw an example of this. It seems that some farmer who had accun:ulated quite a lot of this world's goods and had always refused to spend \$1 a year for his county paper, had been relieved by some slick swindler of an even thousand dollars. He rather shamefully appeared next day in the office of the county paper and asked the subscription price. The editor was overcome with astonishment, but told him \$1 a year. "Give me \$5 worth," said the farmer. He followed up the order by saying that he had the day sows bred and pigs for sale. before been swindled out of the above amount by a man who the week previous had been exposed by the paper, and all because he had not read the paper. "And now, you see," he added, "I would be \$999 ahead if I had subscribed a week earlier."

Such a case is often heard of. Papers at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and are cheap, are instructive, usually, and can be of manifold benefits to every onel

Two cases of fraud now being perpetrated throughout the country are reported by the American Agriculturist as follows:

A new plant that is being boomed to some extent in the South and West is ensiformis). It is upright and bushy, grows about three feet high and produces 30 to 40 bushels of beans per acre even on very poor soil. It has been more or less grown for five years, and a thorough test of it was made at the Mississippi experiment station, where ten acres of it were grown last year. Director Tracy says it is very difficult to induce any animal to eat 469 | the beans either raw, ground or cooked,

and when eated they seem almost wholly indigestible. The plant therefore has no value whatever, and our readers are warned against it. That is the kind of experiment station work that practical farmers appreciate, for in the absence of such definite knowledge the Jack bean boomers might have victimized a good many farmers.

in the West and South. A curious fraud is reported to American Agriculturist from various parts of the country. An agent for the sale of charts for school house purposes calls upon a member of the school committée and secures an order or warrant for the chart by representing that he has seen the other members of the committee and obtained their consent. If necessary, the agent goes to the extent of forging their names to a statement to this effect. The order thus secured turns up at the neighboring bank in the form of a note, or else at the county treasurer's office as a regularly drawn warrant. This defrauding of a school district is one of the meanest of frauds, because it is really defrauding the children. We should be pleased to hear from others who have been thus victimized. In some cases the chart or supplies offered are worth the money, while in others it is claimed that misrepresentations are practiced.

The Journal gives space to the above in the hope that some one will be ben :fited thereby.

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

A DELIGHTFUL VACATION TRIP. It will no doubt interest parties who intend to take advantage of the cheap rates which have been named for Na tional Educational meeting at Buffalo to 10, to learn that the "Great Rock Island Route" has made arrange-ments by which its patrons can have the privileges of going or returning between Chicago and Buffalo via Lake steamers at a very slight increase of cost over the regular one fare rates. It will make one of the most de-lightful vacation trips possible to traverse the entire length of Lakes Mich. gan, Huron and Erie, visiting the historical island of Mackinac and passing through the beautiful St. Clair and Detroit rivers.

The lake part of the trip will be made on first-class iron steamers of modern construction and fully equipped with all the latest improvements for both safety and comfort. If you will write to the undersigned

will take pleasure in advising you promptly, giving details of cost time en route. J. C. McCABE, time en route. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A. Great Rock Island Route, Fort Worth, Texas.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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er & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

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
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BROOKSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE some extent in the South and West is the so-called Jack bean (Canavalia Model 29,719, Duncan's A. A. 13,757 and Royal Prince 11,833. Sows of the most noted strains. Pedigree with every sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or address W. T. DUNCAN, Round Rock, Texas.

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DO YOU WANT BERKSHIRE PIGS From an imported or a prize winning sow, sired by a prize winning boar? If so, I can sell you. My herd contains the four young sows that were first prize herd in 1895 at 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 who weighed at eighteen months of age 720 pounds in breeding condition. Several spring litters on hand. Write for prices and pedigree to J. E. McGUIRE, proprietor Idlewild farm, Gatesville,

Large English Berkshire Swine.



from premium stock. ED. L. OLIVER.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

of the very best strains, such as Black U. S. Wil-kes, Victor or Teones

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

FOR SALE.



class English Berkhogs. We

stock and reasonable. King Pitt, bred by Metcalf Bros., prices 32,937A, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II., 33,712A, herd boars, Our saws are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.

JETTON & REED, Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesbors,

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.

Tenn.

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-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

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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,

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

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

and Shropshire sneep. Right upsneep. Right up-to-date in breed-ing and individu-and particulars

For catalogue and particulars
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Roanoke, Howard Co., Mo. POLAND-CHINA SWINE Of the most fashionable breeding. Pigs cheap for quality of stock. For prices

and particulars, address
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500 head extra good north Texas geldings, 4 to 6 years old. 500 head extra good north Texas mares, 4 to 6 years old. 100 head extra graded Norman mares 4 to 6 years old. 100 head extra graded Norman geldings, 4 to 6 years old.

100 head extra good mules, 4 to 6

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Five hundred head of horse stock, including three head of Belgium draft stallions, one trotting-bred stallion (a grandson of Mambrino Chief), one Tennessee jack and 100 head of fine mules, ones, twos, and threes. These horses are of high-grade Belgium and Mambrino stock; good all-purpose horses for draft, light harness, or saddle. Will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for cattle or good Texas lands. Above stock may be seen at the El Dorado ranch, four miles south of Dawson, a station on the Cotton Belt railroad, twenty miles west of Corsicana and thirty-five miles east Waco. For further information call on or address B. J. Williams, Dawson, Navarro county, Texas.

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Maple Grove Poultry Yards. White Plymouth Rocks, EGGS FOR HATCHING, and stock for sale. Write for circular.

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CACK, CACK, CACKLE. I breed S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns, Silver-spangled Hamburgs. I also have a pen of the world renowned Autocrat strain of light Brahmas, bred by Williams. 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, fea and bedbug exterminator kills by fumigation.
White Leghorns, first prize winners, at N. T. Poultry association, in my yards. Come and see me. MRS, CORA K. HAWKINS, East Tenth street, Fort Worth.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
Effective November 2d, 1895.
Dalily Except Sunday.
Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p.
m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m;
Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:20 p. m.
Sunday Only.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m. W. C. FORBESS,

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

POEM. A man will come when the echoes Awake in the forest dim; Shall whisper, back no longer, The song you sing to him,

The olden oak shall perish Upon the desolate plain-To more to wave in the sunshine, Or thrill in the rushing rain.

The violets and the lilles, Shall pale in winter's gloom; And no returning springtime Shall ever give back their i loom.

But that immortal flower, Which in the mortal night You laid in "saint-like beauty Asleep by the gates of light."

He shall awake in the morning, And fondly again with him; You will walk as you walked in the

The forest so old and dim.
—GORDON A. SINGLETON.

OUR LETTERS. Our poem this week is from one of our members, Gordon Singleton. The Household contains many poetic mem-

Some member suggested we drop the new woman subject and take up some other more interesting subject to discuss. It was suggested to discuss which has the greater humor, man or wo-Texas Tom is the first to take man. Texas Tom is the first to take up this interesting subject. He is a little afraid of offending the gentler side. Don't be afraid, Texas Tom. Say that which you honestly think. Women are not so narrow as to take offense

a man's honest opinion. Purple Pansie is the next to discuss man and woman's sense of humor. She, as usual, favors us with a most de-lightful letter—a little sad—but we know life is made up of shades and

lights, of sadness and gladness.
Circle Dot says "on the sunniest days clouds must appear." A cloud has arisen because of his championing the Brand New Girl. He most manfully explains it was because the odds were against her. In my opinion, the truest indication of manliness in a man is his desire to defend the weak. It is a beautiful trait in a character and one every woman admires. You are all right, Circle Dot. If Miss P. E. L. will read Tex's letter

this week she will find an apology for once calling her an old maid. I am sure she is too sensible to care. seems disposed to do the right thing. Tex had not written for so long I had begun to fear he had resigned his place in the Household, but am delighted to re-welcome him. I am sure he could write us a most interesting letter about his town and country. Mary May is a nem member, comed with joy. She seems acquainted with all the Household, so will not feel herself to be a stranger. She is like

Brand New Girl. This Brand New Girl seems to have plenty of friends. Verona True evidently has not read that we now have a subject under dis-cussion. We have and would be glad to hear from her. It does seem a cruel thing to rob birds' nests, but if that is the only way to get rid of harmful birds. I suppose it is not wrong. Yes,

Circle Dot, inclined to take the part of

Bonita has not forsaken us We have another Sweet Sixteen. We had one once, but a birthday came, gave us Woodland Mary. The new Sweet Sixteen is very welcome. I would -no sins behind to cause gnawing regret—the future all innocent, rosy dreams. I would that we could all live that time more than once.

Our last letter this week is from Wood's Boy. He is rather severe on Brand New Girl. Circle Dot will have to come to her rescue again. Her bike and bloomers have inspired a few lines of poetry from Wood's Boy. It is a wonder that Brand New Girl does not come out and speak for herself. I am sure she is not timid.

TEXAS, TOM ON THE NEW SUB-

JECT.

Mrs. B.—Since the first sign of the hurricane I have been a timid, yet rather enthused spectator, ever bearing in mind "The fiercer be the tempest the sooner it be over." Yet, I ask, how could it continue? The calm has come, but the clouds are now gather-lng in another direction. As history repeats itself I am loath to climb off the fence; if in behalf of the ladies and I should fail to meet their approval I fear it would result in one of those fatal mistakes that are made only once in a life time; if in behalf of the gentlemen there will lack that compliment that sugar coats the real, the lace work that trims life. The gentlemen as a class are continually "rubbing against" the outside world. They meet the wits of the day: humor is demanded of them upon all occasions. The most stupid see clearly that he who is always ready with a witty answer or humorous reply is the "lion of the day." Is it to be wondered at that we strive to excel in this art? With all of the advantages to be gathered from diversified company, from social intercourse with all manfrom numerous object lessons and other ways, he is upon all oc-casions outwitted by his "better half." His field of action is bounded by a host of acquaintances; hers by those that stray within the walls of her own home. Man is the mouse in the lion's paw. The lad, after a week's outing, calls upon the object of his affections (whose opportunities are limited) led yearnings of his innermost soul, seeking a higher companionship. only to find himself at his row's end, to be trampled under foot, to realize her superiority in intellect, in wit and humor. Fearing that the war clouds are gathering, that woman is "Nursing her wrath to keep it warm," that I will not be endorsed by the ladies and that I, too, will be driven from the Household I am

Four Oaks, June 13, TEXAS TOM,

ARE WOMEN FULLY APPRECI-ATED?

Dear Mrs. Buchanan.—I have just

finished the perusal of the Household and will first notice the subject you have suggested: "Which has the greater sense of humor, man or woman?" I think that the men get more credit humor than the women, but is it all deserved and are the women fully understood or appreciated? There are men and men; also women and women. While some readily per-ceive a joke others look puzzled and never seem to understand what has caused the mirth of their companions. I believe I'll listen while the others discuss this question and see if I cannot collect my ideas and render a clear opinion.

Glancing over our letters I saw that Grandpa was a champion for the "New Woman." How odd! It seems that the old people would be the last to support her, but reading his letter I see that he has a different conception of the new woman. But it is not tion of the new woman. But it is not my intention to discuss the new wo-

man. Next in Crickett's letter we find she knows how women may cook wash, etc., and still have a good complexion. I am of the opinion that many of the ladies would thank her for information on this subject. There is scarcely a woman who does not want a nice complexion, but how is it o be obtained? Most sensible people look upon it as the duty of a woman to make herself attractive, and why should we care for discussing ways

and means? Yes, Sarah Lee, it would be nice if we could all meet, but I wonder how many would be recognizable? Sailing under nom de plumes we can't be sure but what Grandma is a bright young girl, Grandpa a sober-minded boy and Rix and Circle Dot both women, while others are as different from their names as can be. Luna Bonita, you certainly can't be unkind enough to leave us without the light of your bright rays. I enjoyed your last letter and hope we will still have more beams to cheer us. Like Ione, I think we have many

things to entertain us on the farm (r, she puts it, "in the country." We can of course be lonely there but some of the bitterest lopeliness I have known was in a gay crowd when my heart was aching as hearts will ache, for the sympathy and appreciation of some kindred spirit. If we are busy doing what our hands find to do we will have little time for librations. will have little time for lineliness. If the heart is content we are neither lonely in city or country, but alas for those who know that vague unrest that nameless longing that fills the breast. Well, I don't inted to be sad or lonely for I can hear gay voices and the June breeze wafts me a scent of delicious watermelon, so au revoi PURPLE PANSY.

