Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 51.---VOL. 16. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, ARRIL 10, 1896. ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

THE FARM.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

Would you kindly get the best method of cultivating flax from some of the readers of your paper and state time for sowing?

A CONSTANT READER.

The above question was put to the "Farming World" of Edinburg, Scotland, and the following are the answers to it:

It must be grown on good loamy soil; not gravel or clay. Land must be in fine tilth as after potatoes, but not in too forcing condition. Seed is sown broadcast or drilled in the beginning of April, and covered lightly; six or eight pecks of Riga seed per acre, up to twelve pecks for linen manufacture. The time and manner of harvesting depends on the purpose for which it is grown. If for seed, it must be ripened, and may be cut and sheaved like a corn crop; if for fibre, it is pulled by hand, immediately after blooming in June.—M'C.

Flax succeeds best after a root crop. The land must be clean and in friable state. The plant will flourish on all soils suited to the growth of beans, pease or barley. The middle of March is the best time for sowing. The quantity of seed required per acre is two bushels, which should not be deposited at a greater depth than one inch. An important point is to see that the seed is deposited at a uniform depth. The best system is when the soil has been reduced to a fine tilth to roll, then sow the seed either broadcast or by drill, and cover in with a chain or light seed harrow.—G. M.

The flax should be grown after a corn crop and the land thoroughly cleaned and pulverized as for turnips. Good seed is essential. About one and a half bushels per acre should be sown for seed, but two bushels if the crop is grown for fibre. Sow either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart, and harrow very lightly as for grass seeds, and then roll. Sow in the first half of April. In about ten weeks the crop flowers. As soon thereafter as the stems begin to change color at the bottom, the plants are pulled if intended for fibre. If for seed they are left until it is thoroughly ripe. To secure both, the crop should be pulled at an intermediate stage as soon as the ripest seeds have become firm.

O. A. R., writing the Rural World from Neutral, Kan., says they grow a great deal of flax in Cherokee county, and usually sow from half to two-thirds of a bushel of seed to the acre, and never more than three-quarters of a bushel.

QUERY FOR "COW CORN."

San Antonio, Tex., April 1, 1896.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Will you kindly let us know through your valuable paper if there is a corn called "cow corn," (each kernel is wrapped in stock) if there is anything like it, perhaps some of your subscribers might know. Would you please advise us, as we would like to get some seed of same. We are a subscriber of your valuable paper. Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain, etc.,

MISSES KIRCHNER.

(Can some reader please answer the above?

THE POTATO CROP FOR '96

Farmers who are discouraged at the low price of potatoes last year, should not on that account fail to plant a fair acreage relatively. Experience should teach that an era of depression in price for potatoes, particularly, is usually succeeded by a year of much better prices. In Southwestern Colorado especially it has been noticed that alternate years prices for potatoes are good. If that rule continues to work, 1896 ought to be a good year to plant potatoes. But there is another reason; there will probably be more people in Colorado this year, owing to the mining excitement, than ever before, and as the mining camps will undoubtedly grow far more than other parts of the state, a better market for all agricultural products is bound to result.—Colorado Farmer.

RICH PLANTING.

The planting season in Texas for rice is drawing near, but there is absence of the enthusiasm among Jefferson county rice farmers that existed a year ago. Then the farmers had just passed through a prosperous year. Unfavorable weather and lack of preparations to water the plant when necessary caused a short crop, yet the yield was fairly good and what was gathered was marketed at a satisfactory profit. Encouraged by the prices received extensive improvements were made on many of the farms, planting the crop of 1895 was cheerfully begun, acreage of the previous year was more than doubled and favorable and careful cultivation brought a bountiful harvest. But the food product, which had been so valuable in 1894-95 in 1895-96 became worthless so far as the farmer was concerned and the big crop and increased acreage did not net the farmer nearly so much as the short crop and smaller acreage.

Why the price for rough rice should have dropped so low has never been satisfactorily explained. Some claim over-production, but satistics and the price of clean rice prove that argument false. Others contend that the Jefferson county product was an inferior grade. This may be so, at least while it was in the rough, but after it is cleaned and put upon the market it brings the regulation price per pound. It is very doubtful if either of these causes brought about the low price for rough rice. In fact, those farmers who have taken the trouble to investigate, give the opinion that the depression was caused by a combination of New Orleans commission men and large mill owners, and when it is taken into consideration that heretofore and now New Orleans is the only market for Southern Texas rice it is not difficult to understand how easily such conditions could be brought about.

But no matter what the causes, the low price for last year's crop had a depressing influence on rich farmers in this county. Those with whom the Post correspondent has talked express themselves as discouraged and none of them will attempt to cultivate the acreage of last year, but there is a determination to raise a finer grade of rice and members have already purchased seed with this intention.

It is expected that 1896 will be a prosperous year for the Jefferson county rice farmer. They will soon be independent of any one market and at the mercy of none. Within another twelve months the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad will be in operation from Kansas City to Port Arthur and there are hopes that Galveston and Houston may be brought to a realization that the rice industry of Southeast Texas is of sufficient importance to justify encouragement.—Correspondent Houston Post.

COTTON CULTURE.

Bulletin 31 of Georgia station is devoted to cotton culture. One advantage of cotton is that its growing season is so long, short spells of dry, wet, cool or otherwise unfavorable weather do but little damage, as the plant has time to recover. But a dry May for cleaning out the crop, and a dry August for opening and picking, are always preferred. The three best varieties, as shown by five years' experimental test, are King's Improved, Jones' Re-Improved, and Hutchinson's Storm Prolific. King's has small boll and small seed, but stood first as to total value of lint and seed. Jones' has large boll and large seed, and stands first as to value of seed product, but second as to value of total product. King's is a very early cotton, rather small plant, and bears close planting. Low lands, fresh lands, lands with no slope, and lands in northern part of the cotton-growing belt should be planted to an early variety. The five years' experiments show that the best distance is plants one foot apart in rows four feet apart in middle Georgia. The richer the land and the farther south the greater the distance. Commercial fertilizer paid a profit when less than 800 pounds per acre were used; 800 to 1,100 pounds paid expenses, but 1,200 pounds resulted in a loss. It did not pay to divide the amount into several doses to be applied at different times during the growing season. Bed on all the fertilizer save 50 or 100 pounds per acre, before planting, and put this 50 to 100 pounds in a drill with seed at time of planting. This starts off the young plants till their roots reach the main supply. A mixture of 468 pounds of acid phospate, 36 pounds muriate of potash, and 286 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre, was the best fertilizer used. By all means buy the ingredients and mix them at home.

At the Texas station, the five best varieties of cotton early planted were: Texas Oak, Jones' Improved, Cochran's Prolific, Wellborn's Pet, and Dickson's Early Cluster. Five best late planted, Wellborn's Pet, Jones' Improved, Beck's Prolific, Peterkin's Limbed Cluster, Texas Oak. Of corn, Mosby's Prolific, Golden Beauty, and Blount's Prolific made the heaviest yields.

COST OF RAISING CORN IN TEXAS

Kansas is certainly a great corn state. Statistics show that the average annual yield for all the thirty four years, bad seasons and good, since 1861 has been 27 bushels per acre for the entire state, ranging in different years from 9 to 48 4-5 bushels. The product for twenty-five years ending with 1895 has had an annual home value averaging more than $31,000,000 and a total value in that time exceeding $776,000,000.

Secretary Coburn in the March quarterly report of the state board of agriculture, presents a detailed showing from 68 long-time extensive growers in 45 counties which last year produced 140,000,000 bushels, giving from their experience "on such a basis as others can safely accept" each principal item of cost in growing and cribbing an acre of corn, estimating the yield at 40 bushels. About two-thirds of those reporting prefer planting with listers and the others use the better known check-row method, after the land has been plowed and harrowed. The statements of all the growers summed up, averaged and itemized, show as follows:

COST OF RAISING AN ACRE OF CORN.

Seed	$ 0 07
Planting (with lister or with check-row planter, including cost of previous plowing and harrowing)	77
Cultivating	1 03
Husking and putting in crib	1.18
Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools	25
Rent of land (or interest on its value)	2 41
Total	$ 5 71
Cost per bushel	14¼
Average value of corn land per acre	29 25

The condensed showing made by the 43 growers who plant with listers, or have found that method preferable, is thus:

Seed	$ .07
Listing	.44
Cultivating	1.06
Husking and putting in crib	1.16
Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools	.25
Rent of land (or interest on its value)	2.44
Total cost	$5.52
Cost per bushel	.13½

Statements of cost where the land is plowed, well harrowed, and planted with the ordinary check-row machine, summarize for each item as below:

Seed	$ .07
Plowing	1.03
Harrowing	.24
Planting	.25
Cultivating	.98
Husking and putting in crib	1.18
Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools	.30
Rent of land (or interest on its value)	2.35
Total cost	$6.40
Cost per bushel	.16

Commenting on these figures, Secretary Coburn says: "In none of these calculations has there been made any allowance for the value of the corn stalks, which ordinarily, under the crudest management, should offset the cost of harvesting the grain, and under proper conditions should have a forage value much in excess of such cost. Taking these into every estimate, as should rightly be done, the showing of cost per bushel would be very sensibly diminished. In the results of this investigation it will likewise be noted that the rental for these Kansas corn lands, or the interest figured by their owners on the investment represented, averages more than 8 1-4 per cent, or a net rate higher than the capitalist, general banker or money-lender dreams of realizing.

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

ABOUT ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is a plant of the clover family, and is known as Lucerne in southern Europe, where it has been in cultivation from the earliest historic times. It was introduced into Spanish America at an early date, and has become a permanent and most highly valued feature of the agriculture of California, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

It is very deep rooting plant, which habit enables it to withstand drought well, and thus adapts it to arid regions. It grows very slowly during the first season, making irrigation necessary to establish it in dry climates, and rendering it especially liable to be choked out by weed or killed by frost during its first winter in Ohio.

The Ohio experiment station has made repeated attempts to cultivate it, both at Columbus and in Wayne county, but the difficulty of getting a stand is so great, and the plant is so particular about its soil, that we do not expect its culture ever to become general in Ohio, although there are some regions of the state where it would seem it ought to thrive.

To those who wish to experiment with it we offer the following suggestions: Select a loose soil, preferably sandy, lying above gravelly or porous subsoil, with, if possible, a subterranean water supply. The soil conditions which are found in most of our river bottom lands would seem to be most favorable.

Avoid a soil on which water stands or one having a hard pan near the surface.

Prepare the land by plowing and harrowing most thoroughly, as soon as it can be worked in the spring. Sow the seed (which should be American grown) at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to the acre, and cover it with a light harrow. When the weeds have grown to sufficient height clip them off with a mowing machine, with the cutter bar turned up so as not to cut close to the ground, repeating this as the weeds grow during the season.

No crop is to be expected during the first season, but it should give two cuttings the second year, and after that about three cuttings each year. If a good stand is secured on suitable soil it will not need renewing for many years.

The New York state experiment station at Geneva, has succeeded in securing a fine stand of alfalfa, which has thus far endured the winters, and there are isolated instances of successful culture on the gravelly loams of southwestern Ohio, and on the sandy lands of the lake shore.—Colman's Rural World.

CHURCHES TO PRACTICE FARMING.

The example of the Methodist Church at Windside, Neb., in securing the use for the coming year of a 60-acre tract, which it is proposed to plant in wheat to be sold at the end of the season for the benefit of the church, has been followed, with slight variations, by the members of the Wayne (Neb.) Methodist Church. The latter has rented a small farm on the outskirts of the town, on which wheat, corn and garden truck will be raised and sold, to lift a debt of several hundred dollars on the church property. Seed, grain and labor will be donated. It is expected that churches in several of the neighboring towns will adopt the same plan.

The fine stock show held in Brownwood on Friday and Saturday last was quite a success, a large and first class exhibit of cattle, horses, hogs and chickens being shown. Amongst the speakers on the second day were D. O. Lively of the Fort Worth stock yards, who addressed the assemblage on the subject of "Rasing, Fattening and Marketing Live Stock," R. F. Butler ("Uncle Snort") of Waxahachie on "Improved Hogs" and J. R. Ray, master of State Grange, on the "Advantages of Organization of Farmers."

The following is a list of the awards:

Herford bull 4 years old, S. R. McInnis of Brown county; Hereford bull 2 years old, S. P. McInnis; Hereford 1-year-old heifer, S. P. McInnis; Hereford best grade bull, S. P. McInnis; Hereford, two best grade bulls, G. T. Graham, Brown county; shorthorn, best cow, J. D. Caldwell, Brown county; shorthorn 1-year-old, J. D. Caldwell, Brown county; shorthorn grade cow, and calf, J. D. Caldwell, Brown county; Galoway, best bull, C. E. Taylor, Brown county; Holstein, best bull, M. Muchinger, Brown county; Jersey Bull, Moss & Bean, Brown county; Jersey cow, J. B. Tamer, Brown county.

Hogs—Berkshire boar 6 months, C. H. Woodward, Brown county; Berkshire boar 6 months, under 12 months, J. H. Drinkard, McCullough county; Berkshire boar 12 months, under 2 years, J. H. Drinkard; Berkshire sow, J. H. Drinkard; Berkshire boar, 2 years, W. T. Hoskinson, Brown county; Berkshire sow over 2 years, C. H. Woodward, Brown county; Berkshire boar, sweepstakes, J. H. Drinkard, Brown county; Berkshire sow, sweepstakes, C. H. Woodward, Brown county; Poland China sow under 6 months, H. E. Singleton, Collin county; Poland China boar under 6 months, H. E. Singleton, Poland China sow under 2 years, W. P. McKinney, Brown county; Chester white boar, R. H. Clements, Mills county; Chester white sow, Will H. Mays, Brown county; O. I. C. sow, W. A. Tabor, Brown county; O. I. C. boar, W. A. Tabor, Brown county.

Horses—Running mare, A. M. Davis, first; all-purpose stallion, R. A. Brock; all-purpose colt, J. C. Weakley; draft stallion, A. M. Davis; draft under 3 years, J. L. Caser; all-purpose mare, J. W. Lancaster; trotting stallion, J. C. Yates; trotting mare, F. W. Henderson; trotting colt, J. Clarkson.

Jacks, all ages—W. Baugh.

Mules—L. M. Vincent.

Chickens—Langshans, J. D. Caldwell, Brown county; Plymouth Rocks, W. P. McKinney, Brown county; Speckled Hamburgs, W. P. McKinney; Wyandots, C. H. Woodward; game bantams, J. E. Beavers, Brown county; black Spanish, J. M. Dickson, Brown county; partridge Cochin, W. B. Glass, Brown county; Indian game, G. T. Harris, Brown county; black-breasted red game, C. E. Taylor; light brahmas, Mrs. C. J. Tannehill; golden polish, W. P. McKinney; Rican ducks, Will H. Mays.

Before the season for outdoor work begins all the hoes, cultivators and other farm implements should be got in condition for effective use. Labor is too dear to be wasted in working with a dull tool, and the farmer stands in his own light who allows labor to be thrown away because the tools it works with are inferior. Solomon long ago observed that "when the ax is dull then must be put forth more strength." As he immediately added, "But wisdom is profitable to direct," he gave his opinion pretty plainly that no man with much sense would be caught using a dull ax.

NO LONG CLOTHES FOR BABY.

Babies' clothes are being simplified and made more comfortable, just as garments for their elders are. Sensible mothers do not bundle their infants up in long clothes any more. Their first slips and wrappers are made to come a few inches below their feet. Their clothes are so gradually shortened they seem to keep pace with the growth of the youngsters. The regulation short dresses that display their bootees appear before anybody is aware of a change. Old-fashioned mothers, who still make a serious and solemn function of putting their infants into short clothes at a prescribed date, in a prescribed way, would lessen their care and increase the comforts of their offspring by adopting short clothes from the start.—New York Herald.

SWINE.

A HOG EXPERIENCE.

We have been experimenting in a small way with the Chester White sows crossed with Poland-China sires. We put up eleven shoats and fed one week before weighing, the average being 199 pounds. They were fed nine days on mixed ground feed, steamed, 10 parts barley, 4 parts peas, 3 parts oats, 2 parts corn, 1 part flax, mixed with potatoes, 3 parts; squash, 1 part; crushed, fed warm, and as thick as it would run smoothly out of the pail. They were fed all they would eat up clean twice a day, and the last three days were fed one bushel of corn per day, the steam feed reduced, and then for fifteen days they received two bushels of corn alone per day, and water. At the end of nine days they weighed 222 pounds each, a gain of nearly 2 1-2 pounds per day. The next fifteen days on corn they weighed 247 5-11 pounds each, making a gain of 535 pounds for the twenty-four days. Present price at St. Paul stock yards is $3.80 per cwt, making $20.33; cost of feed and fuel, $10.33, figuring the ground feed at 45 and roots at 25 cents a hundred, and corn at 20 cents a bushel. According to some authorities it costs 50 per cent more to fit a hog for market than it costs to grow him; how many feeders of F. S. & H. think this is correct?

We found by experience that one bushel of corn, as it runs, produces 9 1-3 pounds of pork. I recently saw in an Eastern farm paper that a hog 5 months old should weigh 103 pounds; 6 months, 135 pounds; 7 months, 170 pounds; 8 months, 210 pounds; 9 months 225 pounds; 10 months, 300 pounds. We have hogs in the neighborhood, of the breed named, that at 162 days averaged 165 pounds, and are only stockers and have not at any time been pushed. One of the largest ones weighed 187 pounds. Either the foregoing estimate is off or else these hogs make exceptional growth. One man has 28 running together which are 173 days old; some will weigh 200 pounds, and no Poland-China in them. We call this a good growth for fall and winter months.

A great many of our farmers are sick of the dairy business. The country stores are only paying 10 cents, and those who have separators ship to the city at 16 cents.

We would like to hear from some one who has raised one to five acres of beans, giving their experience, how they managed, and on what kind of soil. How will navy beans do on a heavy black loam with clay sub-soil?—Cor. Farm and Home.

BIG HOGS.

Yesterday evening Mr. Henry Aycock of he Greenville News was in the city and favored the Mail-Telegram office with a call. In speaking of the hog industry, Mr. Aycock said that a contest for a hog prize ended in his county (Hunt) a few days ago. They offered two prizes for the heaviest and second heaviest hogs. The hog which won first weighed just 696 pounds. There were something like 300 head in the contest and most of these weighed over 400 pounds each.