ONLY A COWBOY. Dear Household Friends: I am sad this morning. It seems that on the sunniest days of all lives a little cloud must appear. I am glad that my life, so far, has been so thinly strewn with clouds; the darkest one in strewn with clouds; the darkest one in fact, that has ever appeared above me is the knowledge of the fact that I am about to lose a friend, "Purple Pansy." I cannot afford to do it. This world is too heartless, friends are tooscarce, for me to lose even the hum-blest one. And, in upholding the "Brand New Girl" I never intended to ose a friend. It has always been a characteristic (possibly a fault) of the cowboy to stand by a comrade when odds were against him, and you must acknowledge that "Brand New Girl" is a comrade just as long as she belongs to our household. A great many of our members have expounded their ews concerning the "new woman." have never said anything because the fact is, I have never seen a new woman; in short, my idea of the "new woman" is that she bears the same relation to womankind that the fops and dandies of our country do to mankind. I have reference only to women who are new and extraordinary in dress and manner. I do not think that in intellectual advancement a woman can get too new. She is certainly man's equal, if not his superior, mentally. I think that good Common sense is the mainspring of acting properly, and if we will cultivate reason and common sense we need not fear of getting far out of fix. Some of our members perhaps will say, "consistency, thou art a jewel," but I do intend to stand by the "new girl." Many of you have helped her with your advice, let's not leave her until we have brought her back again. My advice to her would be, if she cares for the love and respect of man and woman-kind, go and make the acquaintance birds. I suppose it is not wrong. Yes, Uncle Gus wrote those thrilling letters. We were all so much interested. I ble. I assure you that it will be worth think he should favor us with another. your while, my friend. It is easy for I hope, with Verona True, that Luna | a man to love a woman who is fond of poetry, music and flowers. These three things should be hereditary in the heart of a true woman. I am only a robbed us of her, but as compensation boy, a rough cowboy, but I often wongave us Woodland Mary. The new der if there ever was, even a woman who had a more passionate love for that she might stay our Sweet Six-teen years. It is a beautiful time of life—no sins behind to cause gnawing reing. We should not sympathize so much with those who are able to express their love, for noisy fame is proud to win them, but weep alas, for those who die with that great love all in them. With kind sympathies for all and a feeling akin to love for the little black-eyed girl, I ask to be

remembered by you all as a friend. Albany, June 15.

TEX APOLOGIZES TO P. E. L. Dear Mrs. B. and Household—Since you were so kind as to admit me into the Household I will drop in again for a few minutes chat if there is no objection. Now if I should happen to come on wash day or when oyu were not expecting any one, don't take time to curl your bangs and put on your best dress. For you might be disappointed after all, as I am a common, every-day sort of fellow, and don't believe much in style. It has been so long since I wrote my first letter that I guess have been forgotten. But I have been very busy and beside the Household has been so full of good letters that I was afraid that I might crowd some of them out if I wrote. The Pinery Girl, Purple Pansy and Woodland Mary write splendid letters and I believe them to be noble-hearted women, the kind that any man ought to be proud to know. Now Miss P. E. L., or old maid No. 2, I wish to apologize for calling you an old maid, because I think it would be a difficult matter for one like you to live to be an old maid, as I am sure you are anything else but cross, and besides there are too many noble-hearted cowboys in that part of the country to allow anything like that to happen (to you, especially). you will examine the Journal of February 28 you will find your letter signed Old Maid No. 2. I would like to tell you something of the town and county in which I live, but guess I will have to go, and come some other time.

CIRCLE DOT.

Menardville, June 14.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER Dear Mrs. B. and Members-I have been standing outside peeping in through the window and listening to the soft voices therein. I stopped to listen, for I hear Brand New Girl's name. There are some of the members cannot agree with, for I do think they are too hard on Brand New Girl. It is hard to be parted from those that you love and I guess in her own way she loves her elephant and her bike. and also her vellow bloomers. I hope you will all agree with me now, and I for one would like to hear more of her elephant. Florence Lyles, I enjoyed your letter very much. Yes, I can play the violin very well and also the organ, but never tried to play the guitar. Wish I could play the guitar. I love to read books very much and am like all other girls—love flowers. I like the rose best, I think Circle Dot writes very nice let-ters, and also Fluidy Mustard; Grand Pa's letters are so nice and as for the girls, all their letter are nice. Well as this is my first call I had better make a move toward the door, for I see Mrs. B. look at the waste basket as though she would pitch me in. Best wishes to the Household and Mrs. B.

MARY MAY, Eddy, N. M., June 12,

A GENERAL LETTER. June 13, 1896.

Dear Mrs. B.—It has been some time since I called and as you were absent

cide on something to discuss, as I'm tired of hearing about the new woman. Luna Bonita, I think you are right about dancing. Don't stay away, I like your letters. Was it Uncle Gus telling about the Indians? Whoever it was forgot to finish that thrilling tale. We are now enjoying vegetables. The melons are so nice and refreshing. Sweater is a furmy fellow, I liked his

Mrs. B., what do you think of rob-bing birds' nests? I hardly know what to think. It seems a pity to rob the pretty little birds that sing so sweetly, yet when they eat up grapes and de-stroy other things it seems as if that is the best way to destroy the .irds.
I would like the words and music, or just the words, to the song called "The Burning of the Brooklyn Theater." If some of you have them and would send them to Mrs. B. The wild flowers are nearly all gone here. It is so hot and

Adieu, adieu to my friends all round. dieu to Mrs. B. VERNA TRUE. Adieu to Mrs. B. VE Mathis, Tex., June 13.

AND ANOTHER NEW ONE. Dear Mrs. Buchana? and Loving Cirle-I have been a silent reader of your valuable paper but neglected to write. This is my first attempt to write to any paper for some time. I live seventy or eighty miles west of San Antonio. There isn't any train through this country. I, too, love the cowboys and like to read their letters. I am like the Pinery Girl, my best fellow is a cow-boy. He is all that is noble and true. He is very handsome. I guess some of the readers of the Household will say: She is too young to think about fellows or to leave her mother." I wish I was acquainted with Pap's Boy. I know he is a good cook. You must not judge all girls alike; come again. Pinery Girl writes such nice letters. Come again, I would like, to shake hands with you. I can't say I admire the new girl or her bloomers. I like to see girls nicely dressed, but some go too far. Circle Dot, come again; also Pap's Girl. There are many nice letters written to the Household. I will close this poor letter and if I am welcome will come again. SWEET SIXTEEN. The Mountains, June 14.

WOODS BOY ON BLOOMERS. Dear Mrs. B. and Household-Will you admit another member in your happy circle? I love to read the House hold so well I thought I would drop in a few words. I have been reading the Journal for some time and I find the Household is growing in interest every day. I love reading and music so very much I enjoy reading Circle Dot's let ters, though I can not agree with him and the Brand New Girl, for I guess she thinks she is pretty looking thing going down the streets with her bloomers on, astride of a bike, and if I had my way about her she would bloom sure enough, for

A brand new girl, on her bike Went riding down the city pike. I guess she thinks she looks so fine With her yellow blomers in the sun doth shine. She thinks she's the prettiest that has ever been seen,
I think I had sooner my bloomer had

been of pea green.

Well, I don't want to write any poetry, as it takes up too much space. I would like to hear from Rix again, and I think Mrs. B. and all the members would like to hear from him also as he writes such nice letters. E. N. M., are you going to forsake the House-I hope you haven't got insulted Anyway, I would like to hear from Incle Guss, Pap's Girl, Busy Bee No. Emma George, Pearl Lewis and Pur ple Pansy. Well, as I see that awful waste basket eyeing me closely I will bid you all adleu. I am a WOODS BOY. Handley, Tex., June 16.

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

SHADE TREES.

For Stock and Farm Journal.

One of the most glaring needs of our prairie homes and streets is shade trees. However, there is a noticeable ncrease of interest in this direction but much yet may be learned by land owners as to successful growing of shade trees. The want of tree-growing In Texas in not due to the absence o successful trees to plant, for it is proven that a large and varied assort-ment of shade trees with proper care do well in North Texas.

First may be recommended our native growth as being both ornamental and well adapted, as well also as many introduced from North and East and also from across the waters. As most hardy and durable I mention American or broad-leafed relm, sycamore, white ash, black walnut, pecan catalpar hackberry, the oaks and red

bud or Judas.

And second as to durability, but of much faster growth, are soft maple in variety, box elder, silver and Bolleanna poplars, Japan varnish, European white birch, black locust, the mulber ries in three or four varieties and linden or basswood.

quick growth and effect, but usually of short duration, are cotton-wood. Lombardy poplar, Texas um-brella and weeping willow. I could ention many more that are practically successful.

Many fine old favorites, as well as new trees of great promise in other states and from across the waters have proven utter failures, making no growth in our Texas climate, and hence oming sickly, unsightly and worth-

It is also notable that many trees grown from native Texas seed do bet-ter than those grown from Northerngrown seed, with some exceptions t this rule, however. The American elm grown from Northern seed seem purer and make better trees than those

grown from Texas seed.

The prime causes of our treeless homes, and hence so devoid of restful shade and the beautiful homelike anpearance that trees only can give, are first, a want of sufficient interest to plant them; second, when planted the greatest cause, perhaps, is want of proper care to get them to grow through the first and second summers. get them to grow When the trees start off to grow in the spring proper care and culture to insure moisture and keep them in a growing condition are neglected until summer's drouth has robbed them of all sap and sustenance, when they must become weak and feeble or die altogether. The remedy is simple, but must be attended to properly. Always bear in mind that a tree requires the same conditions as does a hill of corn or cotton to make a good yield, namely, a bed of frequently stirred and moist about their roots, allowing no weeds or grass to grow within two or

more feet of the tree. Better still, give them a thorough watering once every ten weeks. It is very beneficial to young shade trees to place mulch of hay around them, which should be removed when necessarry to work the soil. This working of the soil to keep it mellow should be done every two weeks or oftener. Treat the tree much as you would a fine of corn. When once the trees get established you will be doubly paid annually for all your trouble.

JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Tex.

BIG CATTLE MUST GO. Breeders' Gazette.

hands of slaughterers, and the day of reckoning has at last come. The great corn crop of 1895 and the exceptionally low price of eattle for some months past has resulted in flooding the market this spring with so many big steers that the rapidly growing prejudice against them has had ample opportunity to develop itself and now finds expression in a dearth of bids which is sending the 1,600-pound pullocks across the scales daily at a price that must make the feeders wish they had sent them to market long, long ago.
The ripe yearling or 2-year-old with quality is the animal the buyer and the sooner the farmers and feeders of the corn states shape their course ordingly the better.

To what extent are owners of pure-bred herds of cattle of the special ber'l types recognizing this hand-writing on the wall? How hard it is to abandon preconceived ideas as to what insti-tutes excellence in a product one has tutes excellence in a product one has worked upon the major part of a life time. Breeders of Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and other beef-bred cattle have for years worked upon the idea that it was impossible to get their cattle too big so long as the quality was held, and they have indeed produced some astonishing combinations of scale and finish; but the fact has now to be faced that there is a point now to be faced that there is a point in this matter of weight of carcass that cannot be passed without running counter to the market demand when there is quality coupled with size. Practically it should be easier to produce a fine steer of light or medium weight and refinement in the same beast, so that the "new steer" should be more readily produced than the ideal bullock of the past; but it seems impossible for some breeders to free themselves from the idea that they must retain great size as a feature of their cattle at all hazards. Some who admit-rather reluctantly, perhaps—that the heavy steers are out of date will go around among the pure-bred herds, finding fault with smooth, evenly fieshed, fine-boned, medium-sized breeding animals for "lack of scale." The question, "How much does he weigh?" i asked too frequently by bull bayers. The consumers of meats want high grade goods put up in smaller pack ages, no matter whether it is beef pork or mutton they call for; and those who are supplying breeding stock for the mest-makers use must therefore place refinement and early ripening qualities before either scale or color

CLEAN CULTURE INDISPENSABLE TO SUCCESSFUL STRAWBERRY GROWING.

There are few if any plants to which clean culture is as essential as it is to the strawberry. Its peculiar nature, habits and—time of ripening make this the case. It grows, blossoms and bears its fruit down on the ground, just where weeds and grass can enoke and smother it. It bears and ripens its fruit just when the warm weather of spring is coaxing weeds into such rampant growth as to deprive the berry of sunlight, without which it cannot mature and color. Being about 90 per cent water, the strawberry of course needs an abundant and constant supply of moisture and the yield can easily be lessened one-half or more by the presence of weeds, voracious of moisture for their own needs.

The fect that the wild strawberry attains some degree of excellence in a wild and uncultured state has led many people to question the necessity or even wisdom of giving this fruit too much culture. But observers of nature know that the wild strawberry plant is productive in proportion as

ing no grass or weed seed to infest the soil. I have had fields which have had such close attention in this re-spect that they are almost free from it is killed before seed can be pro-

t chances to grow in a spot free from

weeds and grass. When its lot is cast amid grass and weeds it makes

Just as a young cuckoo in a sparrow's nest appropriates all the food in-tended for the lawful occupants of the nest and soon gets strong enough to destroy the young sparrows, so weeds will appropriate the manure ended for the strawberry till they get strong enough to overpower your

erop.
The richer the soil the harder but all the more necessary it is to give the weeds and grass short shrift. This care should extend not only through the summer, but begin early the folowing spring as weather will permit, never forgetting that a weed, prand insignificant amid the cold March and April, may spring up into all the vigor of Jona's gourd when the sun waxes warm. On fields once cleared of these, strawberries can be grown with comparatively little hoe

Take the advice of one who makes the strawberry his life business and gives this king of berries shallow cultivation, frequent enough to keep the above truceless enemies from ever getting a foothold. An ounce of prevention is worth not only a pound, but a ton of cure. O. W. BLACKNALL.