The result of this contest shows what his hogship has come to in size, quantity and importance. It is a conceded fact that the razor back, like the long-horned cattle, are fast becoming extinct.—Mail-Telegram.

CARE OF BROOD SOWS.

The young sows intended for breeding should be separated from the main herd and put in a pasture having a good shade and be given plenty of clean water. As to feed; they should be fed liberally on bone and muscle forming foods, such as oats, shorts and bran, and also corn. The object is to get the young sow as large as possible by breeding time. After breeding, which should be when she is not less than nine months old, still continue to feed liberally, for it is seldom that the young sow gets too fat if she has room to exercise. There are many that are too small at farrowing time. We think a young sow should weigh 300 pounds at farrowing time to enable her to properly care for her pigs, which are a heavy tax on her system. With the old sow the treatment should be different. After weaning her pigs she does not need to be fed much grain; in fact, if she has a good clover field to run in, she will get along all right until a short time previous to breeding. She will not be a fancy looker, but she will prove all right for use. About four weeks previous to breeding, commence feeding her on shorts and corn, so at the time of coupling she is thriving, and you will have but little trouble about her getting in pig. From now on till farrowing time, give her plenty of bran and shorts. She does not need so much corn as the young sow, for she will fatten very rapidly, and, unlike the young one, is more clumsy and liable to overlie her pigs.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS.

Time and again we see articles going the rounds of the press declaring great things for the artichoke as a food for hogs. We realize that many of these are on the boom order. The question, however, is one worthy discussion. Are artichokes a profitable food for hogs? Doubtless some of the readers of the Farmers' Review have had extensive experience feeding them. We wish that such ones would report the results of their experience.

We know, of course, that to a certain extent the artichoke is valuable, but the great question is, will it pay to grow it when the same work put into some other crop would give a larger amount of feed? Doubtless there are other considerations than the ones that appear on the surface for the growing of artichokes, such as to how great an extent they are exempt from the effects of drouth and insects. We would like to have a general response.—Farmers' Review.

SWINE RAISING.

The tendency of the sow to destroy her young is unnatural, and comes largely from improper care and unsanitary surroundings. It is hard to tell what a sow will do if she is feverish or worried. Infanticide is not uncommon among human beings who are surrounded by filth and poor sanitary conditions, and we cannot wonder at the poor brutes doing the same.

The farmer is learning how to take better care of the hogs, giving less corn and more of a variety of food and constant supply of pure water, and there is less persistant in breeding to destroy the vigor and constitution of the pigs. In other words, hog cholera has been almost investigated out of existence.

Corn is undoubtedly the handiest and most palatable feed for hogs the farm produces, but, either in the ear or in meal, it is too rich in fat formers and too weak in bone and muscle makers to build up the strong frame and hardy constitution which are essential to the cheapest production.

A SOW'S TEATS.

In anwser to a breeder's inquiry as to how many teats a sow should have, a writer in Farm and Home says: "How many pigs has she got? If she has only six pigs it does not matter in the last how many teats she has, as each member of the farrow has a teat to himself, and that is all they want. Perhaps you are not aware that at birth each little pig makes a selection, and sticks to the teat of his choice, or the one that the more powerful or fortunate of his relatives have left him, until weaned. It is this peculiarity that makes trouble when there are more pigs than teats, and sometimes causes painful udders when any of the family die or are prematurely removed. If the udders and teats are all right they will be soft and pliable, and on examining the end of the teat you will see the opening of the duct. If after this there is any doubt a small probe can be passed up the duct to see if any obstruction is met with. The teats are not necessarily "blind" because they have not been or are not sucked, if, as I have said, each member of the family has his own private dug; nor, not being wanted, secretion of milk in the non-used portion of the udder is stopped, and it becomes dry. As to how best to draw them, there is no need to try if matters are as I suspect, but if there is any obstruction it may perhaps be removed or overcome by passing probes and encouraging production by hand-milking. I do not, however, see what you are likely to gain by this or any other plan of interference, for if the teats are really "blind," from any injury or cause of inflammation when the last farrow were weaned, you cannot restore the natural function of milk production, and the position is much the same if from similar causes they have been neglected by the farrow."

SKIM MILK FOR PIGS.

To make the most out of skim milk in swine feeding, it should be fed to young pigs. There is no profit in feeding that or anything else to old hogs. A pig six months to a year old makes the most rapid growth, and by feeding in this way, there is a profit all round—a small profit it may be at the present prices of pork—but it helps us dispose of this by-product of the dairy to some advantage.

Selection of breeding animals—Experience in swine breeding has taught the vital importance of carefully selected breeding stock. The following has been said by a writer: "Not only should the individual animal be healthy, thrifty, of constitutional vigor and have the desirable points of conformity, but the family whence it came, particularly its ancestral line on the dam's side, should be noted for the same characteristics. Unless we diligently look into this matter of heredity, we may purchase an animal, the good qualities of which are the results of accidental variation, and which has little power to transmit its desirable characteristics to its progeny. For this reason it is always best to buy from a reputable breeder who has demonstrated his skill and ability to maintain his herd in the highest condition of health and constitutional vigor for a considerable number of generations. The foregoing are some of the results achieved by our neighbor and brother breeder, Mr. J. L. Patton, who, no doubt, has forgotten more than some professional breeders ever knew of the business, and whom we will no doubt have the pleasure of hearing from. Breeding animals should be carefully selected; equally, if not more so, than selecting your feed corn. They must have healthful surroundings and be fed with an object in view; i. e., to give the most vigor and to necessitate health and growth and by all means use mature animals, or largely so at least. By this rule, you will lesson greatly the chances of cholera striking your herd. It is no doubt largely due to this cause—breeding immature animals—that we have so much sickness in swine throughout the country; this, in addition to the niggardly way of keeping swine by many farmers, could we expect anything else?

At a combination sale of Poland-China hogs held at Summer, Ill., on Thursday, the highest price paid for a sow at private or public sale was given for Council's Model, $800. Graceful Queen brought $500. A number of breeders who could not attend, wired their bids to Col. McCracken, the auctioneer, but many failed to secure selections. The sale of ten head averaged $3.55 each.

REPRESENTATIVE HOG SALES.

No.	Weight.	Ave.	Price.
59	12,400	211	$3 27 1-2
75	19,720	263	3 25
23	5,120	222	3 25
17	5,150	303	3 25
69	14,180	205	3 22 1-2
73	12,430	184	3 20
30	6,470	216	3 20
75	16,420	219	3 20
13	2,950	227	3 20
61	11,430	187	3 17 1-2
82	15,160	185	3 02 1-2
3	800	266	3 00
2	670	335	3.00
11	1,670	152	2 75
1	540	540	2 60

Market stronger at an advance of 10c.

WICHITA COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Wichita Falls, Tex., April 7.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The frost on the night of the 3d inst. killed nearly all of the fruit on the trees that the previous freeze had left. Apricots all gone, and peaches and plums very nearly so—a few left in sheltered places. Gardens also injured, in some places nearly destroyed. Early corn was also damaged a little. Farmers are about through planting corn. Wheat and oats are looking well.

W. H. BACHMAN.

A move of not little interest to the Kansas fruit growers is that of G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kan., who, with a number of other prominent horticulturists of that section, are about to leave the state for good. G. C. Brackett, for years the secretary of the American Pomological society, and one of the best known horticulturists in the United States, has concluded to find a more congenial climate beyond the rigid cold weather of his adopted state. The party are about to select for their future home several hundred acres not far from Galveston, where they can successfully engage in small fruit culture and truck gardening.

"ALMOST LIKE THE STANDARD."

When a dealer finds himself reduced to but one item of merit in the cultivator he is trying to sell, and that one item is, a slight general resemblance to the Standard Cultivator, it becomes both laughable and pitiable.

"Almost like the Standard," is their one reason why a purchaser is expected to buy their goods. Such men would say to one who wanted to buy a new milch cow, "Don't you do it, I can sell you an ox for less money, and my ox looks almost like a cow, any way." There can be no very good reason for buying imitation goods. They are for obvious reasons, never so good as the original.

A correspondent of Coleman's Rural World denies that blood will keep rabbits from barking trees, stating that on one occasion he washed 200 choice four-year-old apple trees with hogs' blood and the same night rabbits ruined all but three trees.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Montana Stock Growers' association meeting will be held at Miles City, Mont., on April 21.

Fall County Fair association met on Monday and decided to hold a county fair at Marlin in October.

Plano horse and jack show took place on the 4th inst., when quite a number of fine animals were exhibited.

The Sterling County Stock Association met and organized on March 20, with M. P. Smith as president.

A heavy hail storm fell between Corpus Christi and Laredo last Friday, damaging gardens considerably.

M. P. Smith of Sterling City has been appointed special ranger to guard the quarantine line in his section. A good selection.

The steamship Gwalia cleared this week from Galveston for Hamburg with 17,124 bushels of wheat as part of her cargo.

At Pawnee, Okla., last week, O. W. Bishop and "Kid" Phillips were convicted of horse-stealing and each sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Texas State Beekeepers' association held its annual meeting in Greenville on the 2d inst., which city was also elected for the next meeting place in April, 1897.

The dredge boat has left Sabine Pass; deep water having been obtained. Galveston claims that twenty-four feet of water over the bar in her harbor is fast approaching.

The barn on the ranch of Mrs. King in Nueces county was burned on the night of the 3d inst., with its contents of farming implements, wagons, etc. Loss $12,000; insurance small.

La Porte, Tex., has organized a vegetable and Fruit Growers. Association. La Porte is in a splendid fruit and vegetable country, and her people are taking the proper steps toward insuring the obtaining of full value for their productions.

The Ula ranch, an old landmark in Foard county, and which has been under the management of J. G. Witherspoon, has changed hands, and will now be under the control of P. S. Witherspoon of Gainesville, Tex. P. S. Witherspoon, jr., will take charge of the ranch at once.—Foard county News.

Kosse, Tex., April 8.—For the first time in the history of this place there was shipped from here yesterday by Tom and R. J. Garrett two cars of fat hogs (eighty head) to the Fort Worth packery. This shipment shows what planting less cotton and more corn can do. There is not 25 per cent. of the bacon sold so far this season as was last season the same time in this place. There were also shipped from here this week over 1000 head of stock cattle to the territory.—Dallas News.

Last Friday, Dennis Bowman, manager of the Bonita division of the LX ranch, came across a mountain lion trying to make a meal of a young calf. Mr. Bowman was unarmed so he had resource to his faithful lariat. He made three curls with it on horseback and then the rope shot out, the loop falling around the lion's neck. The horse started as the lion made a spring, probably saving Bowman's life. The lion was choked to death. We are told it measured 7 feet 6 inches from the nose to the tip of his tail and weighed probably 300 pounds.—Amarillo Champion.

Full text of the supreme court decision in the Greer county case is published in the Dallas News of the 4th inst. It occupies about 12 columns in nonpareil. The conclusion reads as follows:

"For the reasons stated the United States is entitled to the relief asked. And this court now renders the following decree: This cause having been submitted upon the pleadings, proofs and exhibits, and the court being fully advised, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the territory east of the 100th meridian of longitude, west and south of the river now known as the North Fork of Red river, and north of a line following westward, as prescribed by the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, the course, and along the south bank both of Red river and of the river now known as the Prairie Dog Town Fork or South Fork of Red river until such line meets the 100th meridian of longitude—which territory is sometimes called Greer county—constitutes no part of the territory properly included within or rightfully belonging to Texas at the time of the admission of that state into the union, and is not, within the limits nor under the jurisdiction of that state, but is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States of America."

In Ireland, out of a population of nearly five million the entire convict population of the country, male and female, numbers fewer than 500 persons. More than 82 per cent of the convicted prisoners in Ireland are sentenced for terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month, while about 5 per cent are sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three months. Drunkenness is accountable for at least 50 per cent of the convictions. In the whole of Ireland last year only 107 males and eight females were sent into penal servitude, and the largest number of sentences were for the shortest term of penal servitude, namely, three years. These facts are not insignificant. There are no penal institutions in Ireland to compare with the superb prison at Wormwood Scruggs, or with the great convict establishment at Portland; but the fact in explanation is that while we can not do without these places in England they are not wanted in Ireland; and the further fact in explanation is that crime, as we know it in England, is practically nonexistent in Ireland. Our great guilds of crime—the bands of professional burglars and robbers, the financial conspirators, the adept forgers, the trained thieves, the habitual leviers of blackmail, the bogus noblemen, parsons and ladies of family; the "long-firm" practitioners, the hotel and railway sharps, the "magsmen" "hooks," and "bounces"—these are almost entirely unrepresented in Ireland. In a word, so far as habitual and professional crime is concerned, there is not as decent a country in Europe.

It is desirable to be explicit on these matters Ireland's crimes have nearly always been in a manner peculiar to herself, and those that have stained the pages of her history most deeply have been, almost without exception, crimes arising out of agrarian evils or deep-seated political discontent. Crimes such as these have been recorded against communities in which the general standard of morality was high, and in which all ordinary breaches of law were of extreme infrequency.—London (Eng.) Correspondent Dallas News.

CATTLE.

THE STEER FOR THE MARKET.

That the heavy steer must pass away and be forgotten grows more and more apparent as the days go by and his lessened popularity with buyers becomes more striking. The place that has known him so long—the market—will know him no more and in his stead we will have the younger, early-matured, handy-weight beef, toward the production of which the breeder and feeder must bend his best efforts. This condition of affairs has not been, like Jonah's gourd, the growth of a night. For years there has been progress in this line, and the theory of early maturity has been tried and not found wanting when put into actual practice. The aim has been to mature at as early age as possible without in any way injuring the animal's usefulness or impairing the quality of his beef. The result has been marked success. The consumer has been quick to appreciate the fine and delicate flavor and quality of "baby beef," and it has had the effect of completely revolutionizing the trade at market centers. Some years ago no one wondered to see a 4000 pound steer. Now one that weighs 2000 pounds excites some degree of curiosity and buyers say he is 500 pounds too heavy. No matter what the season of the year may be a 1500 pound steer for the market is as heavy as should ever be made. This is the positive statement even old buyers make who might be expected to still retain some regard for the heavy beeves they have known so well in the years that have gone. Quality is not always the first and foremost demand of the buyer. Of late the medium quality, medium weight steer such as sells from 4 cents downward, has been rather the best seller. There are strange ebbings and flowings in the tide of public opinion, whims and foibles that have to be regarded, and especially so is this the case with the people's appetites. "Cheap beef" is heard during times of money stringency but when the sun of returning prosperity begins to shed his rays abroad tastes are changed and the better article is none too good. It would be folly to say that medium quality beef will continue to sell rather best in proportion. When spring days have come with all their warmth and sunshine the troubles of winter are forgotten, living expenses lessen very materially, the heart grows younger and the people's "fancy lightly turns to thoughts" of better things. The steer that is going to sell best this spring and summer will be the good handy weight or choice light animals, showing quality and finish, and compactness of build. Those shippers and feeders who got their heavy beeves in before the bad break last week were fortunate as so far as we can see there is no immediate relief in sight. Exporters are the best buyers for heavy beeves, but with warm weather they will not want them and that class must suffer neglect until August or September when the demand again picks up. Even then 1500 pounds is heavy enough for any requirement. It is now an oft repeated tale, this story of the passing of the heavy steer, but it can not have too strong emphasis. There is more profit in the production of early maturing, handy weight beeves than of older and heavier steers beyond a doubt. The demand is for the former class, whereas the latter have often to go at forced sale— prices ruinously low to their producers. There is no time when a bunch of well finished 1200 to 1300 pound beeves will not sell up to the market for their class, but there are occasions innumerable when the heavy weights suffer severe discrimination and are easily outsold by their lighter companions. The steer for the market is necessarily the best to produce, and in these times he is of the choice, handy weight, early maturing type.—Live Stock Report.

WEALTHY CATTLEMAN ARRESTED.

Israel M. King, a wealthy cattleman, of Silver City, N. M., and a member of the legislature of that territory, was arrested on the 31st in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, charged with cattle theft. He was arrested without a warrant and without any specific charge. King, while driving a herd from Palomas, Mexico, to Deming, N. M., found in the bunch several calves belonging to a Mexican and returned to Palomas and paid and obtained a receipt for them. There is great indignation expressed at the action of the Mexican officers.

TEXAS QUARANTINE.

The Quanah correspondent of the Dallas News, under date of the 31st ult., furnishes the following to that paper:

Hon. W. B. Tullis, one of the members of the livestock sanitary commission of Texas, was seen today and, when requested for information, said:

"I have just returned from a trip through Haskell, Knox and Foard counties, where I have been securing competent men to guard the quarantine line along these counties, and find that these people and officers are lending all possible aid in seeing the law enforced and that there has been no violations so far this year. I find some few in the interior part of the Panhandle who have not been afflicted with the cattle from the fever district that are inclined to question the authority of the board, but generally where it is understood and discussed the stockmen give us their support with enthusiasm. This is well illustrated by a letter I received today from a citizen of Crosby county, but when he sees that the board intends to enforce the law the opposition will cease. I have replied to him as follows:

"Dear Judge: Replying to yours of the 24th, asking my opinion as to the proper construction of section 15, page 73, acts of 1893, will say: I am not a lawyer, and as you have decided in your own mind what construction should be placed on this article it would certainly be out of place and useless for me to contradict your fixed opinion. However, will say that the attorney general of Texas, Messrs. Stanley, Spoonts & Meek and Hon. Sam Cowan have each, in elaborate opinions, differed from you and hold that it was in the power of the sanitary board to change this as well as other regulations to give effect to and carry out the intention of the act you speak of.

"I have shown your letter to the United States quarantine officer, Mr. Jordan, and he tells me that in the event parties violate the law he will prosecute them in the Federal court, and I beg to assure you that until the higher courts declare said regulations of no force and effect that the sanitary board will insist on the enforcement of their regulations. I am gratified at your assurance that you will lend your aid in carrying out this law, and hope that you will upon further investigation decide to help enforce the regulations of the board.

"You, no doubt, know that unless these regulations are enforced the whole of the state of Texas will be quarantined, and I am pleased to inform you, however, that up to date I have heard of no willful violations of this law or the regulations of the board and that all the officers of the state are lending their valuable aid to the board, which is duly appreciated by them and the cattle raisers of West Texas.

"I will say further that in the event the regulations of the board are disregarded in any county I shall quarantine such county and all counties through which cattle from below the line are driven in violation of the regulations of the board. When I can serve you, command me. Yours truly,

"W. B. TULLIS,
"Live Stock Commissioner'"

STOCK STATISTICS.

Receipts at the four leading western markets during march of 1896, with comparisons, were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	105,928	187,688	95,191
Chicago	203,000	596,000	290,000
Omaha	37,812	85,697	17,884
St. Louis	51,925	146,707	30,145
Total	398,665	1,016,092	433,220
March, 1895,	370,143	1,090,755	338,480
March, 1894,	447,951	1,107,623	322,465
March, 1893,	463,696	727,922	326,423
March, 1892,	440,802	978,392	258,256
March, 1891,	378,992	1,264,415	271,070
March, 1890,	426,304	839,573	248,375

During the first three months of 1896 receipts at the four leading western markets were as follows, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	333,975	633,576	221,576
Chicago	633,000	1,864,000	844,000
Omaha	111,313	262,836	43,980
St. Louis	163,884	448,130	85,390
Total	1,242,172	3,208,542	1,194,946
3 mos '95	1,195,033	3,758,272	1,069,000
3 mos '94	1,391,717	3,318,404	1,042,260
3 mos '93	1,453,223	2,421,078	898,886
3 mos '92	1,327,614	3,698,651	691,256
3 mos '91	1,169,058	4,291,214	757,931
3 mos '90	1,277,392	2,878,545	711,814

SALTING STOCK.

It is not generally fully understood why salt is given to live stock, or why it is in any way advantageous when given. After food is taken into the stomach, there is, at once, a race set up between the digestive powers and the natural tendency of fermentation common to all articles used as food when placed under the influence of warmth and moisture. If the digestive powers are vigorous, and the food taken is within the limit of the powers of the stomach to at once set up the converting process, and continue this with such vigor as to intercept the fermentive process, then the natural powers are equal to every emergency, and condiments may be said not to be needed. If the digestive process goes on with full force, this condition leads us to infer that no artificial aid is needed from salt or anything else; for at best it should only be considered an artificial aid to digestion. Salt preserves from decay by preventing the fermentive process, whether this be tested within the stomach, or by packing meat or other articles in this material in the usual manner. This power to prevent fermentation after food is taken prolongs the time in which the stomach has opportunity to complete the digestive process, and hence by the use of this article food taken in excess may be got rid of without present apparent harm.

At the Kansas station, five steers fed on shelled corn, dry, for five months, ate 290 bushels and gained 1,468 pounds. Five others of equal age, weight and quality, fed during the same time on shelled corn soaked till it began to soften, ate 282 bushels and gained 1,632 pounds. Owing to their better condition, the latter lot brought a higher price per pound, showing a balance of $25.50 in favor of scaking corn for steers.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

For some little time the importation of live cattle from the Dominion has been prohibited on the pretext that there was disease among the herds. The Canadians have been hoping that their trade in store cattle, which had been a profitable one, would be restored to them by the removal of the embargo, and they have been reasonably patient.

But their patience may cease when they learn that the embargo is to be made perpetual, and that as long as a Tory administration is in power there will be no market in Great Britain for their cattle, and that the Scottish farmers, to whom they have been in the habit of selling animals, will have to buy at higher rates from the English breeders who are to be protected.

The Canadians understand perfectly that this talk about diseased animals is a mere pretext. The real reason why they are deprived of a market for their cattle is the determination to do all that can be done with safety for the protection of a single English interest.—Chicago Tribune.

BIG CATTLE DEAL.

George B. Loving & Co., cattle commission merchants of this city, consummated a deal by which Ed C. Lassiter of San Antonio, whose ranch is in Nueces county, sold to Dan Wagoner & Son of Decatur 10,000 head of two and three-year-old steers at $13 and $16. These cattle are in the M. K. brand and were purchased last year by Mr. Lassiter from Mr. John Kennedy of Corpus Christi. They are all fine, well graded cattle and equal if not superior to any bunch of cattle of equal ages in that country, and the purchasers are to be congratulated on having secured a good bargain. The cattle will be loaded at Alice for shipment to Messrs. Wagoners' ranch, near Beaver, Wichita county.

SOUTH DAKOTA DOTS.

The regular annual meeting of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' association will be held in Rapid City on Tuesday, April 14.

Jacob Stauffer of Sundance, Wyo., has secured the contract to construct 15 miles of barbed wire fence for the Bar FS outfit up on the Belle Fourche river.

The Fort Pierce Fairplay says that twenty cars of young calves arrived in Pierre Wednesday, and will be placed on the range. March Bros. brought them in from Minnesota.

The Belle Fourche Times says that the south winds which prevailed the first of the week was a settler on the snow banks and all streams have been running high. The old Belle Fourche river got an extra hump on itself and a tremendous gorge of ice was formed about ten miles above town. This big gorge broke up Monday night and gathered everything in sight as it came, made a grand rush on the big railroad bridge. The foundations were taken from beneath two bents, rendering the structure unsafe for locomotive travel. An effort was made to save the bridge by breaking the ice cakes with dynamite but proved unsuccessful when the great flood of water and ice came rolling down early Tuesday morning.

The Fort Pierre Stock Journal says that during the last storm a bunch of seventeen head of cattle were driven by the gale into a draw for shelter. The draw was so located that at its mouth it was walled up by a great snow bank and there was no possible escape for them. Anton Meer happened to be riding near and was attracted to the spot by the unearthly bellowing of the imprisoned stock, which had evidently been penned up for three or four days. Having his shovel strapped on his saddle, Anton began the task of digging away the drift. After a few hours of hard work he succeeded in making an opening sufficient to let them out. They were stray cattle none belonging on that range. This is the kind of work that deserves commendation for by his timely and humane act this bunch of cattle were saved.

Northwestern Stockman: Ed Stenger of Hermosa, S. D., says that stock was never in finer condition having wintered well and that they are fat. The new grass has just begun to show itself and good pasturage is now assured. The farmers in the valley are preparing for a big year and already have begun the work of sowing small grains. A larger acreage than ever before will be put to crop, and from present indications will return a good reward for the farmers.

FAILURES IN CATTLE BUSINESS.

An old range man who has passed the greater part of his life in the saddle says: "During my experience of handling cattle thirty years in the West, I have never known of a single failure in the cattle business, where the owners confined themselves strictly to the handling of mixed stock cattle or steer calves, or yearlings or 2-year-old steers, where they properly invested their money, and then had a good place to keep the cattle where they could prevent loss, and then economically manage the business. It is in the ecattle business as it is in other branches of trade, many undertake too much for the amount of capital they have. The complaints of the business, as not being profitable, some more from this class of dealers than any others.—Northwestern Stockman.

WYOMING NEWS.

Governor Richards has issued a proclamation establishing quarantine regulations for the admission of Southern cattle into Wyoming during 1896. Proof will be required that cattle to be shipped into the state will have been for at least thirty days north or west of the boundary line of the infected district, described by the proclamation of the secretary of agriculture. All cattle from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, entering the state by rail, must be unloaded for inspection at the first point within the state where facilities for inspection are provided. An inspection fee of 1 1-2 cents a head will be charged. For several years there has been considerable friction between shippers and the state authorities by reason of regulations compelling all cattle to be inspected at Cheyenne. An important concession is made this year by the state's permitting inspection at either Cheyenne, Aurora, Neb., or Denver. This order, of course, includes all Southern cattle entering the state by rail en route to Montana and the Dakotas. The Southwestern Stockman (Arizona) commenting on the proclamation, remarks: "The ruling will effect all the cattle from south of the 37th parallel of north latitude, and as said line is the northern boundery of Arizona and New Mexico, and takes in all of Texas and the balance of the southern cattle country, it means much to the shippers who annually buy our cattle for shipment north. The fee, though small, will amount to thousands of dollars in the course of the season and means just that much less on the net profits of the cattle so handled, and which is not a princely sum as the markets stand.

Believing such tax to be an injustice we expect to see shippers refuse, which will result in the cancelling of an obnoxious order, just as Kansas was compelled to do.

Wyoming is right in her desire to admit none but healthy cattle, and all will lend support in this direction, but we doubt if they will succeed in any act of coercion."

WYOMING STOCK GROWERS.

John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, Retiring President, Makes an Address.

The annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association was held at Cheyenne, on the 7th inst. Thirty-three stockmen were present, and 469 stock growing firms and individuals were represented by proxies, making a representation of 202 out of a total membership of 308 in the association. Representatives of the live stock department of the Burlington and Missouri, Denver and Gulf, and Chicago and Northwestern railway systems were present at the meeting. The annual report showed that the year's receipts, including the proceeds of cattle taken by the association inspectors at Chicago, South Omaha, Denver, Kansas City and Sioux City, were $109,682.30. The expenditures, including amount paid to the members of the association for cattle taken, were $97,774.15, leaving a balance in the treasury of $11,908.15. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, William C. Irvine; vice-president, Elias W. Whitcomb; treasurer, Henry G. Hay; secretary, Miss Alice Smith. The address made by the retiring president, John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, and those by the incoming officers and the representatives of the railroads, were to the effect that the prospects of the live stock business for the coming season were fairly good, much, however, depending on the crops of the year.—Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

James Beattie, of Gainesville, is in town receiving 10,000 head of cattle which he is shipping to Red Rock, I. T. Of these about 5000 come in from the eastern part of the state over the Cotton Belt road.

G. A. Welhouse & Co., have their stock bound for territory pastures. They have shipped four trains from Encinal to Vinita, I. T., and have more on the road from Cotulla to the same territory pastures.

Coleman, Blocker & Jennings have started their cattle northward also for the summer. Seventy-nine cars are already on the road and in their new pastures. They shipped from Cotulla to Summit, I. T.

T. H. Snow has twenty-five cars of stock in transit also from Cotulla to Summit, I. T.

N. B. Fisk bought this week from G. L. Brown 100 high-bred yearling heifers at $10 per head, with ten per cent cut back.

J. R. Holloway sold last week to M. P. Smith, 65 steer yearlings.—Sterling City News.

Phillips & Co. of Chicago bought of W. E. Connell & Pemberton Bros., 1,000 2-year-olds at $16 per head. This was considered a cheap bunch of cattle.

Frank Crowley bought 400 4 and 5-year-old steers from Cowden & Cochran at $22 per head. This was a good bunch of steers, and will be held to feed.

Frank Crowley bought from A. A. Hartgrove, 300 3 and 4-year-old steers for feeders, at good prices.

W. H. Cowden has cleared the country of yearlings, having bought everything in sight from the Concho to Midland, at good figures.—Midland Gazette.

Ed. and Lee Good bought 2,500 native cattle from Harris Bros. at $19.50 for steers and $13 for cows, delivered at San Angelo and Sweetwater on the cars. They will be shipped to the Indian Territory.—San Angelo Standard.

H. M. Horton bought of John Draper and others 200 head of yearling heifers at $10. These heifers will be placed in Townsend's pasture.

Connell & Pemberton sold about 3,000 twos to Montana buyers, to be delivered at Amarillo at $16.—Stanton Weekly News.

Cattle trains were on our railroad night and day this week. Schriner of Kerrville is shipping 5,000 head to the Indian Territory.

Jones & Rachell of Beeville are shipping their cattle to Black Stone, I. T.

Merchant & Chittim are shipping their cattle from Alice and Beeville to Tulsa, I. T.

B. F. Darlington is shipping from Spofford to Summitt, I. T.

H. W. Martin is shipping from Beeville to Tulsa, I. T.

Hitson & Company of Ennis shipped 14 cars of cattle to Catoosa, I. T.

Arch M. Gibson is moving a portion of his herd from Mexia to Blackstone.

Winfield Scott is shipping a large herd of cattle from Colorado and Archer City this week.—Boerne News.

Jim Daugherty loaded 45 cars of cattle last week at Abilene, for shipment to Catoosa, I. T.

To give an idea of the heavy movement of cattle to the Territory at present, the following list from junction points during 48 hourse last week on their road is given by the M., K. & T. people: 47 cars from Pierce station to Tulsa; 45 cars Standart to Silverdale; 165 cars Henrietta to Wagoner; 28 cars Pierce station to Tulsa; 30 cars Talpa to Blackston; 47 cars Brownwood to Checotah; 14 cars Abilene to Oakteha; 12 cars Beeville to Checotah; 48 cars Kerrville to South McAlester; 29 cars Hondo to Summit; 32 cars San Angelo to Seliaetta; 10 cars Miles to Seliaetta; 45 cars Brownwood to Checotah, and 40 cars from La Grange to Ballinger, Tex., making a total of 602 cars.

Charles Schreiner of Kerrville has been kept busy last week delivering the 4,100 head of steers which he recently sold to Governor, Brown & Bro., of the Seminole Nation, of which mention was duly made in the Journal.

Ben Van Tuyl shipped last week 14 cars of steers from Colorado City to pastures in the Territory. A. W. Hudson shipped 31 car loads. M. Halff will ship about 100 car loads, commencing the 10th instant.

At St. Louis Saturday Wm. Voss of Gatesville, Tex., marketed steers at $3.30, $3.55 and $3.65.

J. M. Kendrick of Clifton, Tex., marketed 42 head 1,189-pound steers at $3.60 at St. Louis.

For some years English beefmakers have been doing their best on Norfolk Red Polled cattle, and have brought them to a perfection which is pronounced little short of wonderful. Why do we not have more of these admirable cattle in the United States?—Omaha Drovers' Journal.

ARIZONA ITEMS.

Mohave county had some rain last week, but not enough to do the range any particular good.

The Globe Belt says Gila county cattlemen are all busily engaged in the spring round-up. The calf crop is reported good.

L. E. Anderson of Bakersfield and J. P. Cuddeyback of Tehacipi, Cal., were in the Nogales section this week endeavoring to purchase cattle.

The Temple News is authority for the statement that within the next week or ten days an eastern party is expected in to purchase 1000 head of feeders.

H. W. Hasselgreen, one of the prominent cattlemen of the lower San Pedro, reports to the Prospector that feed in his section is getting scarce and that cattle are already losing flesh. This is due to the fact that the spring rains have been much below the normal this season.

The Journal-Miner says Colonel Christy has purchased several hundred head of range steers which he will ship to Phoenix to place them in pasture. The sellers are W. H. Smith and Chas. Behan and the price paid was $15.50. It requires about eight or nine months to fatten an animal after it is taken from the range.

We are informed that Colonel W. C. Bridwell has disposed of all his cattle and other interests in the Aravaipa canon for a good round sum, and we understand that he will remove with his family to Los Angeles to reside in the future. Southern Arizona will miss Colonel Bridwell, as he has been identified with the cattle business in that section since the boom days of the early eighties.

A big cattle deal was consummated here last Friday whereby 5000 head of range cattle were signed over to J. W. Sullivan, who represents eastern parties in the transaction. The parties who sold the cattle were Alkire Bros., Stevens, Staley, Morris and Cook, who have concluded to retire from the cattle business. The cattle are now on the range near New River. Mr. Sullivan placed an order with Live Stock Agent S. P. Behan of the S. F. P. & P. railroad for 142 cattle cars to be at Glendale by the first of May, where the cattle will be loaded on the cars for shipment to Kansas and Nebraska, where they will be fattened on the range for the market.—Arizona Stockman.

St. Louis Live Stock Reporter reports Texas sales at that market last week as follows:

Thile & Pulliam, San Angelo, Texas, 994 head of 92-pound sheep at $3.60.

S. E. Howard of Nocona, Texas, 119 steers, 1117 pounds average at $3.60.

D. S. Donald of Denton, Texas, 42 head 1149-pound steers at $3.60.

DeBord & Co. of Sulphur Springs, Texas, 203 head 1235-pound steers at $3.65.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: The annual meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' Association will take place in Miles City, Mont., April 21. A large attendance is expected from all over the country. Towers & Collins, live stock brokers of Miles City, write us that they look for a large number of buyers, as well as sellers, and think it would be a most opportune time for the Texas friends who have cattle for sale to be represented.

During last year 3664 head of stray cattle belonging to ranchmen in the Black Hills country were picked out in Chicago and 917 head in Omaha, and through their association the owners received the money for their sale.

J. M. Crow passed through Buckholts on Tuesday with 800 head of yearlings en route to Temple. J. F. Skinner of Lampasas is receiving 1000 head near that place which he will drive to McCulloch county. D. G. Price, the Lampasas underwriter, is also in Buckholts looking after cattle.

Stock and Irrigation Farmer: Cattle are on the move early this season, and the country west of San Angelo will soon be depleted as it is expected 30,000 head will be shipped within the next few days. One thousand cars having been ordered to that point for the purpose. We notice some cattle going west too, principally, we expect, high-grades and thoroughbreds.

Sterling City News: Smith & Arnett sold to Winfield Scott, while at the convention, 3500 steers at $15. They are now being gathered for delivery.

Menardville Enterprise: Wm. Bevens has been shaping up a bunch of 900 beeves, this week, which he has sold to Winfield Scott, delivered at Brownwood. We understand they will be shipped to the territory.

NEW MEXICO NEWS.

CATTLE RECEIVERSHIP.

The S U Cattle Company of Socorro County Goes to the Wall.

Application has been made before Judge Hamilton of the Fifth judicial district by Pattison, Hobson & Edison of Denver and Childers & Dobson of Albuquerque for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the S U cattle company of Socorro county. The liabilities of the company will aggregate over $100,0000.

The S U company was one of the largest and strongest in New Mexico, but the hard times, cattle thieves and poor management have sent it to the wall.

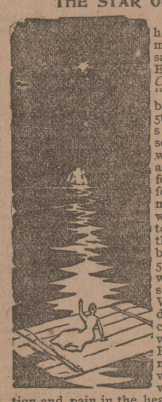
A receiver will be appointed some time this week.

Current cattle prices have been given to the Headlight as follows: Yearlings, $9.50; two-year-olds, $12.50; three-year-olds, $15.—Deming Headlight.

The stock industry in this section is in a most satisfactory condition. Range cattle are commanding a better price than for years and still advancing. The ranges are in excellent condition. —Headlight.

Timely rains this spring will do much toward restoring the eaten-out ranges in this country. Too heavily stocked ranges and a series of dry years came near ruining a large portion of the stock range in this country, but the number of cattle has been very materially reduced in the past four years and the fine rains of last season did much toward putting the ranges in good condition. Good rains this year will be of almost incalculable benefit to cattlemen.—Silver City Eagle.

THE STAR OF HOPE.