Kittrell, N. C.

FRUIT CULTUKE. W. W. Earhart has the following article in Ohio Farmer:

In these days of overproduction in many of our staple farm crops, it is wise from a business standpoint of view and source of economy to look toward something else. Hence, fruit culture appeals to us, not only on account of self-interest, or on the ground of individual prosperity, but as well on account of the happiness of our fellow citizens and the greatness of our country. More and better fruit elevates the nind and improves the character of him that makes it possible, as well as izen would learn to eat less ment and consume more fruit, it would be more conducive to the public health and declop a higher state of civilization. To tend the vine and the tree is one

of the noblest vocations of men. Will t pay? Is naturally one of the first questions that presents itself. That, in ny estimation, depends largely on the grower, whether he makes it a success r not. The idea that fruit culture is an easy calling and regularly profitable is a delusion, and that idea has been the cause of a good many failures. To grow fruit profitably requires attention, and one who will not or cannot give it attention cannot hope to make it a success. The enemies of the fruit grower are numerous and active, and if he expects to succeed he must be qually active. To be successful a man must not only grow for the money that is in the business, but he hrust have a love for the work.

Few persons have any idea of the value and importance, of our orchards and small fruits. Few products of the soil are more remunerative if properly taken care of, and probably that will disappoint us more if neglect-But the greatest value to be derived from fruit growing is in the supland may have at his own door and of his own raising, except in years not prolific in fruit, and they are few. If we fall to get a crop of fruit once in The big steer is now receiving his awhile, though the dispensation of finishing blow at the hands of buyers Providence, in late frosts and cold win-Providence, in late frosts and cold win-Gazette has been warning breeders, season, it should not discourage us and it seemed rather lonesome. I know of no other household in which the members seem so much like they are talking as in this one. I hope we will soon de- stock show, were losing favor at the lif we forget to plant, some of them coosit in sugared werer.

The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina "BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco, of the best quality, for the least money. Large quantities reduce the cost of

manufacture, the result going to the consumer in the shape of a larger piece, for less money, than was ever before possible. 똆϶ͷϥͷͼϥϥ϶ͷ϶ͷ϶ͷ϶ͷͼͷ϶ͿͿͿ϶ͷ϶ͿͿ϶ͿͿ϶ͷ϶ͿͿͿ϶ͿͿ϶ ;϶ͷͼϥϥ;ͷ϶ϻ϶ϻ϶ϻ϶ϻ϶ϻ϶ϻ϶ͿͿ϶ͿͿ϶ͿͿ϶ͿͿ϶ͿͿ϶Ϳ

Guarantee Position. Accept notes for suition, or can de-PRACTICAL Business deges NASHVILLE, TENN., and TEXARKANA, TEXAS. by Bankers, Merchants, and otners. Bookkeep

are never realized and in the end we have no trees or vines to beautify a place and make it appear homelike. Andrew J. Downing wrote in his only a slender, spindling growth and bears sorry and few berries, or often, time: "Fine fruit is the flower of com-modities, the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful that the earth It is the highest economy to give knows. Trees full of soft foliage, blosthe crop which precedes the strawber- soms fresh with spring beauty; fruit ries scrupulously clean culture, allow- rich, bloom-dusted, melting and luscious, such are the treasures of the orchard and garden, temptingly offered to every landowner. Yet there are many who live in utter ignorance of all these fair and goodly production It may be stated as true that the far-

mer who has no orchard of fruits in variety, seldom has plenty of fruit for his family, and it is also true that many orchards and gardens, given the same attention that we give to farm crops, will one year with another give fair re sults. We cannot expect to get those re sults unless we are continually on the lookout to protect it from insects and many other drawbacks.

introduction of the spraying machine into horticulture has greatly lessened the work of destroying insects and diseases that infest orchards and fruit growers has become an estab In the fruit districts of California I is said that the odor of the various preparations used to destroy insect life is universal for miles, and for days at a time and nine-tenths of the discus sions in local fruit clubs are methods for the destruction of pests Can we be successful here without giving the subject a passing thought? pelieve our opportunities for growing deciduous fruits in Ohio are as good as any if we but practice the right meth

In most states and sections of states wherever fruit culture has been made a success, it has all been owing to men that have had the courage of their convictions and planted largely and faithfully attended their plantings. All the fine specimens of fruit seen in our city markets and sold for California fruit. and at fancy prices, are not products of the state by any means; neither do fruits of the finest quality or flavor come from there, any more than the fine imported English broadcloths sold here come from England, but it seems to impart an esthetic flavor to the fruit or cloth, and we pay for the taste.

DID YOU EVER MAKE MONEY EASY? Mr. Editor—I have read how Mr. C. E. B. made so much money in the Dish Washer business and think I have beat him, I am very young yet have beat him. I am very young yet and have had little experience in selling goods, but have made over eight hundred dollars in ten weeks nelling Dish Washers. It is simply wonderful how easy it is to sell them All you have to do is show the ladies how they work and they cannot help but buy one. For the benefit of others I will state that Igot my start from the Mound-City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Write to them and they will send you full particulars.

I think I can clear over \$3000 the coming year, and I am not going to let the opportunity pass. Try it and publish your success for the benefit of

MEETING UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Richmond, Va., June 30 to July 2, 1836 The rate to Richmond, Va., via the Cotton B If Route, on account of the above, will be considerably less than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale June 25 and 27. limited to twenty days from date of sale for

For further information call on any agent of the company, or address, D. M. MORGAN, C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

T. P. A. Fort Worth, Tex.
S. G. WARNER,
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Crown and Bridge Work

To trap the moth which produces the large tobacco worm, which also attacks tomatoes, a writer advises to grow-a few Jamestown or "Jimpson" weeds, and keep the blossoms poisoned with



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

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> GEO MANDRY COOPER **EMANUFACTURER** SAN ANTONIO. TEXAS.

The above manufacturer, known and appreciated in Texas and Mexico for the manufacture of the best goods in his line of general cooperage in the

Southwest. Call on or address GEO. MANDRY. 214 Austin, corner Hays street, San Antonio, Tex.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN

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



DR. WYNNE,

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A SPECIALTY All work guaranteed to give notisfac-

tion. Office, Scott-Harrold Suilding, corner Fifth and Mouston streets.

D APRIL, 1880.

re than others do, and, of course, nsity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were es twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it power of any flock-master to get umbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Aglournal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper master must be a good keeper sires to favor large increases, some breeds of sheep are natiore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. there should be a large percentmbs 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 ned, but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or rse, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of h as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not ious to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either r 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 sters and shepherds work hand together can the best results A good shepherd is invaluable, ch so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has nined 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 la-oam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although used the term twin-bearing it considered to include the 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 upgenerally imparts the milk-beariction equal to the other, howThe one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must nitted that the strain would be evere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es-when they begin to grow big. se, a little trough of food should nlarly supplied both to ewes and y under such circumstances, and ases when ewes have to rear more ingle lambs they should have exnary assistance and be adequately iurtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abunded by having a satisfactory successfodder crops, and by making proof silage to serve when there are s of scarcity owing to a bad root ir attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various dis-trat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for suc-l treatment. We may excuse mismade a century ago, but when a poular author on veterinary prac-leges that the brain bladder worm leges that the brain bladder worm aused the disease known as gid or less is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and on early breeding or natural dense in either parent will cause the disease are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter to be misled at times," says the lean Sheep Breeder. There are exceedingly curious things in mand that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of on the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow ge he stomach of a sheep, either on rass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from these eggs should mature from te creatures that are found in ry bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the ure on the brain of these bladders. deed very strange. It is by no is more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal nust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any livhing comes into existence without 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 buts egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curledaf, and then into the beautiful of insect that flits among the flowed insect that flits among the now-eeding on the nectar during 'its summer life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its es and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and ecause of them without the shepknowing anything of the same this species, which has its home for of its life in the sheep's brain, would vist a single year was it. 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 h, take these immature worms into tomach, where they mature into flat, unpleasant things, made of ons, in each of which are more than busand eggs, one only of which esne will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in ck. The remedy is a very simple though a curious one; it is the dog is so treated as to kill w

week ending December ported by the Americal Cub. No. 8 West Son New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGW BULLS
Grace's Solo, 37,554-W
Hamilton, Webberville, T
Harry Branch, 32,436-J
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisir
Harry Flagg, 41,566-W
to W. T. Henson, Wills I
lie of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex.

The of St. Lainbert, White to W. N. Murph Tex.

Loonette's Free Silver Gray to G. W. McDona Lottie's Tormentor, White to W. N. Murph Moro St. Lambert, 29, ton to W. Boyce, Gregg, D. Ponal's Cactus, 32, liams to T. J. Brown, S. COWS AND HEL Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T. 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. C. Vaughn, Blooming Groglenny Kilgore, 109,146—Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Leonette's Orange, Gray to W. E. Johnson, Mamie Heneger, 57,789. Son to Mrs. D. S. Gal Prime II., 79,142—Park M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies E. Andrews to H. L. Iss.

St. Lambert's Montezue.

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

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

Canvasser, 31,110—R. Captain Herne, U. S. Willis to T. E. Lancaste China Grove, 42,261—M son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L: Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 37056—somery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976—sey to S. L. Burnap, Austin Colon Stoke Pogis, 42,27 to W. A. Northington, Toimentor F. of Lawn Foster to R. W. William Foster to R. W. William Field, 93,241—Es Anna Field, 93,241—Er Burts to Mrs. A.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,8924 to S. L. Burnap, Austle Baron's Vesta, 108,616 Barons vesta, 108,510to S. L. Burnap, Austin
Bertha Easy, 84,108-W
E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
Bonnie Signaldina,
Wright to J. M. Lang,
Calico Landseer, 108,7
kins to S. L. Burnay, Clara, Princess, 97,186.
Laird to W. A. C. Waster Parks, 109,116.
Cream Pat Pogris, 109,116.
To W. A. Northington, Dorjava's Oonan, 10empsey to S. L. Burna, 10ora H. 105,222. Parks Dempsey to S. L. Burn Dora H., 105,293—Par Duchess of Ingleside, orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effle P. 79,464—Parks

& Gill, Nash,
Eva Landseer, \$1.831—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—I
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, Nash, Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730 Burts to Mrs. A. G Joel's Bessle F., 108.954

Joel's Bessie F., 108,964
ton to S. L. Burnap, Austin Joel's Calico, 108,613-B. to S. L. Burnap, Austin Karanina Pogis, 101
precht to H. H. McBride, Kate Putham II., 107,094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Kate Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride Katle Perry, 110,325-G
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville 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, O'Dani Laura Clement, 65,361to H. H. McBride, O'Dani Laurctte Rioter, 109,202bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dani bott to H. H. MeBride, Leslie Signal, 105,910— & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,289—to H. H. McBride, O'Das Lucilla, 93,224—W. A P. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hu

P. Bomar, Gainesville.
Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hud
Seward, Brenham.
Madame Signal, 109,301
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Mary Annersly, 94,110—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
May Amber, 109,131—J
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 78,70
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18
to W. A. Northington, Span
Mittle Gray, 110,023—B
J. D. Gray, Terrell.
Monarch's May, 109,55
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II. 89,222—IIs & Hardin to Parks
Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93,840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
Persian Nora, 107,826—J
W. A. Northington, Spania
Queen Marjonam, 109,690
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
Persian Nora, 107,826—J
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Tersell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Tersell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, Sadie Glenn III., 105,921—Tersell
Shellie, 92,024—W. J. Owen

Shellle, 92.024—W. J. Owens Shellie 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Ports, 109.206procht to H. H. McBride, Or Texas Modesty, 101.032—W der to B. P. Bomar, Gainsey The Young Widow, 11.605—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Day Tommie Montgomery, 10s 54 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth, Tormentor's Pride, 64.750. Ponder to E. P. Romar, Gail Vic Scales Ports, 109.208—precht to H. H. McBride, O'Y Welcome Lass, 16s 316—Ter 18s & Hardin to Parks & P. Nis.

don't take anything else.

PERSONAL.

A. B. Hitt of Mineral Wells was here Monday.

L. H. Hill of Albany was a visitor Charles McFarland of Aledo was a

vistor here Tuesday. E. B. Carver of Henrietta was here

Monday. He is now busy shipping his territory cattle to market. Winfield Scott left Monday night for

his ranch in the territory, from which he will soon begin shipping to market. offer a big lot of good horses and mules for sale. See their ad in the "For Sale" column and write them.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was here Tuesday. Says he will soon be shipping a big string of cattle to market from his territory ranch. The territory is all right, so he says, and cattle are

A. J. Best of Magdalena, N. M., an old time Texan, was here yesterday from Amarillo. Mr. Best came through to Amarillo with a herd of Mexican cattle. Says the Panhandle country needs rain.

Lee J. Good of Runnels county was here yesterday en route home from the Indian Territory, where he has been shipping a good many cattle. He reports satisfactory prices received for cattle shipped so far, and while the market is lower than he likes, he does

Armitt West of Brownwood, a well known young stockman of that section, was here a couple of days this week. He reports Brown county in very good shape. Cattle are doing fairly well, crop prospects are fair and rabile the country is not prosperous. while the country is not prosperous, still the people are not nearly so bad off as they might be.

Colonel Charles Goodnight of Goodnight was here a portion of the week. He reports cattle doing well in his section. Some very good rain has He reports cattle doing well in his crops to date in Snackeford country section. Some very good rain has visited him and his grass is good. The colonel will have a herd of several thousand good stock cattle sellvered to him in a few days from New Mexico. This is a portion of the cattle bought by him last summer. This is a portion of the cattle bought by him last summer.

Mr. J. C. Hartford of Cameron, Mo., solicits the recognition of southern hog raisers through the "Breeders' Direc-tory" of the Journal. Mr. Hartford states that his herd is from the test of Poland-China strains and that he row has ready to ship a fine lot of pigs at prices to suit the times. Look up his advertisement and write him about

John M. Shelton of Wheeler county has been here the past week. He re-ports some very good rain in his immediate section and says so far as he is concerned grass and water is all right and cattle are doing well. Rains however, have not been general in the Panhandle country but some good local rains have fallen in limited localities.

W. H. Rolan, an old-time pioneer Texas farmer, whose parents came to Texas and settled in Collin county way back in the '40s, and who has for many years been a successful and highly respected citizen of Azle neighborhood, in this county, called on the Journal a few days ago. Mr. Rolan reports his locality in need of rain, but says everything, as a whole, is in fair condition.

Messrs, N. E. Mosher & Son of Salisbury, a.o., in a recent letter to the Journal state that they now have ready to ship a fine lot of healthy, purebred Poland China pigs and Hereford bull and heifer calves. These gentlebull and heifer calves. These gentle-men are reported to be thoroughly reliable, and Journal readers who contemplate improving their herds might find it to their interest to correspond with them.

'J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon was here Monday. He reports good local rains in some portions of the Panhandle and says immediately round about Claren-don the country is all right, grass and water plenty and cattle doing well. "Of course," says he, "this condition does not exist all over the Panhandle. I believe, in fact, that the most of that country is dry and that rains have only fallen in spots."

Colonel C. C. Poole of Aledo, formerly connected with the Stock Journal as traveling solicitor, but now a practical farmer, called at the Journal office Monday. He says things are generally dull and the extreme drouth is certainly severe. The colonel says the corn crop is a failure, and unless rains come at once, the chances for cotton are bad. The oat crop has been short, and what was made was badly damaged by rust.

Dr. R. W. Fisk of this city has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal, Dr. Fisk makes a specialty of nervous complaints and diseases of men and women. He has been located in Fort Worth for several years, during which time he has been quite successful and made considerable reputation as a specialist. Those requiring the

who is sick would willingly change places with a healthy convict. A man might as well joyment one way as another. If he he cannot engage He cannot see the beauties of nature

magine them, and so get some benefit from them. A man who is sick has these things before him, but he doesn't see them as they exist. He cannot look on anything with appreciative eyes. His phy-sical condition warps his vision and his mentality. He cannot enjoy anything, no matter how enjoyable it may be in the abstract. A man with a foul taste in his mouth, with a man with a foul taste in his mouth, with a bilious headache, and with poisonous refuse matter circulating all through his body cannot enjoy anything. He honestly believes that the world is all wrong, and that it is a mighty poor place to be in. He is blue, despondent, cynical. Life isn't worth living to him. Such a simple thing causes this condition that it is absurd and ridiculous to think of a sensible man returning lous to think of a sensible man remaining in it. Symptoms like these come from conis your health against an extra profit on the thing he says is "just as good." Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—don't forget—

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 1008 pages, Illustrated. 680,000 copies sold at \$1.50. Now sent, paper-bound, absolutely FREE on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only. Address the Author, as above.

services of a thoroughly competent doctor should write or call on Dr. Fisk, Dundee block.

Colonel Jonathan Nesbitt of St. Louis, general livestock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, spent a part of the week in the city, the guest of Colonel James A. Wilson. Colonel Nesoitt is always a welcome visitor here and has as many friends among the people of Texas as anybody. He reports a good business over the Chicago and Alton and says that from what he can hear, no fears need be entertained by those engaged in the livestock in-

Frank Houston of Azle, this county, a prosperous stock farmer, vas in Fort Worth Monday. He reports a very poor crop of oats, wheat and corn, and says if it does not rain soon cotton will be a failure. Mr. Houston has the practical ideas of farming, and diversifies his crops, raises and feeds different kinds of livestock, raises chickens and eggs. makes butter and a ways and eggs, makes butter and a ways has something for the market. Says his chickens are worth more to him now than his farm and to can make a good living on them alone.

C. Q. Hussard of Coleman came in Monday en route to his territory ranch, from where he will ship several trains to market about the first of July. He has very encouraging reports as to the conditions of grass, water and stock in the territory, and as to Coleman county, says very good rains have recently fallen there; that grass is good and cattle doing well. Fairly good crops will be made in that section and as farmers will make a living, he does not see any particular cause for dis-

L. H. Hill of Albany came in from central Texas Wednesday morning, where he had been trying to buy some "degy" yearlings. Mr. Hill says cattle are doing very well in Shackelford county, although it is a little dry. Stock water is not scarce, since his section of the country is more than abundantly supplied with natural water. Grass is a little dry, however, from lack of rain, though very good local showers have fallen all through that vicinity. Crops to date in Shackelford county ment ahead. Mr. Hill has an advertise-ment offering a lot of horses and mules for sale on page 4 of this issue. Look it up.

PUEBLO SADDLES.
The recent arrival in Pueblo of the diploma and medal awarded to Gallup & Frazier for best-display of stock saddles, ladies' saddles and "chaps' at the World's Columbian Exposition, gives us an opportunity of writing a few lines concerning this successful Pueblo firm. \* \* \* The firm uses Colorado products as far as possible. Mr. Frazier tells us that the making of the cinches is a most intricate affair, and is done by expert Mexicans, who live in or near Pueblo, \* \* \* The saddles are sold mostly in the stock range countries—many of them across the ocean. Of course Gallup & Frazier supply almost all the demand in and around Pueblo, but, as will be readily seen, most of their sales are made in other cities.—Pueblo Courier. Messrs, Gallup & Frazier are far from strangers in the range country of Texas. Most of the saddles on the range, in fact, are from their establishment. This firm always carry a good, large card in the Journal and they tell us that the results are good. The Journal can unhesitatingly recom-mend Messrs. Gallup & Frazier and their work to all.

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 lining 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 restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine-cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
. We will give One Hundred Dollars 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. Toledo, Ohio. LITERARY NOTES.

JULY LADIES' HOME JOURNAY.
The Ladies' Home Journal for July,
an artistically attractive and interestissue, opens with a sumptuously illustrated article on Joan of Arc and her home by Emma Asbrand Hopkins, who entertainingly writes of the child-hood and religious life of the Maid. Apropos of the approaching centen-nary of Burns Arthur Warren presents "The Other Side of Robert Burns," re-vealing the better side of the poet. Hezekiah Butterworth tells in his en-gaging way a Brook Farm story, "The Wife of Ben Bow," and Alice Wellington Rollins Humorously romances of "A Town Bicycle." A trio of poems of the field framed in a drawing by W. Hamilton Gibson, and a musical composition - "The Lyndon Polka" - by Mrs. Francis J. Moore, are page features. Edward W. Bok writes edito-rially of the girl between sixteen and twenty and enters a plea for people who go the country in the summer time to live as near to nature as postime to live as near to nature as possible. Ex-President Harrison discusses the department of state, bringing into review; also, our diplomatic and consular service, and the great scal of the United States. In "Feeding a City Like New York" John Gilmer Speed makes some astonishing statements, presents surprising figures, and aserts that New Yorkers could live comfort-ably for four months in case of a siege cutting off all all their food supplies. Dr. Parkhurst speaks forcibly to young men in his paper "A Young Man's Religious Life," and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, with equal vigor and directness, writes to girls concerning beauty. William Martin Johnson's "Souvenirs of Summer Days" is an artistic, practical article, timely also, being directed to those who will enjoy part of the summer amid new scenes. "People Who Live in the Moon," "A \$3500 House," articles on seasonable dresses, in it. Symptoms like these come from constipation. It is the most prevalent of all causes of sickness. It makes a man worth less for work or pleasure. It is a stubborn trouble when you do not treat it properly, and a simple one when you do. It is cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They were made for this purpose, and no other. They accomplish this purpose as no other preparation ever did. An unscrupulous druggist may try to sell you something else. Look out! It is your health that is at stake. It is your health against an extra profit on the pany, Philadelphia; one dollar per year, ten cents per copy.

Ex-President Harrison will discuss our national finances in an article on "The Secretary of the Treasury," which will appear in the August issue of the

will appear in the August issue of the Ladles' Home Journal. He will tell

system, its expansion and develop-

ment; how the nation raises its revenues and disburses its moneys; and detail the faults of our system of financiering. Referring to the methods necessary to maintain our gold reserve, Geh. Harrison expresses himself with a widner decorated and the serve.

10 and 12 Vandewater street, New Ladies' Home Journal. He will tell briefly of the origin of our financial

A lady of successful experience desires a position as teacher in a private family or school. Teaches the English branches and elocution. Latest and most improved methods. Terms reasonable, references exchanged. Adself with evident disapproval, and dress Lock Box 46, Seymour, Tex.

the "mending of existing conditions will be a task for the wisest and strongest statesmanship." The ex-president clearly intimates that sucpresident clearly intimates that successful financiering is extremely difficult by the present methods. Upon this point he says: "If fifty do at would suffice to hold \$50,000,000 in the treasury the secretary could not expend that small sum. He must stand by until the gold is gone, and then sell bonds to get it back. The result is that the banks and the brokers are often able to make play of the treasury. A financial institution whose board transacts its business in public is at a disadvantage." is at a disadvantage."

says that "the present situation would be absurd if it were not so serious." The increase or the diminution of the

gold reserve, the ex-president asserts, powerfully affects every interest, and

The July number of Harper's Magazine (to be published next Monday) will open with a paper on General Washington and the period of the revolution, by Woodrow Wilson. Rarely has a historic personage been made so real and human as Washington here ap-pears, in camp and on the battle-field no less than in the Virginia house of burgesses or at his Mount Vernon plantation. Mr. Pyle's illustrations of historic scenes worthily accompany Professor Wilson's admirable studies of

colonial life and politics.

In commemoration of the centenary of the settlement of Cleveland, the number will contain an illustrated pa-per on the distinctive characteristics of Ohio, as shown in the developmen of that state, by President Charles for Thwing of the Western Reserve Univer-

A piquant description of English elections by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, will give the result of some personal observations in England last summer, showing that the United States is not alone in its need of political reforms.

Laurence Hutton will contribute an attractive article on "Literary Land-marks of Venice," with illustrations in which Byron, Browning and Petrarch

The number will be strong in fiction. The number will be strong in herion.
There will be presented the opening chapters of "Two Mormons from Muddlety," a three-part novelette by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, whose scene s laid among the West Virginia hills and whose characters are the rude population of a primitive community, enlivened by the visits of two Latterday Saints engaged by proselyting. The story will be ilustrated by Gilbert Gaul. John Kendrick Bang's humorous ro-mance, "A Rebellious Heroine," will be concluded, with illustrations by W. T. Smedley. Julian Ralph will contribute a Chinese

romance, "The Love Letters of Super-fine Gold," illustrated by C. D. Weldon. "The Cabinet Organ," a short story of the Middle West by Octave Thanet, will be given, with illustrations by Clifford Carleton; also a humorous story of American artist life abroad, called "A Fool to Fame," from the pen of E. A Alexander, with pictures by John W Alexander, and a short story by W. E Norris, called "The Dowager's Com

"The Wedding Gown," a charming poem by Alice Archer Sewell, will appoem by Alice Archer Sewell, will, appear with four page illustrations by H. Siddons Mowbray. Other poems in the number will be "A Wayside Grave," by Margaret E. Sangster, and "Orbis Terrae," by C. H. Goldthwaite.

Archibald Lampman will contribute an essay on "Happiness," and Charles Dudley Warner in the Editor's Study will discuss a popular belief that every-

will discuss a popular belief that every-body is an undeveloped author. The Editor's Drawer will open with an amusing lecture, by Kate Douglas Wig-gin, on a supposedly new Wagnerian opera, with examples of the music.

publication during the next two months include the following books: "The Silk of the Kine," a novel, by L. McManus, dealing with the eviction of Roman Catholics in Ireland in the seventeenth eentury; "Mrs. Gerald," a novel, by Maria Louise Pool; "Love is a Spirit," a novel, by Julian Hawthorne; "The Pith of Astronomy" (without mathematics); the latest facts and figures as developed by the giant telescopes, by Samuel G. Bayne; "Tales of Fantasy and Fact," by Brander Matthews; "Rick Dale," a story for young people, by Kirk Munroe; "With My Neighbors," a number of plain talks to plain people on familar and homely subjects, by Margaret E. Sangster; "A Story of the Heavenly Camp-Fires," by "One with a New Name"; "Sbakespeare the Boy," by William J. Rolfe, Litt.D.; and "Harpers' Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities," Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia college, with the co-operation of many distinguished special contribu-

"A Virginia Cavalier" is the title that the author, Molly Elliot Seawell, has given her new serial story of the boyhood days of George Washington Its first chapter will appear in "Harper's Round Table" to be published June 16, and Miss Seawell, who has made a study of the early surroundings of Washington, weaves into her story nany interesting facts of that period of nany interesting facts of that period of his life. In the same number of the Round Table" will appear an article by Mary Haylor Bissel, entitled "A Girl in Training"; also an article by Cyrus C. Adams, the American authorship of the Africa, entitled "A New Western and Africa, entitled "A New Western authorship of the New Yestern authorship of the New Yes ty on Africa, entitled "A New Water Route to Central Africa." Mr. Adams pictures in a graphic way the natives and their country, and the in-trusion of the white man with his modern inventions. There will be an installment of Kirk Munroe's serial, entitled "Rick Dale," and, among the many short stories, one entitled "Mary Kent on Deck," by W. J. Henderson, which is a tale of a girl's heroism.