"I had lost all hope and gone to my father's to die," said Mrs. MOLLIE EVANS, of *Mound, Coryell Co., Texas.* "I gave birth to a baby a year ago, the 5th of June last," she adds, "and seemed to do very well for 8 or 9 days, and then I began to feel very bad, my feet began to swell, my stomach was all wrong and I seemed to suffer with everything that could be borne. I was in bed 5 months and there was not a day that it seemed I could live. We had the best doctors that our country afforded. I was a skeleton. Every one that saw me thought that I would never get well. I had palpitation and pain in the heart, terrible pain in my right side just under the ribs, terrible headaches all the time; a bearing down sensation; a distressed feeling in my stomach all the time; could hardly eat anything and it looked as if I would starve. All the time I would take such weak trembling spells, and it seemed as if I could not stand it. There were six doctors treating me when I commenced taking your medicine. I had lost all hope and gone to my father's to die. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' together, and I took them regularly until I felt as if life was worth living again."

"I weigh more than I have weighed for ten years. My friends say that I look better than they ever saw me. The first two bottles did me more good than all the medicine I had taken. My stomach has never hurt me since. I can eat anything I want and as much as I want. If you want to use this in favor of your medicine, I am a living witness to testify to it, and will, to anybody who wants to know further of my case."

Mollie Evans.

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CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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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.

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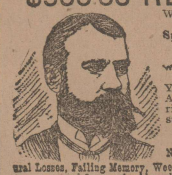

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MEDICAL TREATISE which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from all Private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND, FERRY BLOCK, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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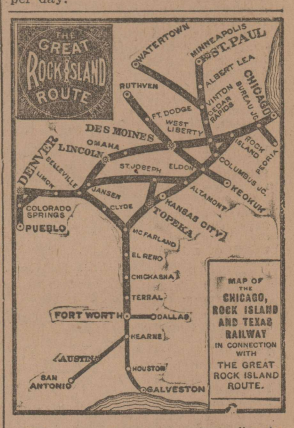

This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West.

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And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

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No. 4.	Lv. Fort Worth	10:40 a m
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	Lv. Ringgold	2:09 p m
	Ar. Kansas City	8:20 next a m
No. 2.	Lv. Fort Worth	8:10 p m
	Lv. Bowie	10:40 p m
	Lv. Ringgold	11:19 p m
	Ar. Kansas City	5:25 p m
	Ar. Chicago	9:55 a m
	Ar. Denver	7:25 a m

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Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

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We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra-Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

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

TEXAS BREWING CO.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKETS.

As will be noted elsewhere, the climax in the annals of Fort Worth market, as regards hog receipts, was attained last week. For the week ending Saturday, the 4th inst., no less than 6917 hogs being received and marketed here. These large receipts were certainly surprising to many who had anticipated a falling off. Whilst the imports since that time have been somewhat light, it is now alleged by many that there is still a large surplus of marketable hogs in the country, being held back on account of law prices.

As for news about the proposed new packing house, nothing of a definite nature has lately transpired beyond assurances from those in a position to know that matters are all tending favorably to that end, and that the recent heavy hog receipts will do more than any amount of argument or figuring toward convincing the proper parties that here is the place and now the time for the establishment of a second packery.

Since last report, covering transactions up to the 2nd inst., there have been received at the yards 3114 hogs, of which about 1000 head were received this week. There were also a few cars of fat cattle marketed, all of which, as well as the hogs, were taken by the packing house. The cattle were consigned from Bastrop, Lufkin, Plaindealing, Alvarado and Tarrant county. The hogs were contributed from the following points: Wylie, Nevada, Kaufman, Hico, Decatur, Henrietta, Venus, Bartlett, Temple, Georgetown, Greenville, Midlothian, Winchester, McNeil, Bayd, Memphis, Grapevine, Pecos, Sanger, Marietta, Cleburne, Bastrop, Kopperl, Waco, Lawrence, DeLeon, Bowie, Alvarado, Grandview, Kyle, Justin, Crowley, Kosse, and Tarrant county.

The following are latest quotations:

Hogs—Carload lots, $3.00@3.20; wagon load lots, $2.75@2.90.

Cattle—Prime fat steers, $2.50@3.00; butcher steers, $2.25@2.50; fat cows, carload lots, $2.15@2.50; medium fat cows, $2.00@2.10; canning cows, $1.75@1.90; bulls, $1.65@1.75; light fat veal calves, $3.00.

DALLAS MARKET.

Report from A. C. Thomas' yard:

Extra fat steers	$ 2 50@ 3 00
Fair to good steers	2 24@ 2 35
Common to fair steers	1 60@ 2 00
Extra choice fat cows	2 25@ 2 60
Fair to good cows	1 90@ 2 10
Common to fair cows	1 35@ 1 75
Choice veal	3 50
Common to fair veal	2 25@ 3 00
Extra choice fat yearlings	2 00@ 2 30
Fair to good yearlings	1 75@ 1 90
Common to fair yearlings	1 50@ 1 70
Choice milch cows, per head	25 00@40 00
Choice springers, per head	15 00@20 00
Bulls and stags	1 00@ 1 75
Choice cornfed hogs weighing 200@300 pounds	3 25
Choice cornfed hogs weighing 150@200 pounds	3 10
Stock hogs	2 50@ 3 00
Choice fat 95@100-lb mutton	2 50@ 3 00
Choice 70@80-lb mutton	2 25
Common to fair mutton	1 75@ 2 00

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, La., April 7.—There continues a light run of good beef cattle, and the market rules in a good active and steady condition. There is an advance of 1-4c on the better qualities, which is well maintained. Good fat beeves of handy weight and fat cows and heifers are in fair demand. The receipts of calves have been liberal, and the market is fairly supplied; trading is brisk, and good stock rules firm; good fat yearlings are in light supply and steady.

No change in the condition of the hog market. The supply continues to be large and trading is slow and very unsatisfactory. Sheep dull and in full supply.

Cattle—	
Good fat beeves, per pound, gross	3 1-2@3 3-4c
Good fat grass beeves, per pound, gross	2 3-4@3 1-4c
Fair fat beeves, per pound gross	2 1-4@2 1-2
Thin and rough old beeves, per pound, gross	1 1-2@2 1-4c
Good fat cows and heifers, per pound, gross	2 3-4@3 1-4c
Fair fat cows, per pound, gross	2 1-4@2 1-2c
Bulls, per pound gross	1 1-2@2 1-2c
Thin and rough old cows, each	$ 6 00@10 00
Good fat calves, each	9 50@11 00
Fair fat calves, each	7 00@ 8 50
Thin calves, each	4 00@ 5 50
Good fat yearlings, each	12 00@14 00
Fair fat yearlings, each	8 00@10 00
Thin yearlings	5 00@ 6 50
Good milch cows	30 00@35 00
Common to fair	15 00@25 00
Springers	17 50@25 00
Hogs—	
Good fat cornfed, per pound, gross	3 1-4@3 1-2c
Common to fair, per pound, gross	3 @3 1-4c
Sheep—	
Good sheep, per pound, gross	3 1-4@3 3-4c
Common to fair, each	$ 1 25@ 1 75

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 8.—Trade in cattle opened fairly active this morning and a fair number changed hands at about Monday's prices, with some sales 10c higher, but about the middle of the forenoon the buyers began to hold back and the closing was slow and lower. Sales were on an average 25c to 30c higher than lowest last week, common to fancy dressed beef shipping and export steers selling at $3.40@4.65, with the bulk of the trading $3.80@4.20. Butchers' cattle showed very little change and common sold largely at $2.25@3; fancy heifers bringing $3.75@4. There was no change in calves and stockers and feeders were slow at firmer prices. Texans sold fairly well once more, fed Texans being wanted at $3.15@4.

Common to choice droves of heavy and medium weight hogs sold at $3.60@3.90; sales being chiefly at $3.65@3.85; with more at $3.80 than at any other price. Light weights, owing to their scarcity, commanded a good price, and sold at $3.70@4 a year ago. The best heavy sold at $3.45 and prime light at $3.20.

There was a moderate demand for sheep, prices being barely steady, while lambs were weak. Sheep were salable at $3@4; westerns making up the great bulk of the offerings and selling chiefly at $3.60@3.75. Lambs were mostly of the western and Mexican class and lamb sales ranged at $4@4.75.

Receipts—Cattle, 10,000; hogs, 17,000; sheep, 16,000.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4900; shipments, 2200. Market is strong and 10c higher. Texas steers, $3.55@3.60; cows, $2.00@2.70; beef steers, $3.00@4.10; native cows, $1.65@3.25; stockers and feeders $2.75@3.85; bulls, $1.75@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8800; shipments, 500. Market strong and 5c higher. Bulk of sales, $3.50@3.65; heavies, $3.10@3.60; packers, $3.50@3.75; mixed, $3.25@3.70; lights, $3.25@3.75; yorkers, $3.65@3.75; pigs, $3.55@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, 2500. Lambs, 10c lower; muttons steady; lambs, $3.75@4.10; muttons, $3.75@3.90.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 300. Market very light and prices for sale at 10@15c better. Fair to good shipping, $3.65@4.15; dressed beef and butchers, $3.25@4.10; light steers under 1000 pounds, $2.85@3.50; steers and feeders, 2.50@3.70; cows and heifers, $3.60; bulls, mostly $2.25@2.65; canners, $1.25@2.25; calves, 4.50@5.00; Texas steers, $2.80@3.90; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 500. Market strong to 5c better. Mixed, $3.40@3.75; light, $3.60@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000. Market is steady. Natives, $2.25@2.85; Texas, $2.25@3.50; western, $3.40@3.75; Mexicans, $3.65; lambs, $3.75@4.75.

New York Produce.

New York, April 8.—Wheat receipts 8300. Exports, 32,000. Spot dull, No. 1 hard, 78 5-8 f. o. b. Options opened dull and weak and closed weak at 3-4@7-8 loss. April 74; May, 73 1-8.

Hides, leather and wool dull.

Pig iron quiet, Southern 11@13, Northern, 11@13.

Copper steady, brokers 10 7-8; exchange $10.75@10.77 1-2.

Lead steady, brokers $2.90; exchange, $3.07 1-2@3.10.

Tin, easy.

Cotton seed oil, steady.

Coffee—Options opened steady at advance of 5@10 points, ruled moderately active with a firm undertone on foreign buying orders, local convering. After noon the market was very slow, closing dull at unchanged prices to 10 points net advance. Sales, 6000 bags, including April 13.00.

Spot Rio dull; No. 7, 13 3-4. Mild, quiet; Cordova, 16 3-4@18. Sales, 500 bags Laguayara and 500 bags Savanilla p. t.

Sugar—Raw strong and active, fair refining, 6 3-4; centrifugal, 96-test, 4 1-4; sales, 4829 tons; Java 96-test at breakwater, 4 1-4; refined strong and higher, standard A, 5 1-4; confectionery A, 5 1-4; cut loaf and crushed, 6; granulated, 5 3-8.

New Orleans Provisions.

New Orleans, April 8.—Hog products dull; pork, old, 8 3-4; lard, refined, 4 1-4; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 4 5-8; sides, 4 3-4; bacon sides, 5 1-4; hams, choice sugar-cured, 8 1-2@9.

Coffee—Rio firm; ordinary to fair, 16 1-8@17 3-4.

Flour steady; extra fancy, $3.65@3.75; patents, $3.85@3.95.

Corn meal quiet at $1.45.

Bran dull at 55@56c.

Hay easy; prime, 13 1-2@16; choice, 17.50@18.

Corn quiet; No. 2 sacked, white and mixed, 33 1-2; yellow, 35c.

Oats quiet; No. 2 sacked, 26c.

Sugar, open kettle very strong. No stock; in first hands, 2 7-8@3 13-16; centrifugal very strong, whites, 4 1-2@4 5-8; better feeling; ordinary to good 2@4c.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, April 8. — Wheat—Spot, demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 5s 6d; No. 2 red, spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 7 1-2d.

Futures steady 1-4@1-2 lower. April, 5s 6 1-2d; May and June, 5s 7d; July and September, 5s 7 1-4d; August, 5s 5 1-2d.

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

New York Cotton.

New York, April 8.—Cotton dull. Middling, 7 7-8c; receipts, 668; gross, 7,703; exports to Great Britain, 5,282; forwarded, 2,264 sales, 396; spinners, 296; stock, 150,584. Total today—Net receipts, 8,175; exports to Great Britain, 6,505; stock, 537,787. Consolidated net receipts, 39,637, exports to Great Britain 12,668; to France, 890; to continent, 15,262; total since September 1—Net receipts, 4,819,721; exports to Great Britain, 1,857,741; to France, 436,093; to continent, 1,488,202.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, April 8.—Cotton, quiet; sales, 3, middling 7 5-8c; receipts, 391; shipments, 589; stock, 55,494.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, April 8.—Cotton—Futures, steady; sales, 15,300. April, 7.57 bid; May, 7.62@7.63; June, 7.60@7.61; July, 7.58@7.59; August, 7.46@7.47; September, 7.09@7.10; October, 6.97@6.98; November, 6.95@6.96; December, 6.96@6.97; January, 7.00@7.02.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, April 8.—Cotton steady. Middling, 7 3-4c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-4c. Net receipts, 1,005; gross, 1,288; exports coastwise, 1,505; sales, 1,950; stock, 194,302.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Tex., April 8.—Spot cotton quiet, but steady and unchanged. Middling, 7 3-4c; sales, 369; receipts, 2008; exports, 76; stock, 57,401.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, April 8.—Cotton—Spot, moderates demand and prices steady. American middling, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,000 American. Receipts since last report, 69,000, including 54,600 American.

Futures opened quiet and closed very strong at advance. American, l. m. c., April, 4.19@4.20; April and May, 4.17@4.18; May and June, 4 17; June and July, 4.15; July and August, 4.14; August and September, 4.10@4.11; September and October, 4.03; October and November, 3.62; November and December, 3.60; December and January, 3.60.

The Wool Market.

Boston, April 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say of the wool trade. The sales in the three principal markets have amounted to 2,232,600 pounds; 1,184,900 pounds domestic and 1,047,700 pounds foreign, something of a gain in the case of the latter falling off of the former. The volume of business comes near being the lowest in the annals of the market. The trend of prices for domestic stock is downward. Manufacturers are doing quite the rational thing in their efforts to curtail production. In the last analysis of business conditions in any period supply and demand will always be found to determine the amount of traffic and the rates of merchandise. So far as wool on these markets is concerned we find an unusually large supply and a very meagre demand. The sales since January 1, 1896, have amounted to 61,540,515 pounds. In the corresponding period of 1895, 72,523,795 pounds were sold. Boston sales of domestic 838,000 pounds, foreign, 635,000 pounds; total, 1,473,000 pounds. Sales since January 1, 1896, 31,764,300 pounds against 42,219,050 pounds a year ago.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, April 8.—Wheat was active from start to finish. The opening showed a loss of 1-4@3-8c, compared with Monday's final figures, but the market gradually sold up 1-2 and closed firm. The early weakness was due to rains in the winter wheat belt and the prospect of more in the same section, and then cables came in easier, first Liverpool advices showing 1-4d decline. New York reported foreigners quite free sellers there for the more deferred futures. Longs were inclined to realize, and take profits but the offerings were quite readily absorbed, the buying apperently being led by a prominent operator with elevator and packing interests, and the market turned and sold up sharply. Crop news rather favored holders, and exports made a fair showing, the total clearings for the two days aggregating 503,000 bushels, and this had something to do with the strong tone.

Minneapolis wired that there was a much better demand for flour and sales were heavy, and this helped the market. Northwestern receipts were larger than a week ago, and exceeded those of the same date in 1895 by 140 cars.

Corn moved in sympathy with wheat. The market was more active than for many days, and closed at 1-8c decline.

Oats were active, and a big scattering trade was done. A firm feeling existed shortly after the opening, influenced by the strength in wheat, as soon as wheat showed indications of falling off, oats began to decline, and continued to do so to the end, compared with the close Monday. Trading in provisions was active during the greater part of the day, and many buying orders were received from outside cities.

The prices made in the first half hour were the highest of the day, and closing rates were substantially the lowest.

Estimated receipts for Thursday: Wheat, 20; corn, 220; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 16,000 head.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, April 8.—Flour dull, firm with slightly better domestic inquiries. Patents, $3.50@3.80; extra fancy, $3.40@3.50; fancy, $2.90@3.00; choice, $2.55@2.65.

Wheat—Dull, closing 1-2@3-4 under yesterday. No. 2 red cash nominal, elevator, 74 1-2@75 track; May, 62 5-8; July, 66 1-2.

Corn—Market weak, closed 1-8@1-4 under yesterday. Spot dull and easw; No. 2 mixed cash, 27 1-4; May, 27 3-8; July, 28 1-2.

Oats—Stronger; spot steady; No. 2 cash 19; May, 19.

Rye—Quiet, 37 track.

Barley—Nominal.

Corn meal—$1.35@1.40.

Bran—Steday and higher, 47 1-2 bid for east track with sellers at 48.

Flaxseed—Steady.

Timothy seed $2.50.

Hay—Choice grades scorce, firm and higher; prairie, $6.00@8.25; timothy, $6.25@13.50.

Butter—Steady at yesterday's decline.

Eggs—Quiet, 9c.

Whisky—$1.22.

Cotton ties and bagging unchanged.

Pork—Higher; standard mess new, $8.87 1-2; old, $8.37 1-2.

Lard—Better; choice, $4.92 1-2@4.97 1-2.

Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.25; longs, 5.37 1-2; ribs, $5.30; shorts, $5.50; dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $4.50; longs and ribs, $4.75; shorts, 4.87 1-2.

Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat 6000; corn, 42,000; oats, 20,000.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Groceries and Provisions.

Hams—Medium, plain and canvassed, 9 1-2c.

Breakfast bacon—Plain and canvassed, 9 1-4c.

Bacon, bellies, smoked, 7 1-2c.

Dry sale sides, 5 3-4c.

Short clear bacon, 6 1-4c.

Dry salt bellies, 6 1-2c.

Compound lard, tierces, 5 1-2c.

Lard in cans, advance over tierce prices.

Leaf lard, tierces, 6c.

50-pound cans, 1-4c; 10-pound cans, 3-4c; 5-pound cans, 7-8c; 3-pound cans, 1c per pound.