Harper's Weekly for June 20 will be a Republican convention number, and will contain a picture of the convention will contain a picture of the convention hall, portraits of the prominent dele-gates, candidates, and party managers, together with typical illustrations of the uninjured portlons of St. Louis—in all, five pages of illustrations. Other prominent features will be the coronation of the czar, the Philadelphia horse show and the Cuban insurrection. Harper & Bros., publishers, New York, June 9, 1896.

A UNIGUE REFERENCE BOOK. To say that it contains information of nearly universal interest, and that is, practically, obtainable by most readers nowhere else, is but the simple truth concerning Alden's Living Topics Cyclopedia. The second volume contains the latest facts concerning the Cyclopedia. The second volume contains the latest facts concerning the nations Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Chili, Chinese Empire, and oth-ers, and concerning three states, Caliers, and concerning three states, Call-fornia, Colorado and Connecticut; also concerning six large cities, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland. The information is generally from one year to five years later than can be found in any of the leading cyclopedias, and commonly a year later than the 1896 almanacs and annuals. We name only leading titles; besides there are hundreds of others, all of them "living" topics. One wonders how along without such an up-to-date eye pedia. The whole work complete to date costs only \$1, if ordered at once. Specimen pages may be had free by addressing the publisher, John B. Alden,

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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,

Foot-Lever for . Lifting Cutter-Bar.

Showing the bar lifted from the ground and held by the foot, as in turning a cor-

The Foot and Hand Levers can be used in connection with each other, or independent

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

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

#### 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 sho wn he is wrong. One of our men was at Columbus, Texas, with a six foot Standard Mower. Having set it up he was explaining its construction, stating forcibly that they required no more team, and were therefore more economical than the narrow machines. Several farmers in the crowd, of course, knew that it would be impossible for a machine cutting six feet to need no more power to drive it than required

in the same grass for an ordinary four-foot machine.

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

EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

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#### CHEAP EXCURSIONS A. L. MATLOCK,

=VIA THE COTTON BELT ROUTE:

Rates from Fort Worth, Texas, to

\$60 00 SAN FRANCISCO Selling dates, June 15th, 16th, 23d and 24th. Allows until June 30th to reach destination with stop-over at pleasure, date of sale.

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For rates, etc., from other points see your nearest agent, or address
A. A. GLISSON,
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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 Wells, For further particulars address W. C. FORBESS, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Weatherford, Texas.

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

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GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION

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OFFICES, SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING.

Fort Worth, Texas,

The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our prace tical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.

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

#### SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is couted over this popular line,
Agents are keptfully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions
in will E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent, San Antonie. Tex.

Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points It is the quick-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

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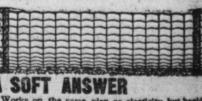
For further information call on nearest agent or address
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Effective June 1st, the M., K. and
will place on sale summer excur-

WHAT IS YOUR BOY WORTH! An education? Then send him to the San Antonio Academy. There is no better school in the South. Eleventh year begins September 21. Our cata-W. A. SEELEY,

A. M., Ph. D., Principal, San Antonio,



a soft answer

co and the principal cities of the North,
East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman 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 Stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., \$50 Main st. Dallas, T.R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, T.R.

#### MARKETS

#### L FORT WORTH MARKET.

FORT WORTH MARKET LETTER. Ft. Worth, Tex., June 22, 1896. Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

This market for the past week has been quite active. The hog market opened at the beginning strong and gained some 10 or 15 cents over the week before, but closed for the week barely steady. The indications are that the coming week will open a shade lower, but the middle and last of the week, will likely will and last of the week. week will likely witness a small advance, unless there are heavy runs in the northern markets. More cattle were handled here during

this week than ever before and in most instances made the shippers more money than the same class of stuff in other markets. We want some real tip-top stuff both of cattle and hogs. Send such along and don't mix rough and common with the good, when we can sell a lot at good figures. As illustrating our market we beg to mention an actual transaction. Early in the week we had four cars of common grass steers from Central Texas. Two cars were sold here at \$2.40, the other two cars were forwarded to St. Louis and

brought on that market \$2.35. The following are some of the standard representative sales made during

the past week:		
Hogs-	Av.	Price
56	. 172	\$2.25
32		2.25
11		-2.60
24		2.65
2		2.25
84		2.65
29		2.25
64		2.60
44	212	2.52 1-
1	. 450	2.00
88	. 187	2.55
Steers-		
27	. 808	2.40
26		2.40
Cows-		1
22	727	1.75
1	683	1.40
5		1.40
Sheep-		
248	. 83	2.55
91	*U.C.   T. T. C.	2.40
Market report sent	-	

tion. Write us what you have to offer STANDARD COMMISSION CO.

FORT WORTH MARKET NOTES.

"De Long & Atkins of Ellisville had hogs here Monday.

Charles McFarland of Aledo was here Monday with loads of steers.

on this market with hogs Tuesday. D. M. Howard of Mineral Wells brought a car of cattle to this market

C. O. Upton of Mineral Wells was

Last week's receipts of hogs outnum-ered the receipts for the entire month of June 1895 by over 300 head.

J. S. French of Santo marketed a car of hogs Monday. Says the corn crop has gone up in his section.

Jos. Dunlap of Reisel, R. A. Logan of Dundee and Sol Keck of Alvord had a car of cows each on Tuesday's mar-

Mat Hayes & Son Co., bought 467 cattle last week, distributed among different firms, for whom they have

The McFarland steers, marketed

Monday, 44 head averaged 1114 pounds and sold to Mat Hayes & Son Co., for J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth

marketed 23 1008 pound steers Monday. They went to Mat Hayes & Son Co. at \$2.80.

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the yards, left Saturday night for a flying visit to Chicago. He will re-turn the last of this week. E. J. Oswaft, J. M. Peperwell, Mrs. Butz, J. A. Lain, C. F. Crowley, J. L. Hedge and W. L. Easton were in Tues-

day morning with wagon hogs. N. A. Lawson, W. Ross, R. Hoven-kamp, G. A. McBride, A. C. Chance, A. L. Salvage, J. F. Hovenkamp and W. I. Smith had driven-in stock on

Monday's market. Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter says: "In June, 1895, the receipts of hogs for the entire month at these yards were 2275, while for the last twenty days of the present month 7930 head were marketed, more than three times the number of last the present month of the present times the number of last year. By the end of the month the receipts, as against the same period of last year, will have been quadrupled. This is a

will have been quadrupled. This is a remarkable increase, and shows the change that has taken place in the methods of farming in Texas, and also demorstrates that the people have not been slow to respond to the influence of a home market for their surplus hogs. There will be no cessurplus hogs. There will be no cessation of hog raising in Texas, and increased facilities for handling the product, which will naturally to this market, must and will follow.

DALLAS MARKET. Dallas, Tex., June 24.— Market report from A. C.

yard:	Thoma	us
Extra to choice fat steers \$2	50@ 2	85
Fair to choice fat steers. 2	2500 2	40
common to fair steers 1	9060 2	90
Extra choice fat cows 2	2000 2	50
Fair to good fat cows	2 60 9	10
Common to fair cows 1	2060 9	50
Choice veal	8 50	9
Common to fair veal 2	25@ 3	00
Extra choice fat yearlings. 2	20@ 2	40
Fair to good yearlings 2	00@ 2	10
Common to fair yearlings 1	60@ 1	80
Choice milch cows, per head		
Choice springers, per head	00@30	00
bringers, per head	18 /2 To 18 /2 To 18	

Common to fair muttons. 2 25

The model is oversupplied with poor cattle and sheep, which sell slow at prices. No trouble is experienced in selling good fat stock.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.
Chicago, Ills., June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,500; market steady to 10c higher; fair to best beeves, \$3.50@3.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.85; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.40@3.70; Texans, \$2.50

Hogs—Receipts, \$1,000; market generally 5c lower; lights, \$3,20603.50; ough, \$2.80@2.95; mixed. \$3.05@3.45; heavy, \$3@3.25; pigs, \$2,75@3.50. CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

Chicago, June 23, 1896.
Editor Stock and Farm Journal:
We are glad of an opportunity to adviseryou of a little improvement in the general condition of the cattle market.
With receipts about 5000 general condition of the cattle market. With receipts about 5,000 larger than the previous week and 6,500 larger than a year ago, the slight gain in values has been well maintained at all times, and a little more added each day of the week. We find prices to-day about 10c to 15c higher than at the writing of our last letter, and the general tone of the market rather more reliable. Both shippers and exporters reliable. Both shippers and exporters

this week and local beef men supported the market fairly well. A few fancy loads have reached \$4.40 to \$4.50, but a very small proportion of the arrivals sold above \$4.25, most of the fair to hoice beef steers going at \$3.85 to \$4.20. Not much has been done in the stocker and feeder line. Thrifty young steers have been scarce and there has been hardly a desirable stocker on the market, as nearly everything of that kind finds a place in the country at present to consume the abundant growth of grass. Cows and heifers have sold well all week, the lower grades a little slow-ly in competition with excessive supplies of common to fair grass Texans, but all good beef grades readily and such close a shade higher than one week ago. Veal caives averaged a lit-

tle lower, very few having sold above The heaviest supply of Texans of the year—about 11,000 all told—has burdened that branch of the trade badly, and especially with but half-fat grassers. Such declined early in the week about 15c to 20c, and since that time have regained only about half of that decline, while best fed steers stand about on a level with one week ago. Sales of fed Texans up to \$3.75 have been rare, and not many grass steers went above \$2.85, bulk landing at \$2.50 to \$2.80. The outlook in the native market is certainly a little more encouraging, but the advance from the present scale of prices must be slow. To be prepared for a sudden break from present values, which is liable to occur at any time under a big run, we advise very conservative buying on a pasis of values quoted below: Extra beeves, 1,200 to 1,450 pounds, \$4.35 to \$4.50; choice

to prime steers, 1,450 to 1,700 pounds, \$4.30; fair to good, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, \$3.80 to \$4.15; common to medium, 900 to 1,350 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.75; bulls, poor to extra, \$1.85 to \$3.15; feeders, 900 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.80; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, \$2.60 to \$3.35; sows and heifers, choice to extra, \$3.00 to \$3.85; common canning to good beef cows, \$1.60 to \$2.90; veal calves, com-mon to choice, \$3 to \$5.10; grass Texas steers, \$2.50 to \$2.95; fed Texans, \$2.90 The bulk of the supply of hogs has

The bulk of the supply of hogs has gone at a higher level than last week. Total arrivals fall short about 28,000 head short of the run the previous week, but stand 10,000 more than for the same time last year. Monday's run of more than 42,000 head was a burden on the market and caused a depression of 5c to 10c from closing prices last week and threw many into a panicky fear of larger receipts than for the week before. Since that time arrivals have been very moderate, however, and prices have moved up 10c to 15c. All offerings that have to sell below \$3 are now very rough and common. Prime heavy have met demand lately at around \$3.20 to \$3.25; good to choice medium lets around \$3.30, and fancy light sorts at \$3.45 to \$3.50. Bulk of mixed hogs of strong weight as they run now sell at \$3.10 to \$3.25. This slight improvement in prices, small as it is, is gratifying, and the moderate arrivals since Monday, in the face of a fair advance, would indicate that the pressure to sell has eased a little. We are not believers in any short supply argument, but think more moderate receipts are due for the next sixty days, and that about present prices are reliable. Choice to fancy heavy shipping selling \$3.10 to \$3.20; fair to choice heavy packing, \$3 to \$3.10; rough lots, \$2.80 to \$3; good mixed and medium, \$3.10 to \$3.20; selected inclium barrows, \$3.20 to \$3.25; assorted light, 180 down to 140 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.45; common to choice light mixed, \$3.15 to \$3.40;

stags, skips and poor pigs, \$1.75 to \$3. A falling off of about 15,000 head of sleep from the previous week relieved the market from the depression it has been subjected to, and prices for good grades of sheep and lambs have made a gain of 15c to 25c from closing values of the week before. Common and medium grades have continued in supply rather in excess of demand, and still sell slowly at but little advance from low time; Texans are being marketed more conservatively now and prices for such have advanced fully 20c. Choice Texas muttons bringing around \$3.60, but the lower grades are yet dangerous property, as many that look of fair quality have had to sell around \$2.75. Lower grade native stock that has to along with such is also risky and buyers should avoid them unless they can be bought at very low figures. Common lambs are yet in disfavor, and sell slowly around \$3, with strictly prime selected lots of spring lambs going quickly at \$6 to \$6.40; choice to prime wethers (native), \$3.90 to \$4.25; fair to prime westerns, \$3.60 to \$4; fair to choice feeders, \$2.30 to \$2.85; medium to choice mixed natives, \$3.10 to \$3.75; fair to choice Texas muttons, \$3 to \$3.60; native and Texas culls, \$2.10 to \$2.60; choice to prime yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.10; common and thin spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4; fair to choice Texas muttons, \$3 to \$3.60; native to them and can not account for it, it must be the cholera has struck us."

The boss man says, "Well, it is as I expected; it's no use to try, we can't for its and the same and the JEROME.

one responsible for the weakness pre- and what is the result? vailing after the opening was the heavy than a year ago, with the excessive dullness in trade, made a weak market and the price went off about 1-2c. The figures on the increase of the English visible were raised to 1,600,000 bushels and there were reports that nearly \$3,-000,000 in gold would be exported this week. There was a sharp bulge in the last hour, due to Bradstreet's report of 5,000,000 bushels decrease in the

world's stocks last week. Corn was exceedingly slow. The feel-ing was generally weak, influenced by the early heaviness of wheat and later by prospects of heavy receipts, but light trading prevented any material

reduction of prices.
Oats were heavy and prices lower all around. July was especially weak, touching 16 3-8c, a new low record. There was considerable selling pres-sure, which helped the weakness of wheat and corn to create lower prices and the later rally of wheat was not

responded to.
Provisions—There was but little do ing. The close was steady. September pork closed 5c, September lard 2 1-2c higher and September ribs unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. New Orleans, La., June 23, 1896. Editor Stock and Farm Journal: There is a falling off in the supply of all classes of good cattle, the receipts since the close of sales last Friday being more moderate. The good fat, light to medium weight steers, fat with values ruling a shade firmer; trading in these classes are more active, but the heavy, and rought old stock continues to sell very slowly. The market is about bare of Taxas calves and yearlings, good stock is a shade higher and in demand; the poor trashy grades are neglected. There is no Second

supply is ample for the very limited demand. Sheep not wanted now. Merohants and butchers are fully supplied; trading is slow and quotations are irregular. The establishment of a live-stock exchange here is still talked about by some of the commission merchants, but there seems to be some trouble to get them all sufficiently interested to perfect an organization.

We are heartly in favor of the exchange and will do our best for its establishment.

tablishment. Good fat fed beeves, per gross, 3@3 1-4; good fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 2 3-4@3; fair fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 2 1-4@2 1-2; thin and rough old beeves, per pound gross, 1 1-2@2 1-4; good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4; heifers, per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4; fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2@2 1-4; bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2@2; thin and rough old cows, each, \$8@12; good fat calves, each, \$8.50@9.50; fair fat calves, each, \$8.50@9.50; fair fat calves, each, \$8.7@8; thin calves, each, \$5.00.50; good fat yearlings, each, \$11.50@12; fair fat yearlings, each, \$8.50@9.50; thin yearlings, \$6@7; good milch cows, \$25@30; common to fair, \$15@22.50.

Hogs—Good fat corn fed, per pound gross, 3 1-2@3 3-4; common to fair, per pound gross, 2 3-4@3 1-4.

Sheep—Good sheep, per gross, 3@3 1-4;

Sheep—Good sheep, per gross, 3@3 1-4; common to fair, each, \$1.25@1.50. Respectfully yours,

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO. WOOL. Galveston, Tex., June 23 .- Wool recelpts today were:
This day. This week. Receipts ..... 253,458 8,462,650 Sale's ..... 42,808

979,549 Spring-Twelve months' clip: Today. Yesterday
9@10c 9@10c Fall—Six and eight months' clip: the wool auction sales will open on June 30 and close on July 27. The offerings will average about 16,000 bales

#### SWINE.

Any one acqupainuted with the trend of affairs in hog and pork matters knows that the cotton growers are buying more breeding stock and less pork. This means for a time a good trade for the breeders at good prices, and it also means a serious curteil-ment of the demand for cured meats that will be felt by the feeder. His pocket will also be lightened to an unpleasant extent. The farmer may complain of low prices, decreased demand for his meat products, and all other misfortunes that come to his lot, but as yet we have not one among us that complains of being wearied and discouraged on account of the ple-thoric condition of his pocketbook. The south will eventually prove to be a strong competitor in the markets with their pork products.-National

A swine breeder in the Stockman and Farmer says: Many crosses can be made that give excellent results. But it is generally conceded that the first gives best results, and beyond that the breeder steps on uncertain ground. What is meant by stopping at first cross is this. Say a Berkshire boar is crossed on a Poland China sow. Their progeny are supposed to be as good feeders as can be produced. This is the first cross. If these pigs are crossed on like half-breeds this we understand to be the second cross, and it is apt to give uncertain results. if the half-breed sow pigs from the first cross are bred to a pure bred male of any breed we would call this a first cross. If the sow pigs from the first cross of Berkshire male and Poland China sows are again bred to a Berkshire male we would call it grading up, and the longer it is continued in this direction the more of the Berkshire type the pigs will assume. Others may differs may differ with us as to their understanding of the term cross-breeding, but this is the way

Let some manager of a large plantamon and thin spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4; expected; it's no use to try, we can't fair to good lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; good to prime spring lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.40. clusions, and does not stop to think or investigate the cause. He does not board the first train and go to his plantation to look into the matter, simply registed to his manager "Well do the started in weak, had quite a firm closing, the change in tone being due to the surprisingly large decrease in the world's visible supply. September closed at an advance of 1-4c over yesterday. Other markets show but little change, although onto manager write his boss, Cotton in the grass; can't get any niggers to work, or cotton shedding, it looks like it will throw off all it has made." This time he will stop—but long enough to get his grip and board the first train or boat for his plantation; he gets there, the impediately backs his borse ridge. Wheat was exceedingly dull today and most of the session was decidedly weak, selling at one time about 1-2c below the close yesterday, but recovering all of the loss before noon. One of the loss before noon. One of the many control of the cause. the weakest factors of the day and the agement on the part of the manager,

The manager hunts a new home receipts in the northwest; 820 cars, against 644 a week ago. This did not as much, he would find his hogs wading look much like bad crop prospects there, and when taken in connection with the 43,000,000 prospect reported in Kansas, the big increase in English stocks and the fact that our visible supply is now 2,500,000 bushels larger than a year ago, with the averaging sibly two-thirds of this drove of the drove of the drove of the drove of the same belly-deep much per beds in this same belly-deep much possibly two-thirds of this drove of the drove of th sibly two-thirds of this drove of hogs will be turned out after the crop is all in. A little later half of the two-thirds will be found to be put up for meat. A lot of the sows have pigs out in the fields, and come up in the ginning season to sleep under the gin house and eat cotton seed to their heart's content.—H. W. Brantley in Southern

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

around home. Very truly,
JEANNETTE S. THE PROMISED LAND.

Why the Tourist, Traveler and Student Should Visit Utah.

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

CHICAGO.

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CATTLE, SHELF, HOGS -To-

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A new firm of old stockmen, the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.
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Market reports furpished on

application. Write to us.

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LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000.

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SCALING & TAMBLYN

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G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.



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

We are headquarters for everything in the Windmill line, with the most complete stock in Texas. CHALLENGE WIND MILL & PRED
MILL CO., Dallas, Texas.

#### D APRIL, 1880.

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

to breed from ewes that were s twin-born, and of employing ich also were twin-produced, it power of any flock-master to get the twing than he would mbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag-Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper sires to favo large increases, , some breeds of sheep are nat-ore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. mbs to ewes depends, of course on the flock-master himsel n on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they but he has no control over m which causes prolific crop or rse, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of the as clover or rape, which is bwn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. The flock-masters, no doubt, not ious to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks, which as y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either r farms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or d management in the general system is often the rule. Shep-powerless under such masters men have no encouragement to le best of things. Only when sters and shepherds work hand together can the best results. A good shepherd is invaluable, ch so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has nined 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 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 or triplets and even quartettes by educating the propensity it as developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year r family than she can bring upgenerally imparts the milk-beartion equal to the other, how the one naturally accompanies almost invariably but it must er, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, eswhen they begin to grow big. plarly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and ngle lambs they should have pary assistance and be adequa be done in the provision of abund-d by having a satisfactory succesfodder crops, and by making pro-of silage to serve when there are s of scarcity owing to a bad root ir attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various distrat affect sheep, and of which the nowledge is indispensable for sucliveatment. We may excuse mismade a century ago, but when a popular author on veterinary practeges that the brain bladder worm aused the disease known as gid or less is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and no early breeding or natural den either parent will cause the diswe are surprised, to say the least, and no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter to be misled at times," says the 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 contained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either on he stomach of a sheep, either on rass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from these eggs should mature from te creatures that are found in ry bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the ure on the brain of these bladders, deed very strange. It deed very strange. It is by no is more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal nust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any livhing comes into existence without ats, whether it be an animal or a , and that these changes of a worm t, 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 butis egg into a caterpillar, this into a
, a brown thing like a dried, curledeaf, and then into the beautiful
ed insect that filts among the floweggling of the cateron of the control of the cateron. ed insect that flits among the flow-eeding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its es and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and ecause of them without the shep-knowing 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 xist a single year were it not for log, which, feeding on the sheep die from the disease caused by this n, take these immature worms into omach, where they mature 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 estantially will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in

The following is a transfers of Jersey as parties since reweek ending De week ending December of the ported by the Americalub. No. 8 West Service New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGW BULLS

Grace's Solo, 37,554

Hamilton, Webberville, Web

Hamilton, Webberville, 1
Harry Branch, 32,436—J
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raish
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W
to W. T. Henson, Wills
Ile 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, 32,7
liams to T. J. Brown, 8,
COWS AND HEI
Bleycle Girl, 109,658—T
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook

Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188—L. to J. C. Munden, Marsha Esterhazy, 102,707—A. C. Vaughn, Blooming Gre Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145-Bro. to J. L. Thompson, 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, Midlothia Queen of the Prairies E. Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezu Haywood to J. C. Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. I

Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. I.
W. Persohn, McKinney,
Sheldon's Maud, 86,187to W. E. Johnson, Millie
Susie Kilgore, 109,146
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440-Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Wille Howard, 102,001-Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Transfers for the we cember 24, 1895:

Canvasser, 31,110—R.
Howard, Quanah.
Captain Herne, U. S. Willis to T. E. Lancaste China Grove, 42,261—M son to J. M. Cardwell, Colonel Harry, 42,001— to S. L: Burnap, Austin, Coro Lambert, 37066— somery to W. V. Elsell, Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon, Odelle's Harry, 41976 bey to S. L. Burnap, Au Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,27

to W. A. Northington,
Tormentor F. of Lawn
Foster to R. W. Will
COWS AND HE Anna Field. 93,241-Burts to Mrs. A. G Argyle's Hugo, 107,892 to S. L. Burnap, Austir Baron's Vesta, 108,616to S. L. Birnap, Austin Bertha Easy, 84,108—W E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill Bonnie Signaldina, 1 Wright to J. M. Lang, Calico Landseer, 108,7 kins to S. L. Burnan, A. Clara, Princess, 97,186 Laird to W. A. C. Wat Cream Pat Poeis, 109,1 to W. A. Northington.

Dorjava's Oonan, Dempsey to S. L. Burn Dora H., 105,283—Park Duchess of Ingleside. Effle P., 79,464—Parks & Gill, Nash. & Gill, Nash.

Eva Landseer, \$1,831—volume Fancy Vic, 94,059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.
Favorite Dalsy, 93,831—volume Fareris Signal, 109,385—J.
A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—chett to M. B. Hastain, Golden May, 73,511—Pareris Gilden May, 73,511—Pareris Gilden May, 73,511—Pareris Gilden May, 73,511—Pareris Gilden May, 73,511—Pareris Golden May, 73,511—Pare

Golden May. 73,511-Pay Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730-Joel's Bessie F., 108.9 Joel's Calico, 108,613-Joel's Calico, 108,613—E
to S. L. Burnap, Austin
Karanina Pogis, 101.5
precht to H. H. McBride
Kate Putnam II., 107,09
to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride
Katle Perry, 110,325—G
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109
precht to H. H. McBride
Kitty S. H., 62,084—H
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Philady Pogis Lowndea
Abbott to H. H. McBride
Laura Clement, 65,361—
to H. H. McBride, O'Dan
Laurette Rioter, 109,201 Laurette Rioter.