Sugar—Standard fine granulated, in bags of 100 pounds each or in barrels, 5 15-16c; cut loaf or powdered, 6 1-8c; choice yellow clarified, 5 1-4c; prime yellow clarified 5 1-8c.

Coffee—Roasted, 1- package, Mokaska, 19 1-2c; Arbuckle, 19 1-2c; Lion, 19 1-2c; XXXX, 19 1-2c; Cordova, 19c; Early Breakfast, 26c.

Fancy Rio, 20c.

Coffee—Green, fancy Java, 28c.

Fancy peaberry, 23 1-2c.

Prime Rio, 19 1-2c.

Fair Rio, 18 1-2c.

Common Rio, 18c.

Beans—Lady Washington, 2 1-2c.

Lime, 4c.

Pink, 2 1-2c.

Bayous, 2 1-2c.

Black eye peas, 2 1-2c.

Country Produce.

Produce and fruit—Appless—Fancy northern per bbl., $4.75@5.50; California navels, $3.25@3.75; California seedlings, $2.75@3; onions, 2@2 1-4c lb.; cranberries, bbl., $10; cocoanuts bag of 100, $5; Greeley potatoes, 55@60c; Triumph potatoes per bushel, $1.35@1.40; Minnesota Rose, 65c; Peerless, 65c; Hebron, 65c; Early Ohio, 55c; red onion sets per bu., $2.25; yellows, $2.25; whites, $2.50. Bananas, $1.50@2.25.

Flour—Jobbers' prices, high patent, $2; fancy patent, $1.90; family, $1.75; foreign mills, high patent, $2.10; fancy patent, $2; straights, $1.85.

Grain bags—Bale lots: New 5-bushel, 8-ounce, 5 3-4c; new 2 1-2 bushel, 8-ounce, corn, 4 3-4c; centals, bale lots, 4 1-2c; La Platas, 4c; second-hand oat sacks, 5c.

Wheat—No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 65c.

Corn—Shelled, mixed bulk, job lots, 32 1-2c; ear corn from wagons, 22@24c; sacked corn car lots f. o. b., country points, 25@26c; ear, 21c.

Oats—Texas rust proof, in bulk from wagon, 15@16c; car lots, sacked, f. o. b., country points, 15@16c.

Hay—Job lots, $6.50@8.00, acording o quality.

Bran—Job lots, 60c; car lots, 50c, f. o. b.

Meal—40 pounds, 40c; car lots, 40c; chicken feed, wheat, job lots, 58c per bushel; feed meal, 52c; car lots, 90c cwt.

Sweet potatoes—Pumpkin yams, large 75c; pumpkin yam seed, 30c; common eating, 40c.

Turnips—Per bu, 50c.

Pecans—Per pound, 3@5c.

Poultry—Fat spring chickens, larger than quails, $2.50@2.75 per dozen; fat fall chickens, $2.50@2.75; old roosters, 10c each; old hens, $2.25; hens, $2.40@2.50.

Turkeys—Hens, 7c; gobblers, 5c.

Ducks—In full feather, $2.40 per doz.

Geese—Full feather, $4@4.50 per doz.; ganders, not wanted.

Butter—Nice mould country Jersey, 20c; plain country, 12 1-2c; creamery, 26c.

Butterine—Solid, 30-pound tubs, 14c.

Eggs—6c.

Hides—Dry flint, 6@8c; dry flint damaged hides, 3@5c; green salt hides, 3@4c; green butcher hides, 3@3 1-2c; dry salt, 5@7c.

Prime tallow, 2 3-4@3 1-4c; dry bleached bones, $5 per ton.

Local Cotton Market.

Toward the end of the season business shows considerable falling off. Quotations are nominally as follows:

Low middling, 6 1-4c.
Strict low middling, 6 1-2c.
Middling, 6 3-4c.
Strict middling, 6 7-8.
Good middling, 7c.

LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO MEXICO.

On April 17th and 24th, the International and Great Northern railroad will sell tickets to Monterey and City of Mexico and return at exceedingly low rates account Epworth League and Knights Templar excursions. Call on nearest ticket agent for full particulars. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

EPWORTH LEAGUE, SAN ANTONIO.

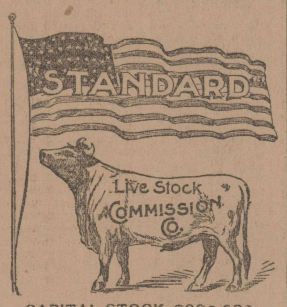
Low excursion rates (five dollar maximum) will be made to San Antonio and return April 13th and 14th, account Epworth League state convention, by the International and Great Northern railroad. Call on agent for full particulars. D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY MASS MEETING WACO, TEX., APRIL 7TH.

For this occasion the M., K. and T. will sell tickets at rate of $3.55 for the round trip on April 6th and 7th, limited to April 10th for return.

J. E. COMER, G. P. and T. A.

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



CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

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

STANDARD LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPAN

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

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. Dec. 15, 1895.
Through trains leave Fort Worth at 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:20 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO

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

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

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

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Veterinary Surgeon,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
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Commission Dealer IN LIVE STOCK.
Liberal advancements made and prompt attention given to all stock consigned to me. Correspondence solicited, Market Report Free.
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, Dallas, Texas.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Over 50 Styles
The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day from from 14 to 22c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. KITSELMAN BROS., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

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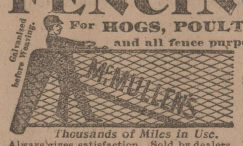
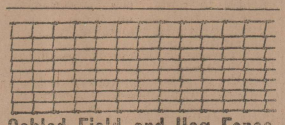


For HOGS, POULTRY, and all fence purposes.
Standard Fencing of U.S.
Thousands of Miles in Use.
Always gives satisfaction. Sold by dealers. Freight paid. Take no other. Catalogue free.
McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.


Cabled Field and Hog Fence.
24 to 58 inches high: Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Gates, Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free.
DeKALB FENCE CO., High St., DeKalb, Ill.

VETERINARY.

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

SPRING EXCURSIONS TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway will sell round trip tickets to Cripple Creek, Colorado, at the rate of one fare from Fort Worth.

Date of sale, April 7, 1896. Good for thirty days.

YOU MAY SAVE HOURS AND MILES OF UNNECESSARY TRAVEL when your ticket reads via this line.

A daylight ride through "The Switzerland of America."

Full information upon application.

D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent.
F. S. BEARD, City Ticket Agent.
E. A. HIRSCHFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY.
EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,
Live Stock Commission Agent.
Capital, $200,000 | Capital and Credit available to the Trade, $2,000,000
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Perfectly Equipped to Handle all Business Entrusted to Our Care.
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Capital, $200,000.
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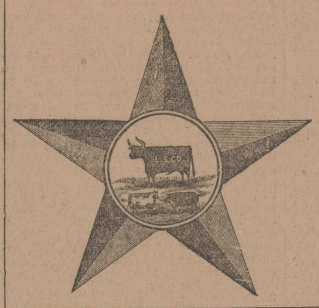
CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS —To— Lone Star Commission Co.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
National Stockyards, Ill., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
A new firm of old stockmen, the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people.
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Market reports furnished on application. Write to us.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO.
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LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.
CAPITAL $200,000.
KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. CHICAGO. UNION STOCK YARDS. ST. LOUIS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.
Large or small consignments solicited. We make a speciality of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. George W. Barefoot, Nocona, agent for North Texas and Indian Territory. Green Davidson San Antonio, agent for Southern Texas.

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THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.
PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK $250,000.
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Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

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SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 302 Doloroses street, Jerome Harris, Manager.

D. W. Middlebrook of Columbus, who owns a ranch in East Texas, was in the city this week and stopping at the Maverick hotel.

John T. Lytle, well and favorably known to almost every stockman in southern Texas, was a visitor here this week and left for Eagle Pass on business.

James H. David was in the city this week having just returned from his ranch about twenty-five miles from the city and reports his section as a little dry.

Geo. F. Hines, a prominent stockman of Frio county, was in the city this week and reports his section of the country in good shape, but needing some rain at this time.

J. M. Bennett, who resides in San Antonio and who has large cattle interests in Southern Texas, has just returned from Alice, and reports the country from Alice all south as very dry.

L. M. Coats, a prominent feeder of Corsicana, was in the city this week, stopping at the Southern hotel, and left for Beeville, where he goes looking out for some bargains in steers.

John I. Clan of Beeville was with us again this week and reports the buying of beef cattle slow. John has a good string of grass cattle ready to go to the market as soon as prices will justify it.

H. S. Toms of Floresville and who owns a ranch in Atascosa county, was on a visit to the city this week stopping at the Southern. He reports his cattle as doing well and that grass was good.

"Uncle" Henry Clan, live stock agent of the Aransas Pass railway, was in the city this week in the interest of his road. Says his road is doing a heavy business in cattle at the present time.

H. B. Shiner of San Antonio has just returned from his ranch in McMullen county, where he sold five hundred and twenty-five steers to B. L. Naylor at $2.40 per hundred pounds, weighing up at Beeville.

Ed. Corkill of El Sordo, and who is largely interested in the stock business, was with us this week and stopping at the Southern hotel. Ed reports his cattle doing well, but not many sales being made at this time.

Vincent Bluntzer, from Nucces county, and who has extensive cattle interests there and in Frio county, passed through the city this week on his return home. He says all of their stock have wintered well.

E M. Cobb from the Indian Territory was a visitor in the Alamo City this week, and is here for the purpose of looking after some cattle he purchased some time since. Says he will get his cattle out about the first of May.

C. W. Schrimpp, one of the best and most successful mutton buyers in southern Texas, was with us this week. Says he has been shipping right along to the New Orleans market and that he finds the sheep in this section generally in good condition.

J. M. Dobie, a prominent ranchman of Live Oak county, and whose home is at Lagarto, was with us this week, and stopping at the Southern Hotel. He left for Kansas City to secure pasturage for some steers he will ship out to the Indian Territory.

N. R. Powell, the "Bull" man from Goliad county, was in San Antonio this week and reports the sale of several lots of bulls, one lot being purchased and shipped to Ballinger. Nat is a rustler, and it is a cold day when he can't make a sale of bulls.

George B. Loving returned to San Antonio from his trip to the coast country and reports a very pleasant and profitable trip. Mr. Loving, as is well known, is the present manager of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and the Geo. B. Loving Co. at Fort Worth, Texas.

W. S. Waggoner from Decatur, Texas, was in the city this week on his return from the coast country, and while here purchased 10,000 head of two and three-year-old steers from Ed. C. Lassater for the firm of D. Waggoner & Son. These cattle were purchased through Geo. B. Loving & Co.

J. H. Stevens, the wide-awake, energetic representative of the Geo. R. Barse Commission company, spent the week in San Antonio and left for Cotulla to look after the interests of his firm. "Uncle" Henry, as he is familiarly known, is a great favorite with the stockmen of south Texas.

T. J. Webb, who owns a ranch near Ballinger, Texas, was in the city this week on his return from Brownsville, where he purchased from Mr. Cook of that place 700 cows, for which he paid $10 per head. Mr. Webb while on his trip called on N. R. Powell and purchased some good bulls of him.

Ed. C. Lassater, who has extensive ranch interests in Southern Texas, came in from his ranch and while here sold 10,000 head of two and three-year-old steers to D. Waggoner & Son and will commence the delivery of the same at Alice and Reynolds on the 15th inst. Mr. Waggoner & Son will ship these steers to their ranch in the Indian Territory to be grazed there for the future market.

At this writing a splendid rain has been falling all over Southwest Texas for the last thirty-six hours, and from all indications it appears that it will continue longer. The country was beginning to need rain, and some of the stockmen and farmers were afraid it was not coming. There is at present a good season in the ground, and without another rain from now until the 1st of May crops of all kinds, as well as grass, will do well.

John G. Kenedy, a large ranchman of Cameron county, stopped over in San Antonio on his way home from North Texas. Mr. Kenedy owns over 400,000 acres of land, all fenced, and about 40,000 head of cattle. He is a strong advocate of breeding up cattle, and has one among the finest shorthorn herds in the state. Last fall he bought thirty head of thoroughbred bulls in Canada and shipped to his ranch.

A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, was in San Antonio the past week, and reports that his road is handling a large number of stock cars every day, most of the stock being destined for the territory. The bulk of the cattle for the territory has not commenced to run yet, and whenever it does it will tax all of the roads to their utmost capacity to handle them with proper care and dispatch.

George West recently purchased from —— Ray of Goliad county all his yearling steers at $10 per head, to be delivered in March, 1897. These are well graded yearlings and Mr. West was fortunate in securing them for his Live Oak county ranch. This sale of yearlings proves conclusively that it will pay to grade up the cattle of southern Texas, and that we have buyers who appreciate good stock and who are willing to pay good prices for them.

Claridge's Texas Stock Farmer for April is before us, and is quite a credit to his skill, energy and enterprise. It is full of stock news and bright witticism which Claridge enjoys the happy faculty of producing. Judging from the neat appearance of this paper, it is evident that the stockmen and friends of Mr. Claridge are sustaining him in his efforts in a financial way. We congratulte him upon his success so far, and hope it may continue indefinitely.

The stockman and Farmer, edited by Voris P. Brown, comes to us this week in a very interesting article upon his late rabbit hunting expedition to the ranch of W. H. Jennings in Lasalle county. The picture of W. H. Jennings and his rabbits which adorn the page is a good likeness of him and is very creditable to the enterprise of Mr. Brown. The statistics furnished in this article is no doubt quite a surprise to the readers of the Stockman and Farmer, and we extend to the management that success they deserve.

There is a prospect at this time for San Antonio to have a large tourist hotel. H. D. Kampman, the proprietor of the Menger hotel, has recently purchased additional grounds next to his hotel and has made a proposition to the Business Men's Club here to build a large addition to, and thoroughly renovate the old hotel—making one of the largest hotels in the state. It is to be hoped he will meet with success, and that by next winter we will have a hotel that will induce people from a distance to come here and enjoy a climate that for health and comfort cannot be surpassed, and now as San Antonio has become a great city for conventions, we need more accommodations. With two stock conventions that will assemble here next winter we need a hotel that can accommodate the large crowd that will come. San Antonio must and will come to the front.

The transportation of live stock over the Texas railroads has made a wonderful improvement in the last five years, and it is a cause for congratulation to the railroads as well as the shippers. The time was when from twelve to fourteen hours was considered good schedule time for a stock train—now it is not an unusual thing for a stock train to run from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and when it formerly required from six to seven days for stock to reach the market from this section, is now accomplished in three and four days. This, of course, is the result of good roadbeds and competition, as well as improved stock cars equipped with air brakes. The railroads have also found that it is decidedly to their interest to improve and equip their traffic department with the latest inventions, and the very best motive power, and to give to the shippers such a perfect service that not even any complaints can be made against them. Formerly the roads were annoyed and harrassed by heavy suits for damages, caused by neglect and delays upon their part, until now they have become educated up to the fact that the interest of the road is best subserved in giving good service and good satisfaction. The records of the courts show that fewer suits are filed against the roads now for damages than at any time in the history of live stock shipments in Texas. The shippers as a usual thing are not disposed to annoy the railroads by suits in court when they are properly treated, and their rights properly respected. Of course there is now and then a shipper of live stock that is a chronic grumbler, but this is the exception rather than the rule, and in the course of time finds it does not pay, and accords to the roads that justice and credit that is due them. There has also been heretofore a prevailing idea among some shippers that all that was necessary was to make complaint, file suit for damages, and get a verdict in their favor. That day, however, is now passed in Texas, and we assert without the fear of contradiction, that the records of the courts will show less suits of cattle shippers than almost any other class of patrons of the road, and when the time comes, in Texas, and come it must, when the railroads will adjudicate all claims of shippers of live stock with justice and impartiality, and without unnecessary delay, then the courts of justice will not be burdened longer with this class of suits. Of course live stock must be handled without delay and cannot be treated as dead freight, which is not perishable, and we believe that all the roads of Texas have already recognized this fact, and that from now on both harmony and good will will prevail between shippers of live stock and the railroads.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c per bottle.

SHEEP AND WOOL

FRENCH MERINOS WANTED.

Grady, Fisher Co., Tex.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

I see in your paper of March 26th many good things, but as I am a sheepman of course I looked after the sheep column more particularly than any other part, and I could not help noticing a report from Great Falls, Mont., where an owner of 20,000 sheep only lost thirteen head. My, my! thirteen head loss in 20,000. I wonder if there is any chance to see this man; also spring of '95 wool averaged there 10 1-2c, now 13c and by shearing time perhaps will be 14 or 15c. Sheepmen have continued to increase their bands during the last four years. Well, well, I am afraid you are a daddy. I have been in the business five years August 10, '96; started with a few hundred head; have never lost less than twenty-five head any winter until this winter; we have 1200; have fed sorghum two months—January and February—lost about eight head, and they are a good stout herd of French breeds; culled every two years. Wool sold here last spring from 4 to 7 cents; no better now, Shropshire and Southdowns included. I want to say there is only one class that have done any good increasing their herds, they are men who have done their own work and lived on black beans and bacon for the last four years. What do you think of that, gentlemen? I am not ashamed of this going to the press.

Say! you Montana man send us a wool buyer. Maybe I can buy some bucks from him and grade up a tough, long-lived sheep. Be careful, brother, I doubt very much if you can count through a short twenty thousand head without making a mistake of over thirteen head. What do you say? Well, I mean business about buying bucks I want to correspond with some raiser of French Merino sheep. Well I guess this will hit the waste basket as I am no whooper-up kind of a fellow. Will close. Good luck to the brethren.

W. B. HESTER.

(Pleased to hear from Mr. Hester; come again soon.—Ed.

Thursday's Chicago Drovers' Journal said:

Among the sheep receipts today were some of the most interesting breeds ever marketed here. In fact about all the well-known breeds that are produced in thes country were represented and made as fine a display as could be found at any exhibition of thoroughbreds. They were sent in by the experiment station at Ames, Ia., in charge of Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Prof. James Wilson and Mr. H. G. Skinner. They were marketed for test purposes, to ascertain, if possible, what breed will best meet with the market requirements. They were all lambs of equal age and equal feeding. The following breeds were represented: Ten Dorsets, 135 pounds, $3.75; ten Merinos, 95 pounds, $4.25; nine Leicester, 165 pounds, $4.50; 15 Lincolns, 154 pounds, $4.50; ten Cotswold, 158 pounds, $4.50; ten Oxford, 153 pounds, $4.50; ten Suffolks, 155 pounds, $4.25; ten Shropshires, 133 pounds, $4.62 1-2; ten Southdowns, 123 pounds, $4.75; ten cross Shrops and Merinos, 110 pounds, $4.50; ten Western, 98 pounds, $4.50.