Laurette Rioter, 109,20 bott to H. H. McBride, Leslie Signal, 105,910—0 & Hardin to Parks & Par Lois Lowndes, 100,285— to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla, 93,224—W. A P. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 100,558 vi. Lyndall, 109,505-H. H. Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal, Parks to Gill & Gill Mary Annersly, 91,110—v to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi May Amber, 109,181—J W. A. Northington, Span W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79.75
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18
to W. A. Northington, S. Mittle Gray, 110-023.—B.
J. D. Gray, Terrelt,
Monarch's May, 109.8
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash,
Orange Pearl II. 89.222
ris & Hardin to Parks & Osa T., 64.673—Parks & Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W

& Gill. Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill
Persian Nora, 107,226—J
W. A. Northington, Spanis
Queen Marjoram, 104.690—v
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv
Ressedene May, 60.685—J
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Ternell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, 59
Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Teris & Hardin to Parks & F
nis. Shellle, 92,024-W. J. Owens Shellle, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibri Scales Poets, 109.206Dracht to H. H. McBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Galmey.
The Young Widow, 11.555—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Da.
Tommie Montgomery, 108.80
G. Buris to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Wonth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Pointer, to E. P. Romar, Gal
Vic Scales Poets, 108.204—
Precht to H. H. McBride, O'T.

Vic Scales Poets, Pracht to H. H. Mot Welcome Lass 106 Welcome Lass, 105 916-1

nis.

Widow's Little Be
Abbott to H. H. Mr
Ysleta Poyls II.
to W. A. Northine
Zingara Pogls. &
to E. P. Bomar, G.
Zula Landseer, S.
to E. P. Bomar, G.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and

Farm Journal, Carza Building, 213 Main Plazz, Jerome Harris, Manager. Gus Witting, who runs a model farm

and ranch in Wilson county, was in to see us the past week, and reports a fair crop of corn with prospects good

G. A. Ray, from Pettus, who owns considerable land and cattle in Bee county, was a visitor to the city the past week and reports his section as in fair condition.

Tom Coleman came in from his ranch during the week and was not in the very best spirits in regard to the future of the cattle market. Says he will go to the territory soon.

Ed Lagsater was up from his ranch during the week, and spent several days in the city. Says it keeps him rustling to keep his stock supplied with water during the late dry spell.

Taylor Whitsett, from Atascosa county, and who is an all round good farmer and cattleman, was in the city the past week and spent several days, stopping at the Southern hotel. John W. Cook, who is a representative farmer and ranchman of Bee county, spent several days in the city this week, and reports Bee county crops as in good condition from the recent rain.

W. W. Jones, a prominent ranchman and shipper from Bee county, was in to see us the past week and is not much encouraged at the prices he has been receiving lately for his cattle in mar-

"Bug" Borrum of Del Rio was one of our visitors this week, and many of his friends here concluded that he is here as a delegate to the Baptist envention, which is in session this

J. E. Price, who formerly handled more horses out of San Antonio than any one man, has recently returned from St. Louis where he went to benefit his health, and says he feels much im-

Captain John Todd, who is the general manager of the Laurelles ranch, came up from Corpus Christi and spent a day the past week. Says while dry on the ranch still his cattle are looking well.

John J. Burke of Eagle Pass and who is largely interested in the stock business in that section, spent several days in the Alamo City, and reports his section as having had a good rain some

Ed English, a jovial good-natured ranchman from Dimmitt county, was in the city for several days the past week, and reports that while his section is dry, they still have sufficient

W. C. Irvin, who is one of the best farmers and ranchmen of LaSalle county, spent several days with us the past week, and reports his stock doing well, and that he will make sufficient corn to meet his own demands.

E. B. Flowers from Lockhart, who is both a feeder and shipper, was in the city and spent several days stopping at the Scuthern Hotel. Says he made a close call on some cattle he bought last week and shipped on the hard market.

A. D. McGee of San Marcos was over

Green Davidson, the southern repre gentative of the Drum-Flato Commission Company, dropped into our office the past week and reports that he is about through with all of his shipments of cattle to market for the present.

John I. Clare of Beeville, a shipper

and ranchman, was in to see week and spent several days. John has just about abandoned shipments of cattle to the market this season, as he believes the market so far has done its

Joe Collins, who now resides in Goliad, and who is generally known to all stockmen of Texas, was in the city the rast week, and we regret to say he is very poor health, and consequently urable to handle cattle as heretofore.

N. R. Powell, the "bull" man who owns a good farm and ranch in Bee county, passed through the city this week on his way to Missouri to buy a lot of good high bred bulls. Nat is a and has sold more bulls in South Texas than any other one man,

J. H. Stevens, familiarly known as "Uncle" Henry, and representing the well-known firm of George R. Barse Commission Company, has been spending the past week with us, looking after the interests of this popular firm. "Uncle" Henry has a host of friends in southern Texas who are always glad to v elcome him on his regular visits.

James McLymott, who resides in Kinney county and who is interested both in sheep and cattle, was a welcome visitor to our city, and reports that he will during this month wind up his shipments of sheep for the season, and that he has been fairly successful in his business. Says he has shipped since the first of April about seventy thousand head of muttons to market.

The many friends of A. P. Rachal will regret to learn that his son was injured by a horse falling on him on his ranch near Falls City, and since 44 oc-curred has not regained consciousness. He is now in San Antonio with his son, who is receiving the very best medical attention that can be had, and the Journal extends its sympathies and hores he may be able to pull through

all right. The sale of the packing house here at the Union Stock yards has without any doubt been consummated, having passed into the hands of John Finnigan & Co., who are engaged in the hide business, and having a branch house in San Antonio. The supposition that up here as a consequence of this trade, will not be realized, as it is not the intention of the purchasers to do anything in this line. The plant was bought simply because it was sold at a very low price, and was considered a bargain by the purchasers, as they only paid \$5,000 for a plant that had originally cost \$68,000. The packing house is still leased, and it is sufficient to say that the income derived from the lease at the present purchase price pays a dividend on the property that is equivalent to a good rate of interest. There is no disposition whatever upon the part of the present owners to enlarge or increase this establishment.

In the death of Dr. J. B. Taylor southern Texas loses a representa-tive in the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association To a certain extent this is a position which must be filled gratultously and no one was more faithul and loyal to the association in this respect than Dr. Taylor. Always ready, always willing to sacrifice whatever time that was necessary for the benefit of the association. As long as he was liv-ing his work and duties in this respect was perfectly satisfactory to the mem-

bers of the association in southern Texas and in looking around the fact is apparent that to select a man to represent this portion of the state will be no easy matter. In the selection of a representative there are several

hings to be taken into consideration. Not only should he be a man with broad and liberal views, but must be a representative man, who not only understands the cattle business but one who is thoroughly equipped for any kind of business. He must and ought to be above all things a practical, wide awake, energetic and pushing man. He should be so constituted that whatever his actions in the committee may be will not be governed by prejudice or locality, and who will always be ready and willing to attend the meet-ings when called. In casting about for a man who would take the place, we can think of no one better qualified than N. T. Wilson of San Antonio. Mr. Wilson has not only been successful in his private business, but he has made a success of the Western Union Beef company, which he has managed for years in Texas. This company owns large interests in different portions of the state, and the election of Mr. Wilson could not be construed in any son could not be construed in any gense as favoring any one portion against another. While southern Tex-as would be pleased with his election no expression has so far escaped the lips of Mr. Wilson that could be con-strucd in his having the least desire for it. But if he was elected without opposition he would no doubt accept, and no man of the executive committee could be more fearless or would hesitate to do his duty under any and all circumstances. We therefore indulge the hope that he may be selected to

at least the unexpired term of

Dr. Taylor.

The drouth in southern Texas al-though it has cut the corn-crop short and other forage crops have suffered to a great extent, yet the range is still a great extent, yet the range is still good for all kinds of stock and is at present in better condition to fatten cattle than it has been heretofore. Water in most places for stock is plentiful, and we have not heard of any ranchman who is actually suffering from either a want of grass or water. Cattle at present is free from the "little horned fly," and this little pest has left us and we hope never to return has left us, and we hope never to return again. The grass is maturing nicely, the stock are fattening right along. The hot weather, of course, has been some drawback, but stockmen do not dread this, as they do the flies and mosqui toes, which are generally more numer-ous in wet than in dry weather. Even if there should be no more rain in southern Texas there will be this fall quite a lot of steers in just as good condition as those put on feed last fall. Besides being a good grass crop, there is one of the best mesquite bean crops we have had for several years and it is a well-known fact that this feed for cettle and horses cannot be excelled, and furthermore, that it does better, and is better preserved in dry, than in wet weather. The resources o south-err. Texas is wonderful, and it requires a great many very bad conditions to affect our general welfare as a range for stock. The prickley pear, while furnishing a good feed for cattle, contains a large amount of water, and can in an emergency sustain cattle without any water at all. It may not be gen-erally known that beef cattle have been put up in a close pen without a drop of water and fed for months on pear alone, and after the first week the animals do not appear to suffer any at all from the confinement. And even horses have been known to live in a pasture for months in a drouth where there was not a drop of water that they could get. Of course, stock do not take altogether to feeding on pear as long see us during the past week and as there is plenty of grass, but do use while he reports the corn crop as being the pear to some extent even when cut very short by the dry weather, grass is good and plentiful, and the says cotton is looking well and wi! pear is one article that always makes a good crop, even in a dry as well as in a wet season. So like the "poor," it is always with us. It is in a great measure due to the pear alone that we have bridged over some of the worst seasons, and the most trying times that any people engaged in any kind of business ever experienced in this tion or any other section of country in the known world.

ten days have been selling very low. Cattle weighing all the way from 950

to 1,050 pounds have sold from \$2.40 to \$2.90, and the average condition of these in regard to fat was perhaps better than any previous years low water mark in the market has been reached so far this season, and very naturally makes the shippers feel rather discouraged, and has checked any disposition upon the part of buyers to invest, or to make any trades for cattle at all. Cattle on the range are still held at good figures, and sellers do not show any disposition to shade their prices, hoping that the outlook and demand for feeders may in the near future serve to stimulate the buyers to pay better prices than can be obtained in the market. Of course feeders after having lost money the past season, are not at all encouraged to pay high prices this fall, unless times and the outlook is more encouraging than at present. The outlook for the market during the remaining portion of this year is anything but flattering, and when the cattle now grazing in the Territory and Texas commences to run in earnest, we will see the lowest prices on such cattle that have been realized for years. The large amount of Mexican cattle that have gone into the Territory will make the class of cattle grade very low, and this in itself will operate as a cause to depress the market alone, neither feeders nor range buyers will take this class of cattle as an investment, and the owners will have no recourse except to place them on the market, and accept whatever the buyers for canning cattle may offer to pay. And in most cases even if it would pay to hold this class of cattle over, the owners are owing money on them and must sell in order to realize to meet their paper. It is unnecessary to state here that the cattle business will never reach a healthy condition, as long as so much money is borrowed on them, and on such short time, and must be met when due regardless of the market or other conditions. It is sent them to market long, long ago. cash in hand to buy his cattle, and pay for them, that will sell them unless he realizes a profit on the same. He can hold until such time as an opportunity presents itself to sell at an advantage The custom of loaning large amounts of money on cattle on the range on short time will have to be abandoned or necessarily the one who leans or borrows the money must get hurt, and it is more likely to be the borrower than otherwise. Besides it does not give the buyer who furnishes his own noney the same chance as the one wh borrows, for it is a well known fact that the borrower will take chances in buying, that the man who has the cash cannot afford to. When a man borrows a large amount of money on short time, and has no resources to realize from except the cattle, it is well nigh impossible unless it is in a boom to seli a sufficient amount of cattle in a given time to meet the principal and interest of the debt, and when forced to renew his paper the cost so far as interest or hire of the money is concerned is doubled and trebled, and in many in-stances amounts to four fold. No legitimate business can stand such a essure and drain as this, and soone or later the party will be forced to the wall who undertakes to run his business under such management.

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

DECREASE THE FLOCKS J. R. Dodge of Washington, D. C., writes to the National Stockman, indorsing the shortage in sheep. His statement, with the attendant figures and statistics, are of much interest to

sneep men generally: I notice your editorial mention of the alternative view that either the "reduction of our national flock has been overestimated or that the increasing numbers in market have been due to the general disposal of breeding flocks." with the opinion that the latter theory is inconsistent, with the constantly in-

official statement is an overestimate.

My information is full and unquestionable that ewes in large numbers have been fattened and sent to market, notably in Texas, and that the breeding flocks have been depleted heavily. State official enumerations show this. The estimate from local returns of Mr. B. W. Snow, ex-assistant statistician of the department of agriculture, a statistician of broader experience, higher aptitude and greater success than any whom I know in the field of statistical investigation, is about 22,000,000. investigation, is about 22,000,000 or 6,000,000 less than the January estimate

of the department of agriculture.