Devil's River News.

The muttons of the Sonora country are rounding off very nicely and 75 per cent are in shipping condition now.

The muttons of the Sonora country are said to be ten pounds heavier this year than last, same age considered.

Jackson & Richardson of San Angelo sold for E. W. Wall of Sutton county 1,000 head of muttons at $2 a head to be delivered May 10, after shearing, to R. S. Campbell of the firm of Richardson & Campbell of Ohio.

Del Rio Record.

Leehan, the mutton buyer, purchased 750 head of sheep from Marcos Eceque and 400 from A. Denmead, both of Comstock, at $2.25.

Very few muttons were shipped from the Sonora country last season and as a consequence the best muttons in Texas are to be found there. They have been fat for two years and will stand shipping better than in former years.

From the San Anglo Standard.

Wm. Hatcher of Sycamore, Ill., is in the city for the purpose of purchasing five or six thousand muttons. He feeds on wheat screenings and bought a nice lot here last season.

Jackson & Richardson sold for Mundy & Henry on Centralia draw to Allan Richardson of Ohio 4,000 shorn mutton at p. t., also 750 head of shorn wethers for Frank Cochran of Sherwood, to the same party at $2 per head.

Jo Thiele bought from F. Noelke of Sherwood 2,000 fat mutton, wool on, at $2 and $2.25 per head. Mr. Thiele will not shear this spring but will ship his muttons with wool on. He will ship three train loads of muttons to Chicago, from San Anglo next month, one train on the 3d and one on the 4th and one on the 10th.

Rock Springs Rustler.

The sheepmen of this country report that they will raise about 90 per cent of lambs this year.

R. P. and M. T. Wilson shipped 1,250 head of sheep to Chicago for market from Comstock.

POULTRY.

MANAGEMENT OF HENS.

It makes no difference how good a business a man has, if he does not understand how to manage, it profiteth him nothing. It is just so with hens. When I first paid particular attention to the eggs "left over" after a hatch, I could not for the life of me see why, when I set eggs from the same yard, under hens equally docile, quiet, and apparently good setters. While one would hatch a nest full, one or two others would leave more or less unhatched, generally with grown chicks in the shell. It was not until I studied artificial incubation, and read J. Campbell, I believe, that I came near finding out the trouble. As it may serve as a solution to why fanciers dislike to duplicate orders or guarantee hatches, his experiment may not come amiss. It is years since I read it, but will endeavor to tell it.

DIFFERENCE IN HENS.

He says in order to experiment as to the proper heat he took two hens as near alike as two peas, both about the same age, both childrens' pets, both a Leghorn and Cochin cross. He picked eggs as near alike as possible and set the hens. The one according to the thermometers the test of which is made by putting the bulb under the hen's wing, run the thermometer up to 104 degrees the first week, and during the whole hatch did not go below that, and in the last week of the hatch, the fever heat was up to 107 I think, while the other hen started at 101 and only reached 104 at the last week of the hatch. This hen, he says, did remarkably well, while the other did not hatch a chick. In examination of the eggs showed well developed chicks, but the excessive heat had killed them.

MY WAY.

Now up to this time I had given the hens a particular nest, and made each one "stick to her knitting" with the foregoing result, but I changed my tactics and while I had a little house, or boxes with yards attached, I left the nests open and allowed the hens to pick and choose. If one did not come off when the rest did, and when one comes off they generally all follow suit, and proclaim the feat with noise enough to notify the neighborhood, I go and pull her off. True, there is occasionally one who must swap, but will sit on the ground outside, rather such an one, I remove to herself and let her do as best she may. The result whether of this treatment or not, was much more satisfactory; fewer unhatched eggs and just a little more trouble.

QUIET HENS.

Or those bearing removal, I turn a box over, or put a barrel in an out of the way corner, take a soft cord, drive a peg into the ground, tie on the cord, fasten the string in a slip-knot, to the leg of the fowl, and the result will be satisfactory.

Late last fall a reader asked "How in the name of common sense was she to help a hen letting a good hatch of eggs get spoiled by a hen staying off too long." It is rather late for advice, but, "better late," etc. I hope she still reads the Journal, and let me say try this plan, my sister, and I believe you will be highly satisfied with it. The hen may fly and fuss for a time or two, and need putting out, but she will ultimately settle down and go on quietly, and in good season, when she finds she can neither get away nor roam far, corn and water should be kept in reach of setting hens so as to keep up the heat.

WHICH END.

We see that the end of the egg is in controversy. Last week's Fancier advises to stand on big end, and tells us that such advice could be surrounded by a halo of why's, but it is not necessary. Verily the Ed. did not know unstable inquisitive, human nature, for further proof let me again quote Campbell. He says stand on big end and not turn at all. They are more liable to stick the yolk fast that way, but a yolk won't stick until an egg is early dried up, and they will not dry up so fast when on the large end.

PACKING.

When I pack, well, I "pack." Generally use egg case paste-boards put in a layer of manger dust, fine hay, next set in the cases, wrap egg in paper and place in the compartments. If I went to put in two layers I put first layer, all on big ends and the next all on little ends, so as to leave less space. As fast as a layer is in I take the fine dust or cut hay and with a lead pencil, jamb every corner full, so that there is not the least bit of shaking room, so what is the difference if the case is solid, whether it is bucket, basket, or box. My preference is a tin pail, baskets are last choice. They are so easily swiped.

HERESY.

Is this heresy? If so, it is heresy of the rankest sort, and is growing as such. "Food and not range makes the full basket of eggs." A year ago we shrugged our shoulders and smiled, when a venturesome one suggested that not in just these words, but that a cow might as reasonably be made to climb up and down a step-ladder to induce the flow of milk as for hens to exercise to lay eggs, but the idea has fast gained ground, and today I will bank dollars to doughnuts in favor of the back yard hen with table scraps, wheat and an occasional mess of bones or meat, against the acre hen and grasshoppers galore. I am going to tell you about some pullets some time in proof of this theory.

And what are our "new blood" theorists going to do about this? "I would rather have a cull from a line breeder than the best of a non-line." This from the pen of one who knows. Those of you who buy a clutch of eggs this year to get a start, study out this matter, and raise your own blood another year. The sooner the fancier will ring to the block, to the block, with the bird that is off, the sooner the cry of fraud will be stilled, and we will get nothing but good blood.

MRS. CORA K. HAWKINS.

TAYLOR DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY LIVE STOCK AND FARM NOTES.

Minor H. Brown, Agent and Correspondent.

Taylor, Texas, April 4.

Quite a lively interest is being taken in cattle in this section of Williamson county at just this time. A few days ago J. L. Root and Bland & Robertson shipped seven carloads of fat steers to the St. Louis market via the International and Great Northern route with good results.

The last of John Kritser's lot of beef steers which had been fattened from the product of the Georgetown cotton seed oil mills, near that city, during the past winter, were shipped to the Chicago market one day last week. This last shipment consisted of four car loads, and they were joined at Taylor by four additional car loads belonging to J. B. Pumphrey, which were located at Granger.

Yesterday morning W. C. Wright & Co., R. E. Barker & Bro., M. R. Kennedy and James Lucas made up a train of fifteen cars of very fine fat cattle which they shipped to Chicago via the "Katy" route. They were owned as follows: Wright & Co., nine cars; Barker & Bro., three cars; M. R. Kennedy, two cars; and James Lucas, one car.

A big "drive" of cattle, consisting of 1600 head of one and two-year-olds, the property of the McCulloch County Land and Cattle company, with large pastures in McCulloch county and headquarters at this city, left Taylor yesterday morning for the ranch with Meg Smith as "boss" of the herd and Walter Womack, Andy Benson and other Taylor boys as lieutenants. They will drive overland leisurely and be perhaps two weeks on the trip. The advent of the "iron horse" and railroads have almost blotted out the old trails so numerous in Texas a few years ago, hence the big herds on the trail prove quite an oddity to the younger generation at the present time though quite as common as pig tracks "along in the seventies." These cattle were concentrated at Taylor by numerous purchases of the company from the surrounding territory, and will be fattened upon the luxuriant grasses of the McCulloch county pastures.

Local buyers and many from abroad are scouring the country and territory tributory to Taylor for fat cattle for shipping purposes.

Mr. W. C. Wright has a Durham cow on his Flag Springs ranch, near Taylor, which recently gave birth to three fine looking, healthy calves. One of them has since died, but the remaining two are as fat and frolicsome as spring lambs.

Large numbers of young pigs for breeding purposes are being shipped out from Taylor to different portions of the state at just this time. Pressly Smith shipped a fine boar pig to Brenham yesterday, and the day before J. V. Bartley, a prominent swine breeder of Lamport, shipped a family of three females and one male of Poland China breed to a party in Northern Louisiana, near Shreveport. Many shipments of high bred pigs in pairs and singles are being made from G. E. King's Turkey creek herd of Poland Chinas. Mrs. T. A. Dyches is also making shipments from her Granger herd, while Mart Hoxie ships an occasional car load of fat porkers to Chicago from his 2000 head which he is fattening on cheap corn at the Hoxie San Gabriel ranch.

W. F. Crowley, a farmer living near Taylor, has discovered a deposit of clay on his land which promisies to be of great value. The substance is of a sticky quality, somewhat elastic, of a light pink or cream color and possesses qualities which indicate that it can be put to many uses. It has been used with success in lieu of white lead for mixing paints, and as a paste for cleaning glass it has no superior. It is thought this clay contains valuable properties for potter's use, and will soon be analyzed. It is found in great quantities at a depth of three feet below the surface of the ground.

DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle, sold since registration, to Texas parties, for the week ending March 31, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS.

Albert Prince, 22183— J. H. Melton to J. L. Gray, San Antonio, Tex.

Choo Choo's John, 39487—M. O. Mason & Sons to J. W. Stewart & Sons, McGregor, Tex.

Cinderoco of Bethany, 24340—T. F. Bell to F. B. Alford & T. O. Whiteside, Simpson, Tex.

Diploma's Czar, 40717—H. C. Taylor to S. T. Howard, Quanah, Tex.

Edwin Pogis, 43344—L. G. Suggs to W. S. Webb, Buffalo, Tex.

Ethel's Pogis 2d, 43796—Platter & Foster W. R. Spann, Dallas, Tex.

Guadalupe Chief, 43572—P. H. Goss to J. M. Caraway Leesville, Tex.

Jim Ned, 43766—W. B. Davenport to P. Noenner, Ennis, Tex.

June Beau, 32964—J. L. Smith to T. D. Coupland, Pine Valley, Tex.

Lametta's Palmetto, 43638—J. M. Carroll to E. L. Condor, Hubbard City, Tex.

Opelika's Pogis, 32593—J. F. Dabney to W. W. Pearce, Cleburne, Tex.

Tenis Rococo, 40743—J. M. Trosper to R. W. Robertson, Winnsboro, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Fair Countess, 111255—W. A. Shaw to B. P. Hill, Lorena, Tex.

Fritzy, 112536—W. J. Hussey to E. D. Holland, Black Jack Grove, Tex.

Golden Corocus, 3rd, 95155—A. J. Seale to J. B. Cox, Campbell, Tex.

Happy Melrose, 97575—Gray & Bivens to C. S. Bell, San Antonio, Tex.

Ida Beauty, 72537—J. L. Smith to T. D. Campbell, Pine Valley, Tex.

Irelia Melrose, 97569—Gray & Bivens to C. S. Bell, San Antonio, Tex.

Koffee Berry, 108888—E. M. Reynolds to M. A. Hamilton, Mason, Tex.

Lena Connor, 100981—R. E. Connor to W. H. James, Campbell, Tex.

Libbie Dutton, 65362—Estate of L. Q. C. Lamar to J. D. Gray & Co., Terrell, Tex.

Libbie Dutton, 65362—J. D. Gray & Co. to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex.

Libbie Dutton, 65362—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivins, Terrell, Tex.

Lucia's Pearl, 111286—W. A. Shaw to B. P. Hill, Lorena, Tex.

Octobra, 39233—N. M. Boone to W. J. Foster, Navasota, Tex.

Odilien Pogis, 110395—D. P. Carter to W. Wilkins, Brenhem, Tex.

Patty Patsy, 111284—W. A. Shaw to B. P. Hill, Lorena, Tex.

Pulsa Landseer, 74829—J. W. Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell, Tex.

Regina Bellina, 2nd, 43275—W. J. Logan to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas, Tex.

Serena Lang, 79559—H. V. Prather to J. C. Price, Palcatine, Tex.

Suema 4th, 59493—N. A. Davis to F. C. Woodward, Grapeland, Tex.

Victor's Grandy, 86257—H. H. Boone to W. J. Foster, Navasota, Tex.

Victor's Lass, 86259—N. H. Boone to W. J. Foster, Navasota, Tex.

Minden, Neb., April 9.—Congressman Andrews was today renominated by acclamation by the Republican congressional convention. Delegates to the St. Louis convention were instructed for McKinley.

Washington, April 9.—The Bartlett racing bill to permit horse racing in the District of Columbia was to-day favorably reported on by the District of Columbia committee.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

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

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, President. W E. SKINNER, General Manager.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	1,689,652	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	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	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.; CORN, $1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED

C. F. MORSE, V.P. & Gen-M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas.
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC — SUNSET ROUTE

Mexico... ...Excursions

$25 . . San Antonio to Mexico . . $25

AND RETURN VIA THE

Sunset Route.

ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO.

Tickets on sale at San Antonio April 17 and 18. Also on April 24 and 25, 1896.

$5.00 to San Antonio and return April 13 and 14.
One Fare to San Antonio and return April 21 and 22.

Apply at Sunset Route ticket office for information concerning other special excursion rates.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

B. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK VIA

THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City and St. Louis,

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other.

We can also bill to Kansas City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L. S. Agt., M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rosson, L. S. Agt., M., K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G. L. S. Agt., M., K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

WARNING TO ORCHARDISTS.

A Dangerous Pest May Invade the State.

THE DREADED SAN JOSE SCALE.

Every Fruit Grower in Teaxs Should Guard Against Its Introduction. Professor Mally's Opinion.

(The following is deemed so important that we publish it in full this week to the exclusion of other matter in this department:)

As chairman of a special commission of our State Horticultural society, I feel in duty bound to lose no time in advising the fruit growers of our state of the danger from infection with the dreaded San Jose scale, and that in fact this awful foe to our orchards is already without our borders.

A few days ago an orchardist from Hyatt, Texas, sent me specimens of deformed pear twigs. They were about the worst scale infested specimens that I have ever seen. After careful examination I found it to be the dreaded San Jose scale. Many specimens of scale insects have been sent me from all parts of the state, but this is the first example of the San Jose scale in Texas coming under my observation.

The knowledge of its presence even in this one locality should place every orchardist on guard duty. Just as I was contemplating the issuance of a circular letter on this insect I am in receipt of a most excellent and serviceable bulletin from my friends, Messrs. L. O. Howard and C. L. Marlatt of the division of entomology, United States department of agriculture. The report referred to constituted bulletin No. 3 (new series) of the above division with the two above named as joint authors. The San Jose scale, which forms the subject for discussion of the bulletin, is such a dreadful foe to the orchard that the daily press and every horticultural and agricultural journal of the state should take up a thorough discussion of this bulletin and arouse the orchardist to the gravity of the situation and stimulate them to protect their interest.

The bulletin named is so complete and thorough that nothing remains except to review or draw from it the more immediate essentials to successful recognition and warfare against this foe.

So far as the fruit growers of our state are concerned, it is sufficient to say that in the United States it spread from the San Jose Valley of California and that it did so quite rapidly. In 1873 it was a serious pest in the valley named and in 1893 it was discovered on pears near Charlottsville, Va. It had been introduced to this point, as was afterwards determined, from some current bushes purchased from a New Jersey firm. It was noted for the second time by Mr. Howard at Riverside, Charles county, Md. This time in a peach orchard. In this instance also the infested stock was again traced to purchases made from a New Jersery nursery. About the same time that it was discovered in Maryland, my colleague, Professor P. H. Rolfs of the Florida experiment station, reported it to the national department as having been collected at De Funiak Springs, Fla. The existence of the pest in such widely different localities led Mr. Howard to believe that it was more generally distributed than was known, and as chief of the division of entomology prepared a circular, warning fruit growers and orchardists concerning this pest and urging careful investigation. As a result the presence of the foe was found in numerous districts, and I shall here use the exact wording of the bulletin, as follows:

"In a rather widely extended district in Florida, one locality in Virginia, three in Maryland and one in Indiana, two in Pennsylvania and many in New Jersey and one in New York on the east bank of the Hudson river a little below Albany. Very shortly afterwards during the same summer it was found on Long Island, occurring in both orchards. Later in the fall the scale was found at three new localities in Maryland, and still later specimens were received from the extreme southern part of Georgia. In December Professor Webster reported receiving the scale from a large orchard district in Southern Ohio, and a little later specimens were received from Jefferson county, Indiana. The scale was also found in New Castle, Del., in 1895, and additional localities were found during the following spring and summer of 1895 in some of the states mentioned and also in Alabama, Louisiana and Massachusetts. In nearly every instance the source of infestation in the East was the same, namely, one or the other of two important New Jersey nurseries. In the west it had previously been known in California, Washington and New Mexico, and was especially noted in 1894 to 1895 in Arizona, Idaho and British Columbia.

Later also it was found in West Virginia.

The principal source of the pest in the East was from two New Jersey companies who had imported the now famous Kelsey plum from the San Jose district of California. According to Prof. Rolfts of the Florida experiment station there exists a San Jose scale infested nursery in Florida, at least two have been found in Georgia, one near Tifton, and the other near Waycross. The orchardist above referred to from Hyatt, Texas, writes me that his scale infested trees were purchased from a nursery near Thomasville, Ga. This much with reference to the geographical distribution.

With reference to the insect itself it should be noted that it does not, like some other scale insects, confine itself to any particular portion of the tree, but in the language of the authors, attacks limbs, trunks, foliage and fruits, and that, too, of a wide range of deciduous trees. The general appearance which the scales present is grayish and a badly infested limb or fruit appears if it were dusted with ashes. The young scales are snowy white at first, but darken as they become older. The young larvae as found under these scales are orange colored. On pear trees this insect seems to prefer the extremity of branches and twigs, while on peach it takes to the older portion, working out slowly to the younger tips. Infested leaves turn purplish brown, and according to the authors infested fruit becomes distorted, rough, pitted or frequently cracking. Infested fruits or branches show a characteristic purplish ring about the point of attack by the insect which helps to diagnose with greater ease and certainty the presence of this awful enemy.

The nearly full grown insect passes the winter under the protection of a scale. In spring, possibly as early as March for this latitude, the males emerge. By the middle of April or first of May the females mature and begin giving forth a new generation of scale insects. This continues for a period of nearly six weeks. Soon after birth the young issue from underneath the scale and go in search of a suitable place on which to settle. The location selected, the young insect at once begins to work its long, bristly beak into and through the bark. While doing this the development of the scale covering is begun. This process is well described in the following language, taken from the bulletin:

"The secretion starts in the form of very minute white fibrous, waxy filaments, which spring from all parts of the body and rapidly become more numerous and dense. At first the orange color of the larvae shows through the thickening downy white envelope, but within two days the insect becomes entirely concealed by the white or pale yellowish shell or scale, which now has a prominent central nipple, the younger ones often possessing instead of a central tuft. The scale is formed by the slow matting and melting together of the filaments of wax. During the first day the scale appears like a very microscopic downy hemisphere. The matting of the secretion continues until the appearance of the down and individual filaments is entirely lost, and the surface becomes smooth. In the early history of the scale, it maintains its pale, whitish or grayish yellow color, turning gradually darker gray, the centra nipple remaining lighter colored usually throughout the development."

From twenty-four to twenty-six days after birth the male matures as a winged fly-like insect. The general color is orange, with a dusky shade on the anterior portion of the thorax. It requires thirty days from birth for the females to mature. These are pale yellow in color, with transparent spots near the margin of the body. Within thirty-three to forty days after birth another generation of larvae is produced. At Washington, D. C., there were certainly four generations produced one season, and possibly a fifth. In the latitude of Texas we will probably be unfortunate enought to find that five full generations are produced during our long, warm seasons. From the thorough life history studies of the department at Washington they have found that the progeny from a single female from spring until fall reaches the stupendous number of 1,608,040,200 females alone. This, together with the estimate of males produced, makes the total product of one female 3,216,080,400 insects. This was at Washington, with only four generations. Great Caesar! What would this female accomplish in Texas with the privilege of a probable fifth generation and a congenial atmosphere? Is it any wonder that we should be alarmed even at the possibility of the presence of this foe? The fact is, as Mr. Howard outlines on pages 44 and 45 of the bulletin, that unless severe cold weather and heavy frosts occur the reproduction goes on almost continually.

With our more or less continuous mild winters we might we might be cursed with practically continuous breeding, especially along the coast.

Mr. Howard found newly produced young at Aububon Park, New Orleans, as late as December 16. In view of the unprecedented capacity for increase it seems that there should be no hesitancy on the part of every fruit grower and nurseryman to spare no cost in the matter of educating the masses to realize their danger and render every assistance possible to eradicate where found, and furthermore to organize with the view of warding off its introduction from infested localities.

The average fruit grower will most readily recognize this pest and its presence from the scale, and I can do no better than append descriptions of the male and female scales given by the authors:

Scale of the female—This is circular, very slightly raised centrally and varies in diameter from one to two MM, averaging about one and four-tenths MM. The exuviae is central or nearly so. The large, well developed scales are gray, exceptin the central part, covering the exuviae, which varies from pale to reddish yellow, although in some cases dark colored. The scale is usually smooth, exteriorly, or sometimes slightly annulated and the limits of the larva scales are always marked. The natural color of the scale is frequently obscured by the presence of the sooty fungus.

Scale of the male—The mature male scale is oblong oval, nearly twice as long as wide, and averaging in length about half the diameter of the female scale. The position of the larvae scale is marked by a nipple-like prominence located between the center and the interior margin of the scale. The scale of the male is usually darker than that of the female, sometimes black, but often gray. The larvae scale covering the exuviae very frequently light yellow, as with the female, not uncommonly the circular scale formed prior to the first molt is black, while the later additions, giving it its oblong shape, are gray.

Next to being able to recognize the insect by the nature of the scale is the knowledge of the probable host plants or, as called by some, food plants on which they may be found. A full and complete list of these food plants is given in the bulletin already quoted from and was substantially compiled by Dr. Lintner, state entomologist of New York. The following is the list:

Linden euonymus, almond, peach apricot, plum, cherry, spira, raspberry, rose, hawthorn, contoneaster, pear, apple, quince, flowering quince, gooseberry, currant, flowering currant, persimmon, acacia, elm, osage, orange, English walnut, pecan, weeping willow, laurel-leaved willow from Asia, and probably alder.

Among plums this insect prefers the Japanese vareties, while among pears the Le Coute and Keiffer are almost entirely exempt from attack, a remarkable case in evidence being that of a tree, one portion of which was a Keiffer graft, and the other portion that of a Lawson. The Lawson portion was almost entirely covered with scales, while the Keiffer was entirely free from them.

Recognizing the importance of preventing its spread, it becomes necessary to ascertain its method of distribution. All through the bulletin it is found that new localities have become infested from old ones, principally from infested nurseries, and furthermore that the transmission of scions and nursery stock from one locality to another has been and is yet the most potent factor in the widespread distribution of this insect. It goes without comment, therefore, that the prospective orchardist should look well to the source from which he buys. He should acquaint himself with the locality from which he contemplates purchasing and learn of the ability of those in charge to recognize and eradicate the pest, should it occur. It is sad to admit, as stated in the bulletin, that there are unscrupulous nurserymen who are prone to admit the economic importance of this pest and wilfully neglect to utilize the best or even usual precautionary methods.

Another great danger lies in the sale of fruits, mostly pears and apples, sold on trains and in the markets, and which have been grown and shipped from scale infested districts. These infested fruits are shipped from place to place and distributed finally to the consumer. Here the peelings of injured fruits may fall or be thrown in proximity to some susceptible host plant and the infection started in that locality. We should have a state law providing inspection of fruit and nursery stock to protect the future of our state as a horticultural district.

In the orchard the pest spreads slowly from tree to tree, and if the single infested tree were removed and burned at once the extermination in most cases would be complete. In the orchard the pest is distributed most frequently through the agency of birds or other insects by adhering to their feet or bodies.

There are several important natural enemies, notably Aphelinus fuscipenis, a true parasite, and several species of lady birds which feed upon these small insects. At times the work of the natural enemies has been so extensive as to promise to eradicate the pest from trees or orchards in certain localities. Their services, however, though useful and important, are uncertain and too often dependent on certain favorable conditions, so that our remedy must be sought in the application of other remedials over the use and conditions of which we have a greater control.

In the matter of remedial measures an important point is quite satisfactorily established on the report on remedies in the bulletin already quoted from. From this report it develops that the winter washes so successfully used in California, where they are used before the rainy season begins, are not so successful in the East, where these same washes are applied under atmospheric conditions of frequent rains and continued greater humidity. This applies directly to Texas, especially, perhaps, the southern portion, where the humidity and winter rains would form an important consideration in the means and winter washes to be recommended during that period.

It has been previously noted in this review that the time of producing a single generation covers a period of six weeks, and in order for a wash to be effective during the summer period it must be applied every three or four days for a period of two months. Summer treatment, therefore, is impractical as well as very expensive. Winter warfare, when all the scales are in about the same condition, is most advisable. The insects can be killed by one or at most two applications. The following is a summary of the value of different winter washes as given by the authors. Their field of experiments in the East was practically under conditions which obtain in Texas for the same period and may therefore be accepted as a satisfactory basis for our operations:

1. The Oregon and California washes are practically valueless under the conditions obtaining in Maryland, even at twice the strength reported to be effective on the Pacific slope. These are without action on the health or fruiting of the plant.

2. Lye washes are, in the first place, too expensive for use at the excessive strength required to accomplish any valuable results, and at this strength they also endanger the health of the plant. They do not seem to affect the blooming

3. Pure kerosene applied to the entire plant kills the scales, but unfortunately also the plant, at least in the case of the peach.

4. Kerosene and soap emulsions (pure) endanger the life of the plant, diluted with one part of water it is not thoroughly effective, and this with the trouble and expense of its preparation renders its use inadvisable. Diluted with one part of water or in greater dilution it does not seem to affect fruiting or the health of the tree.

5. Rosin wash, to be effective, must be used at an expenditure, involving materials which, with trouble and difficulty of its preparation, makes it of little practical value. Its effect on the health of the tree is not prejudical, but in the stronger washes it prevents blooming the following season.

6. Soap washes, particularly of whale oil soap, have yielded the most satisfactory results, and at the rate of two pounds to the gallon under the conditions of thorough drenching of the entire plant, with five or six days of subsequent fair weather will destroy all the scales, whether applied in fall or in spring. The results with soap in less strength indicate that under the most favorable conditions the same results may be obtained with mixtures containing only a pound and a half of soap, but as a matter of safety the stronger wash is always recommended. The action of the soap at the rate of one pound or more to the gallon applied in the fall is generally to limit blooming and fruiting the following spring, but the vigor and healthfulness of the tree are greatly increased. Applied in the spring at the time of blooming, it does not injure the plant nor the setting of the fruit to any material extent in the case of the peach and not at all in the case of the apple.

Further on in the same report the authors state that two drenchings with the whale oil soap are almost certain to accomplish the eradication of the pest. The first application should be made shortly after the falling of the foliage in autumn, and the second just before blooming in spring. It will be noted, therefore, that no time is to be lost and every orchardist should inspect his orchard carefully and apply the remedy not only without delay, but with scrupulous thoroughness. It should be stated in this connection that this same whale oil soap wash is equally effective against other species of scale insects. No risk should be taken. If anything of a suspicious nature should be found, apply the wash and make sure of protecting your orchard, and ultimately your pocket book.

With respect to the nursery question, the authors state that when once a aursery or locality has been found to be infested, no absolute guarantee against freedom from the pest can be given, even by an expert. It behooves all orchardists in Texas, therefore, to at once acquaint themselves with the infested localities, orchards and nurseries. The authors of the bulletin suggest the following form of certificate, which should certainly receive the indorsement of every conscientious fruit grower and nurseryman: "We hereby guarantee the nursery stock sent out herewith to have been at no time infested with the San Jose scale, to be free from any other injurious insects and to be in vigorous, healthy condition. We further agree in case any or all of said stock be found within one year from delivery to be infested with the San Jose scale to replace the same with sound stock without cost to the purchaser."

I would suggest that fruit dealers and commission men in their purchases be required to request a similar certificate, with respect to fruit from parties or companies owning large orchards and shipping large quantities of fruit.

It is more or less unsatisfactory to write a revise of a bulletin, almost every detail of which is of sufficient importance to our orchardists to deserve publicity in the columns of the agricultural and daily press of the state. I have given sufficient in this discussion for the immediate protection of any one interested or concerned and for further details no time should be lost in writing Mr. L. O. Howard, division of entomology, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and request a copy of this recent San Jose scale bulletin.

In conclusion, I wish to make an appeal to the orchardists of the state to carefully inspect their trees and shrubs, as well as the fruits in the fruit stands of our cities, for scale insects and send any specimens of scale-infested twigs or fruits to me for the study and record. At our next State Horticultural society meeting I desire to present a thorough discussion of the scale insects found in Texas, the extent of their depredations and the best remedies. Any assistance will certainly be appreciated. No names or localities will be divulged, except by permission.

FREDERICK W. MALLY, M. Sc.
Hulen, Tex., March 17, 1896.

STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING

Sherman, Texas.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

At our last annual meeting at Bowie the State Horticultural Society accepted a very cordial invitation from the people of Tyler and of the Fruit Palace association to meet at Tyler in 1896.

Accordingly soon after the reorganization of the Texas Fruit Palace association a few days ago President Swan invited Secretary Huffman and myself to be present at the meeting of their directors in Tyler on March 31 in the interest of this meeting. Unfortunately Secretary Huffman was detained by sickness.

It gives me great pleasure to state that in their meeting on the 31st of March the directors of the Fruit Palace repeated their very cordial invitation to our society to meet with them, assuring us of their hearty co-operation and support. A resolution was passed offering to pay the usual premiums offered by our society and tendering us the use of sufficient space in the Fruit Palace building in which to display our exhibits and hold our sessions.

I was much impressed with the broad gauge views of the Tyler people in this great enterprise for the upbuilding of not only the Tyler section but the entire state as well. I am sure they have selected wisely in making up their board of directors, who are broad-gauge, liberal, discreet and sound men.

Smith county has a magnificent prospect for fruits of every kind, and every one seems confident of success. So may it be. Truly grateful to the Tyler people and to the president and directors of the Texas Fruit Palace especially for the many courtesies extended to me as the humble representative of our State Horticultural Society. I respectfully urge upon every member of our state society and of every local society, as well as upon every advocate and well wisher of Texas horticulture, the "art that doth mend nature," the the medium by which we may break the shackles of King Cotton, and bring about a more healthful, diversified husbandry, to come up to the help of this great cause and let us co-operate with the Tyler people and make this joint and happy meeting in July of all our Texas horticulture with our magnanimous host, the Fruit Palace, a grand success.

Our executive committee will meet in a few days and prepare a program and premium list which will be widely distributed. The fruit Palace will open July 4 and close July 18. The meeting of our state society will be during this time, the days to be fixed and announced very soon. JOHN S. KERR.

MORTON LETS CONTRACTS FOR SEEDS.

Secretary Morton has let the contract for the 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds to be distributed to the public, under the recent act of congress, to D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia. The price fixed is $70,000, the seeds to be delivered, subject to germinative test, under a very carefully drawn contract, free of cost, at the department in Washington ready for mailing. The contract for 1,000,000 packets of flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., at one-half cent per package.

Under this method of buying seeds and compelling the sellers to put their own firm names upon the packets it is believed by the secretary that a better quality of seeds will have been secured.

VENO'S GREAT CURES.

Surpass Anything Ever Attempted in the Healing Art.

Many Dallas People Cured—His Parlors at Grand Windsor Hotel Like a Hospital—The Sick Coming From Far and Near, and Never In the History of This City Has a Physician Performed Such Extraordinary Cures.

VENO S CURATIVE SYRUP and VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID, Two of the Most Phenomenal Medicines In Existence, Are Being Sold by Nearly Every Druggist In America.

Dallas Times-Herald, Nov. 21, 1895.

Wonders never cease. The physicians of Dallas are dumbfounded and non-plussed. The cures performed by Veno's Remedies are miraculous, extraordinary and increasing every day. Cripples lay down their crutches and walk. Catarrhal sufferers, weak, nervous, dyspeptic, rheumatic and paralytic find almost instant relief, which is the most remarkable thing about the medicines. In fact, some of the cures performed by Veno's Remedies, which are vouchsafed by some of the best people in town, are unexplainable. The Medicines take magical effect, as if nature herself was the controlling power. The following sworn statement is self explanatory:

State of Texas, County of Dallas, City of Dallas, ss: Personally appeared before me in and for the county and state aforesaid, Charles M. Connelly, who, after being by me duly sworn according to law, deposeth and sayeth as follows: I have been a sufferer from sciatic rheumatism for four years, and during the last five weeks have been in constant pain day and night, and during that five weeks I paid out $25 to physicians, but got no relief. On November 1 I was treated by Dr. Veno with his Electric Fluid and Curative Syrup. The first application of the fluid took my pains away entirely and I have had no pain since. I feel better and healthier in every way and feel that I am completely cured. I work and have thrown away my canes because I have no further use for them.

C. M. CONNELLY.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of November, 1895.
(Seal.) WM. EDWARDS,
Notary Public.
Dallas Co., Texas.

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is the best and only scientific cure. It permanently cures malaria (chills and fever) and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipation and liver trouble. It strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its body the famous Blandrindod water, the great germ destroyer and blood purifier, and when used with

VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia and all aches and pains. No home should be without these medicines. They are sold at 50 cents each, twelve for $5. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you.

SIR M. MACKENZIE'S CATARRH CUBAN CHILL CURE positively stops chills in one night. 25c. At drug stores.

MEN of all AGES

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

Four out of five who **suffer** nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free.

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WE DIVIDE THE WORLD

into three classes. Those who **will** have the best. Those who **want** the best, and those who don't care so it's **cheap**. The first always buy Page fence, the second **most** always, and the third buy one of the many substitutes.

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

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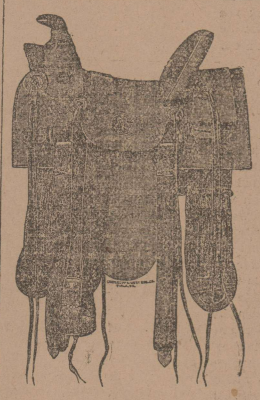
DEATH TO WORM

TRADE MARK

CURE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBODY.



TO THE STOCKMEN OR USERS OF GOOD SADDLES.

Write to us ,or ask your dealer for Padgitt's Patented Flexible all leather stock saddles made on a steel fork.

We manufacture and turn out same styles you are accustomed to, only better. The saddles will adjust to a horse's back, easy to rider and to horse, strength equal to any heavy stock work and sold under a guarantee. The saddles are approved by the trade. First premium at Dallas Fair was awarded by the judges on a Flexible. The demand is good, we want it better. Don't hesitate to investigate before buying, as we have a saddle that will please you and wear for years.

The trees are made of leather, stitched throughout with a body sufficient to hold and still retain the spring in the bars and cantle.

Any purchaser is at liberty to test saddles by roping stock, or by any other manner if desired. In ordering, kindly mention this paper. Respectfully, PADGITT BROS., Dallas, Tex.

Seeds

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

Cane and Millet Seeds, Kaffir, Jerusalem and Milo Maize Corn, Success and Hulless Barley, Seed Oats. All crop of 1895. Write for our "How to Sow Alfalfa," and prices on seeds.
McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

100 DAY CORN.

A Texas customer says: "Your corn made good yield alongside native corn that made nothing on account of July drouth. Twenty-six best kinds; catalogue and one sample free. Address,
J. C. SUFFERN,
Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ill.

Commercial Nurseries.

The Best Of Everything in the Orchard, Yard, Cemetery and Park.

"Remember THE ALAMO," the greatest Southwestern Pear.