My experience attests the remarkable facility for decrease of flocks where sheep husbandry is unprofitable, and the less sudden but steady increase where that industry has the favorable regard of stock growers. In 1863, when regard of stock growers. In 1868, when markets were glutted and prices of wool low throughout the world, the disgust of Ohio and Michigan farmers sacrificed 4,000,000 sheep, and few went to meat markets, most of them to the rendering vats, after stripping their skins. I am glad to see that in the present depression few have been thus sacrificed, while the exports have insacrificed, while the exports have increased, as well as domestic consump-

Another source of loss has been heavy. The last census returned 2,412,-276 died within the year from disease or stress of weather, and 612,229 killed by dogs of farm flocks, over 3,000,000, and the greater ratio of loss on ranches would swell this loss to 4,000,000. An increase of 25 per cent from deficiency of care and greater neglect, in these times when flocks are deemed in some districts more a burden than a blessing would easily swell this ratio of loss, for a time, at least, to 5,000,000 per an-

Now let us look at the lamb account, and look at the facilities for increase. In 1890, when farm flocks were reported 35,935,364, the number of lambs dropped were returned at 12,623,257, or 35 per cent of the number of sheep Including range flocks, the total lamb crop would be in round numbers 15,-000,000, with an annual loss from flocks of 4,000,000 under most favorable circumstances, leaving possibly eleven for

slaughter, either as lambs or sheep, or for increase of flocks. The number of spring lambs sold for consumption in 1889 was returned from farms as 3,372,535, and including range lambs could not be less than four millions. A single lamb slaughtered for home use by each of the flock owners would make another million, making but six millions to replace sheep slaughtered on farms and ranches and sent to Eastern and Western and local markets. This is the status in good times, when there is an increase of flocks by superior care of sheep and lambs dropped, and by higher prices, which tend to diminish consumption. When sheep husbandry is depressed anpopular, on the contrary, the loss from disease and neglect is increased, the lamb crop is reduced, markets are glutted with cheap mutton, and the fat sheep surplus is forced into the export movement. This has been the case during the past three years as never Note the receipts and

ments at four markets in 1889 and 1895. Receipts. Shipments St. Louis .. . . . . . . . . . . . Kansas City..... 159,503 Omaha .....

2,781,238 1.244,791 Receipts. Shipments Chicago ......3,406,739 510,660 St. Louis..... Shipments of grass cattle from South-ern Texas to the market for the past Kansas City..... 864.713 Omaha 4,990,745

Here is an increase of receipts of over two millions, and deducting ship-ments an increase of consumption and distribution of meats from 1,476,448 to 3,995,897, almost 200 per cent increase or 2,519,449. The shipments are small and few go into the Eastern receipts, which you quote as 4,265,000. Add to these nearly nine millions, those slaughtered in smaller Eastern and Western and Pacific Coast markets and those killed by flock owners in all parts of the country for home sumption, with increased loss from dis ease and neglect and a decrease in number of lambs dropped, and it is not hard to account for the loss of 15, 000,600 sheep in three years, or 30 per cent of the country's flock. And still the number of lambs dropped could be 11,500,000, cr 10,000,000, with a large reduction on the percentage rate of in crease, so there is no trouble in accounting for large sales of lambs, as long as twice as many sheep go to mar-

et with them. Whether the lowest point has been reached remains to be seen. There has been a large decrease of flocks in Australia and elsewhere, wool is higher in London, and while lower in this country than in Great Britain it must in-crease in value. The larger consumption of mutton "has come to stay." The mutton breeds are increasing and the time is coming when wool will no longer be a drug. It may be a very good time to go into sheep husbandry and a turn in the tide may soon raise prices and enlarge flocks. prices and enlarge flocks.

GOOD MUTTON. Since the partial report of the lamb enteriment at the lowa station the b. eeders of the Southdowns and Shropshires are claiming the earth and the fullness thereof. The Merino breeders are also making large claims, and even scrubs are boasting a good deal of their supericrity of ilesh over some very good sheep of well-established and very reputable breads. reputable breeds. We do not care champion any treed, but we believe that some of the treeders of particular breeds are making claims that are greater than can be sustained. Mutton is a meat that attracts favor by the reason of its special flavor. To satisfy new rapidly growing public taste for this delicate meat and to increase its popularity, the shepherd should study well the whole art of breeding and feeding. All kinds of flesh have two sources of flavor. One is the kind of animal, its breeding and natural growth, and the other, the kind of food on which it is fed, and especially on which it is fat-tened. The most effective source of quality is the fattening process. The kind of flesh an animal has is due to its feeding and is very rapidly produced. Flesh is continually wearing duced. Flesh is continually wearing away, and is as continually being replaced by new growth much more rapidly than is generally supposed. It takes only a few weeks to wholly change the substance of which a sheep is composed, and thus during that time the method of feeding is able to make a wholly different animal from what it was at the beginning. It is this that makes the difference between the grass fed and the still fed animal, or the feeding of such succulent food as grass and the dry hay and grain in the latter case. The same cause gives a spe-cial shortness and tenderness and the peculiar flavor of the deer fed on the

mountain sheep grazing on the verdure of the rocky slopes, as compared with the mutton of the farm, where sheep are fed on weeds, sparse herbage or al-most barren stubble. Roots cut a wide swath in measuring the excellence of a well fatted sheep and they make a different flavor from that produced by hay and grain.

The tenderness of any meat depends to its structure, its quick growth and the intimate mixture of fatty tissue among the lean fibers of the meat. Thus t is that a twenty-months-old wether is better than a four-year-old one, and a twelve to fourteen-months', wether better still. The longer the animal is making the meat on its bones the lower the quality. The older sheep is liable to have a covering of fat on its carcass, while the younger will have little outside fat, but a great deal of it invisibly interspersed between the fibers of lean meat; and it is thus much more juicy and tender. We are learning to eat mutton and breeders are learning to produce that which is in demand Buyers and butchers like to buy what the people want. First, the animal must have good breeding; second, should be reared well, and, lastly, should be well fattened .- Live Stock In-

Sheep are selling in South Dakota for \$3 a head-about old-time prices.

Cook county, Ore., will have about 40,000 mutton sheep to spare this year. In 1874 the East St. Louis yards handled 41,407 sheep, and in 1895 the re-

ceipts reached 454,819.

From 207,433 sheep received at the Union Stock yards. Chicago, in 1886, the yearly receipts have climbed to 3,406,739 in 1895.

There is an easier feeling in the sheep industry with a somewhat increased inquiry. Wool still drags at low prices, but mutton keeps well up with cattle

The sheep of the United States are the largest average producers of wool in the world, the result of many years breeding with wool the chief object.

A great lambing season in England regardless of breed or locality. Nothing like it in years, either as to numbers or quality, is about the way the Mark Lane Express puts it.

A flock of sheep may not be so profitable as a coal mine a roilroad stock in a trust, or a big national bank, but it is about the most profitable thing within the farmer's reach.

ceived at Chicago yards in a single day, 31,334; greatest number of one week, 98,163; greatest number for one nonth, 393,820; for one year, 3,406,739.

nure they make. A flockmaster friend says he actually made a pasture too rich by continuously keeping sheep on it for several years. The prices at which sheep were sold last year does not tempt the ranchmen of the West this year. Sheep do not

age of the cost of their keep in the ma-

have to go begging for buyers. On the other hand, buyers have to beg and pay both in order to get what they The range wool growers are again looking to local organizations as a help in their business. As a rule the pastoral flockmen are more appreciative of such help as they can secure

by co-operation than the agricultural The Plymouth, Mich., council declines to give a citizen permission to water his lot in the village cemetery by the nicipality has no right to "aid and en

courage" the sheep industry. Good place for Grover Cleveland. Wood Bro.'s fifth biennial edition of "Facts and Figures" of the Chicago Livestock Trade, is an admirable epitome of business done at the Union Stock yards for the last eighteen years Stockmen can obtain a copy by applying to Wood Bros., livestock commission merchants, Union Stock yards, Chicago.

A weel but not costly made permanent arrangement for dipping sheep should be on every farm where sheet are kept; the capacity of the arrangement adapted to the size of the flock he ease with which sheep can then be lipped will insure their frequent of at least necessary dipping, to the great advantage of the flock in many re

Henry Stewart announces the discov ery of a new disease of sheep which is described to be a parasite infecting the intestines and producing small tir mors. This is nothing, more or less than the well-known nodular disease of the intestines, technically called aesophagastoma columbinum.

While the sheep business is by no means what it once was, it is, never theless, good enough to keep at. stockman who has handled cattle, hog and sheep in large numbers for the past ten years declares that even with cheap wool and cheap mutton his sheep rive as much profit as anything else h raises. However, he says that a man to keep abreast of the times must change his flocks to suit the populor demand. In short, sheepmen should cross their flocks with better strains and breed to higher mutton quality .-

Drovers' Journal of the 16th says: J K. Burrs, Eagle Pass, Tex., arrived yesterday after dinner with twelve double decks of Texas sheep, half of which sold on yesterday afternoon market at \$3.40. The balance sold to-day at \$3.40, \$3.45 and \$3.50. Mr. Burrs 's a practical sheep man and has made a reputation at this market for shipping

ood muttons.

He has already marketed eral thousand head, most of which have been sold here. He still has 3,500 left, which are ready for market.

Mr. Alexander Bruce, government livestock inspector for New South Wales, in his official report, says: "For the production of prime fat lambs from merino ewes there is no better ram, if there be as good, as the Shropshire, and the result is equally favorable where that ram is put to crossbred ewes. In fact, it is hard to say which of these two sets of lambs show the better returns; for while the quality of the Shropshire-Merino lambs may be rather better than the others. they would have the advantage of weight and early maturity, the quality in both cases being excellent.'

The Western lambs have been selling remarkably well during the past few months, owing to the fact their comparative light weight at this season of the year makes them more desirable than the larger lambs of im proved breeding. The market condi-tions are not discouraging to the pro-ducer of pure bred and high grade lambs. They are more growthy and are decidedly more profitable to raise under conditions common to the agricultural states. These are also different grades of the Mexican lambs. They range from the native unimprovement of the state o ed hairy specimen to the good Down and Cotswold grades.—Rural Life.

Prof. M. Thury, of the Academy of Genoa, one of the foremost writers and experimentors in that most interesting field-the regulation of sex in

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	Cattle and Calves. Hogs.		Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895		2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders	392,262	2,000	111,445		
Sold to Shippers	218,805		69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,446,202	748,244	41,588	

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.;

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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,

n Nat'l Bank, Chicago, and this paper. 174 S. Water St., CHICAGO.

periments in the mating of fowls, bees, horses, cattle and sheep, has reached the following conclusion: "If you wish o produce females, give the male at the first sign of heat. If you wish to produce males, give him at the end of the heat." A well known Swiss breed-er of dairy cattle has made a careful test of Prof. Thury's theory, and out of 29 experiments did not fail of the desired result in a single instance

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

A curious instance as exemplifying the action of common salt is recorded. On the table lands among the Pyrenees nountains, sheep-flocks of 3,000 to 12,-00-are driven up from the valleys to feed down the herbage during the sum mer; the soil is characterized by a total absence of sodium, and the salt breezes from the Bay of Biscay do not reach such high latitudes of nearly two miles. The sheep are invariably divided into two groups, the one for fattening the other for breeding. Now both are fed on the same land, yet one group is ever lean, and has to be maintained so for reproductive ends, while the other group is invariably fat. The latter are supplied with salt, the other not, and that makes the whole differ-

Good mutton is a great luxury. But here is mutton and mutton. There s leathery mutton from old scrub ewes is leathery mutton from old scrub ewes. The very dogs don't crave for that unless they are hungry. Then there is the great fat wether, with rolls of fat all around his body, which only the burly marr with a strong-stomach can eat. Then there is the nice-plump, juicy lamb, with fat and lean intermixed, which one can scarcely stop eating when one can scarcely stop eating when one can scarcely stop eating when one can scarcely stop. eating when one gets a taste of it. The last mentioned is the kind that every farmer should grow. He should be content with nothing less. Farmers, arcmatic herbage of the forest, or the animal breeding-after extended ex- give your boys good, substantial food.

Good juicy mutton on the table is just as potent as good fruit in mooring the young boy to the farm. Don't sell all your mutton. Give the family some of it, and they will gladly help you to grow more of it.-Wool Market.

William Daley has large shearing and dipping pens near Separation, Carton county, Wyo. There is an alley-way leading into his corrals and shearing pens that is 116 feet long and 16 feet wide. This lane was fenced last fall with cottor.wood poles. On December 24, a lot of buck sheep, which had been corraled in the pens, were driven out and turned in with the flocks and the gates of the alleyway were securely locked, and no one went near the pens until Friday, April 10, when one of Mr. Daley's sons visited the corrals to get a piece of plank. What was his surprise to find that one of the bucks had been left in the alley since December 24 and was alive, though not very hearty. He had made his diet on the bark of the cottonwood poles, and quenched his thirst by licking the snow in the alleyway. The poles were stripped bare of all bark within reach and polished by the buck's teeth. He was taken out, watered and fed, and is a living illustration of the salubri-ousness of Wyoming climate and cottonwood bark, and is apparently none the worse for his temporary seclusion from active life.—Wool Markets

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CRIPPLE

CREEK.
With the opening of spring the activity in Cripple Creek and other mining camps of Colorado increases and prospectors are now getting down to work uninterrupted by unfavorable climatic conditions. The Fort Worth climatic conditions. The Fort short line from Texas to the gold fields of Colorado with many hours shorter time and grandeur of scenery. round trip rates will soon be announced with limitation of October 31st, 1896.

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

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

GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.