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

When good, live seed is sown, the planter's battle is half won. The seeds for wide-awake farmers and gardeners are

GREGORY'S HOME GROWN SEEDS.

Their vitality is assured. Everything that pays they grow. Get Gregory's Seed Catalogue for 1896 (mailed free) and you'll have a book worth reading. Filled with hard facts for planters.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,
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PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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Rates, Maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application.

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The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.
Effective November 2d, 1895.
Daily Except Sunday.

Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

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

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

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Kansas City Hay Press Co. Write for prices Kan. City, Mo.

KENTUCKY'S MOST NOTED DOCTORS KNOCKED OUT.

Read Letter Written by Mr. Lewis.

Kuttawa, Ky., Jan. 12, 1894.
Columbia Oil company, Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen—I received your letter was glad to hear from you and that **you** are still trying to persuade those afflicted with the dreadful disease of cancer to come to you and get cured. I myself knowing you as I do, feel satisfied in my mind that you can cure all cases of cancer that are not too far gone.

May God be with you and help you to be successful. I am taking the blood medicine and my face is still well and all right, and I see no appearance, nor do I feel any indication of the cancers return, the place where the cancer came out looks and feels all right, but some of the Kentucky doctors say I am certain to have a return of cancer again. The doctors and myself have it up and down. I make fun of them about their ignorance about the nature of cancer. I tell them that they advance certain theories about cancer that a common fool would not nor could believe. They say it is an impossibility to cure anyone afflicted with cancer yet hundreds of my neighbors, which includes General Lyons of Eddyville, Congressman John Stone and many other prominent men of Lyon county, see that your wonderful oils have cured me of a dreadful cancer of the face. Which cancer was two and one-half by three inches long. But some of the doctors say I never had a cancer. I then ask them if they know Dr. David Yandell, of Louisville, Ky., and they answer, "Oh yes," and some will say "his name is on my medical diploma." Then gentlemen, I have got them cornered. I tell them that Dr. Yandell (Kentucky's most noted surgeon) was the first doctor that examined my face and said I was afflicted with a cancer, and he performed a surgical operation and cut out the cancer, and said operation cost me $125. But the cancer grew again from the surgeon's knife and the cancer became much larger in a short while than when Dr. Yandell first cut it out. I returned to Louisville and Dr. Yandell and his partners, Drs. Johnson, Anderson & Hagerman all told me I never would be well again, so I went home and seventeen of our Kuttawa and Paducah doctors told me the same thing, but they all told me lies, and since I have been cured with the Balmy Oil treatment not one of those doctors will ever say a word to me about cancer when they can possibly avoid it. But when I force them to talk, rather than expose their ignorance on the cancer line, they will get out of my presence. For you know it does me good to hit a lot of doctors who have robbed me of over $2500 for which I received no benefit. I tried the old burning plaster and suffered the pains of hell. But the Oil Remedy did the work for me. I feel like a new man. When I commenced the Oil treatment I only weighed 130 pounds, I now weigh 165 pounds and I can do as much work as any man. I am now buying tobacco and ride 30 or 40 miles a day. I will send you my photograph just as soon as I go to Paducah. I am your friend forever, you saved my life and kept me from an awful death by cancer. I will always recommend the Balmly Oil Remedy, and all letters addressed me by those afflicted with cancer, will be promptly answered, and I will do all I can to induce them to come to you to be cured. Family are all well. Your friend forever.

WILLIAM B. LEWIS.

As to the truth of the above letter we gladly refer you to Mr. Mark Malloy banker, Eddyville, Ky.; Mr. Sam Malloy, postmaster and lawyer, Kuttawa, Ky.; Mrs. M. J. Rogers, 212 Park avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. J. B. Boyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

Columbia Oil company is now located at 703 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex., where they are prepared to treat cancer in all its forms with their Balmy Oil.

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FREE PRESCRIPTION.

I will gladly send to any man, the **RECEIPT**, with full directions sealed, **FREE**, which cured me of **SEXUAL WEAKNESS**, Night Losses, Nervousness, Small, Weak Parts, Self-Abuse, etc. **Address**
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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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The Stock Journal Publishing Co.
GEO. B. LOVING....Editor and M'g'r.
Offices: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets.
FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter from our valued friend, John S. Kerr, of Sherman, relative to the Texas Horticultural society's next annual meeting at Tyler.

A contemporary asks the question, "What breed is to chickens what the Shorthorns are to cattle." We have our opinion on the matter, but prefer not "getting into hot water" by expressing it.

The flourishing little city of Alvin, Brazoria county, is certainly Texas headquarters for strawberries. Seven hundred and fifty bushels, according to the Alvin Sun, having been shipped thence one day last week.

Fruit and garden stuff in this neighborhood have so far sustained little or no damage from frost. Further west we regret to learn the fruit crop has been considerably injured in some localities by the recent cold snap.

Many correspondents address us as the "Live Stock Journal," "Live Stock and Farm Journal," and occasionally the "Stockman and Farmer." As may be seen, the proper title is "Texas Stock and Farm Journal," the change in the first word having been made nearly two years ago.

There is not much encouragement to go into corn raising on an extensive scale at present prices. There may be a change, however, in conditions and prices before the next grain crop is on the market, and if not, it will pay to put it into hogs, even at the low market for the latter.

Corn exported from the port of Galveston for twelve months, ending February 1895, amounted to 445,200 bushels. For the ensuing twelve months, ending February 1896, the corn exports footed up 3,371,031 bushels. The southern export trade is steadily and gradually seeking its natural outlet, viz.: the gulf ports.

"Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." This quotation from Holy Writ is applicable to the manner in which the agricultural press of the state has been preaching from the text, "Plant Hogs." The press, the Stock Yards company and the packing house company are to be congratulated on the result.

Whilst the sheep interest is not particularly flourishing yet it would pay every farmer who can possibly do so to run a little bunch of sheep in his pasture. They destroy weeds, fertilize the soil, furnish fresh meat at any time in small quantities, and their wool realizes considerable pocket change. Even fifteen or twenty good sheep will be found profitable.

The movement of cattle from Texas to the territory is now well under way. The concensus of opinion at present seems to be that the shipments will be larger this year than last. We believe that all or almost all the pastures have been leased. Should there be any not taken yet, the owners would do well to make the fact known through the Journal's advertising columns. We hear of some few inquiries.

The time is not coming but already here when raising field crops is no longer profitable. Some years with favorable conditions throughout both as to yield and markets, the farmer may possibly come out even or make a little money, but it is most uncertain. Under existing conditions the only course by which farmers may expect to realize a profit on their labor is by converting their grain and grass into finished products ready for the consumer.

The executive committee of the Texas State Horticulture society met at Fort Worth yesterday and fixed the date of this year's meeting of the society for July 8th, 9th and 10th next. The meeting will be held at Tyler in connection with that of the Texas Fruit Palace, which will be held at the same time and place. See Mr. John S. Kerr's letter elsewhere on this subject. Programme is now being prepared and will be published next week.

Latest reports indicate that a new phase of the Greer county question has developed. Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma takes the position that if Greer county belongs to the United States it is part of the public domain of Oklahoma and as such is subject to free homestead settlement. Delegate Flynn is a recognized authority on such matters and the corectness of his opinion seems to be admitted. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations will maintain that Greer county is now a part of the Fort Sill country and a formal presentation of their claim is daily expected.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Professor F. W. Malley of Hulen Park, near Galveston, in a letter published in our orchard department today informs the public that that terrible orchard enemy, the San Jose scale, has appeared in Texas. As the fullest information is given in the professor's letter and also in Bulletin 3, issued by the division of entomology, United States department of agriculture, it is unnecessary for the Journal to repeat here. Orchardists all over the state are earnestly urged to be on the watch and take all the precautionary measures recommended in the documents above referred to. An esteemed horticultural friend suggested to the Journal that it was useless to publish warnings or information on this matter, as the people would not be aroused to any vigorous action until an object lesson in the destruction of the orchards was afforded. This may be so, but if so the Journal will have the satisfaction of having done its duty. Let it be known now that the San Jose scale is one of the most deadly foes that orchards have been cursed with.

TO OUR HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Just a few words, on a little matter of business. The "Household" family has now grown so numerous, and its letters increased accordingly, that it is found impossible to insert all of them each week, even with the liberal space allowed this department, unless the writers abbreviate their communications somewhat. Occasionally a large letter is curtailed after its receipt, but this is undesirable and often impracticable without injuring the subject. Even by doing this, we have lately been unable, for lack of space, to insert all the letters each week. We must therefore ask our household friends to study brevity in their communications. Anywhere from two to five hundred words is a good average length, and would, at this rate, allow the insertion of eight to twelve or fourteen letters besides a short editorial, in the three columns allotted to the department. Of course it should not be inferred that no letters are desired beyond these lengths, which are merely suggested as an average. In many instances the letters must necessarily be longer; in such cases do not hesitate to send them. Besides brevity, study originality. Don't repeat what others have already said, "threshing old straw." It may be noticed how tiresome and nauseating certain sentiments become by iteration and reiteration. Something new and of general, not individual, interest, makes letters attractive. The Journal appreciates the increasing interest taken in the Household, and, far from discouraging, desires to encourage, especially the more inexperienced correspondents. It is hoped, therefore, that its suggestions will be received in the spirit offered, "for the good of the order," and with the desire to afford prompt recognition to the entire membership.

OUR INCREASING EXPORTS.

The Mark Lane Express, a leading British authority on agricultural and stock breeding matters, in its March number comments editorially on the steady increase "year by year and month after month" on the imports of farm animal and agricultural produce. It points out that in the first two months of the present year the number of cattle imported into that country was 84,064 against only 43,299, or a little over one-half for the corresponding period last year. Of this 84,064, the United States furnished 71,123, and the Argentine Republic 11,284 of the remainder.

The number of horses imported in the same period was 4423 against 2042, or less than half for the same period last year. The increase in the number of sheep furnished our trans-Atlantic neighbors has not been so marked—the figures being 123,915, as against 121,403 for the same two months in 1895. "For some reason or other," the Express remarks, "shipments of live sheep from the United States have fallen off latterly, but on the other hand they have increased very much from Argentina."

After reviewing the situation at some length our contemporary adds: "What are the conclusions to be drawn from the above facts? Those who have been laying the flattering unction to their souls that the Americans are getting tired of sending their fat cattle and beef, or are likely in future to require more of it at home, owing to the large increase of population in their own great cities, will be undeceived by the prodigious increase in the shipments of both which have come to hand during the past two months. The lull and decline in the trading for 1895 was only temporary, it will be seen, while on the other hand the immense augmentations of supply from Argentina, to say nothing of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, are almost enough to take one's breath away."

Texas, more than any state in the Union, is intimately and directly interested in the question of exporting, not only live stock but beef and pork products. With deep water and export facilities at Galveston, Sabine Pass, and New Orleans, and the feasibility of successful export of live stock direct from the Texas feeding pens and of pork products from the packeries already demonstrated, there is now no obstacle apparent to the successful continuation of the business relations already commenced between Texas and England. Next year will see another packing house and a more extended market in Fort Worth and as was recently predicted by an experienced exporter there is no reason why in two or three years Fort Worth should not be one of the largest export points in America.

DOES OVER-PRODUCTION EXIST.

Already a few pessimists are beginning to cry out that there is or soon will be an over-production of hogs in Texas. The utter absurdity of the idea is evident to anyone who will consider for a moment. In the first place Texas sent twenty million dollars out of the state for pork products last year. (The Journal sometime since was disposed to dispute the accuracy of this statement but investigated and found it correct). That shows men that she is again in the market, probably not for that amount because a portion of it was contributed by farmers, who now have their smoke houses at home, but for at least a good part of it. It is reasonable to suppose that Texas can successfully compete with all markets for that branch of the trade at least. That being supplied, our neighbor Mexico wants plenty of Texas hogs, and as outlined by President Simpson of the Stock Yards company last week, will have them if possible. This, however, is named only as a probable additional outlet. Then there are our neighboring states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, all of whom are large pork purchasers and cannot raise hogs as cheaply as Texas. In addition to the above named outlet there is our export trade, successfully inaugurated but still in infancy and with unlimited possibilities ahead. Furthermore there are the four great American markets now mainly supplied by hogs fed on corn raised on land worth four to ten times as much as ours and these markets will always be open to Texas, in the event of our home market failing, which is now amongst the most unlikly events possible. The Fort Worth Packing House company last week took over two thousand hogs in two days—standing bravely and squarely to their engagements. It may not be generally known that since November 15, this company paid $700,000—nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for hogs, the greater part of it to Texs farmers and are still on deck ready to take all offerings although they necessarily have not yet realized on a large portion of their goods. The tidal wave which rushed nearly seven thousand head of hogs into Fort Worth last week was the best thing that could have happened in the interest of our hog raisers, as it demonstrated to intending or possible investors in a packing house that there were no grounds for their apprehensions as to Texas being unable to furnish hogs for another packery.

The Journal has the interest of Texas farmers from whom it derives liberal and valued patronage, at heart. Our interests are identical. With this fact in view the Journal earnestly counsels its friends to go ahead and raise all the hogs possible, paying no attention to any "over production" theories or to the fact that hogs are low and possibly may not advance. Admitting the latter, it still beats 25 cent corn and 5 cent cotton, and a pound of pork can be raised with an infinitesimal fraction of the labor required to raise a pound of cotton.

ADVICE TO BREEDERS.

That excellent and high class Journal, Coleman's Rural World, has an article under the above caption which seems so specially adapted to some of the Journal's esteemed clients that we are tempted to reproduce it here. Occasionally an advertiser complains that he has plenty of inquiries, but few purchasers. Very probably this article may diagnose the trouble in such cases. Many people forget that an advertisement must not be expected to sell the offerings. If, by its means the seller is placed in correspondence with would-be buyers, the ad has fulfilled its mission, and he must do the rest. The very fact of their writing you should be sufficient evidence that the medium in which the ad is placed has performed its part. The following is the article alluded to, which may suggest ideas heretofore unthought of to some advertisers:

"While it is indispensable for breeders to advertise their stock so that the purchasing public may know where it can be obtained, yet that is by no means all they should do to secure customers. Intending buyers, seeing the stock advertised, write for description, etc., and perhaps references. They want full information, and if it can be given in an attractive manner, so much the better. Neatly printed circulars or catalogues describing the stock are always valuable in helping to make sales. A nice breeder's eard is desirable. Fine illustrations or cuts of stock kept for sale, included in catalogue, help more than many people think they do. A good quality of paper and printing and stationery give evidence of taste and thrift in business.

Then carefully written letters answering all questions fully and showing a desire to please and to give satisfaction go a long ways in helping to secure customers. Those who wish to buy generally write to several breeders and those who can make the best all-round impression are likely to get the business. Buyers need attention and courtesy and courting if you choose to call it so, and those who can render these most successfully are the men who will make the most sales, other things being equal. This advice is given upon the hypothesis that the purchases are made by corespondence, as nine-tenths of the purchasing is done in that way, through advertisements in the agricultural and live stock papers.

This advice is given as the result of a conversation overheard in the Rural World office, when one breeder in speaking of another said he could secure but a small per cent. of the business inquiries that came to him, because he was not prepared to properly present the merits of the stock he bred, and did it in such a poor, bungling manner that he made but few sales, while other breeders having no better stock, and perhaps not as good, by being properly equipped with nice stationery and fine cuts, cards and catalogues, and writing neat letters, would sell ten times as much stock from the same number of inquiries. Seeing the force of the point we determined to present it to our advertisers and to urge them to take advantage of the suggestions here made."

The next meeting of the Farmers' Alliance state convention will be held at Galveston sometime in August.

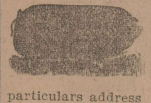
The Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto, Canada, held its closing exercises on Saturday, the 28th ult. From an interesting account furnished by the "Daily Mail and Empire" of that city we notice the list of graduates is composed of not only Canadians but of residents of many states in the union; also of the British isles. The prizes, of which there was a long list, were distributed by the lieutenant governor, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience. This college has attained a deservedly high reputation and is second to none as a veterinary institute. The principal professor, Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. S. is also government inspector of stock for the Toronto district.

Texas Commercial Review, published on the first day of each month by the Texas Commercial Review company, is the latest Fort Worth journalistic enterprise. Subscription, one dollar a year. Its prospectus states that "The Texas Commercial Review will be strictly a Trade paper. It will contain the latest news in business circles, market reports, revised price lists of dry goods, groceries, drugs, etc.; pointers for retail merchants and hints on advertising; hotel and railroad news, and interesting items from our manufacturing and jobbing concerns. Besides this, a page will be devoted to the traveling men and their cause."

The initial number now before us contains the latest mercantile reports, a liberal amount of advertising and considerable suitable newsy matter. If this number is a criterion by which to judge its successors, Fort Worth may be proud of her new trade representative. The matter is good, markets up to date and general make up tasty and attractive in the extreme.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

STRICTLY CHOICE PIGS



From the best Poland-China strains ready to ship. Also M. B. Turkey eggs $1.00 for 15; B. P. R. eggs $2.50 for 9. For catalogue and particulars address
H. C. TAYLOR & SON,
Roanoke, Mo.

MIXED CATTLE FOR SALE.

We have for sale 200 cows, 500 steer yearlings, 100 one and two-year-old heifers and 25 cows and calves. For particulars address
FIELDS & PARKER,
Giddings, Texas.

BARGAINS IN HOLSTEINS.

Being overstocked, will sell the following at prices named, f. o. b. cars here:
5-year-old registered Holstein bull, out of Imperial Mandetta, first prize winner in New York over thirty competitors.... ....$60
8-year-old cow, registered.... 80
2-year-old heifer, eligible for registry 60
Yearling bull, eligible for registry.. 50
Cow and heifer are with calf to above named bull.
If needing Holsteins, it will pay you to investigate the above. Address (mentioning Journal)
W. S. IKARD,
Henrietta, Tex.

Look Here You can now get light Brahmas' eggs at $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30, or $6 per 100. These are from my best matings of large fine fowls, fit to show in the best company. Barred and White Plymouth Rock and Buff Cochin eggs $3 per 15, $5 per 30, or $10 per 100. Send 2-cent stamp for fine circular with color prints of these varieties.
D. T. HEIMLICH,
Jacksonville, Ill.

400 Steers For Sale.

I have 400 four and five-year-old steers for sale; all raised in Irion county, and well graded with Durham, Hereford and Devon.
Price, $23, delivered in the shipping pens at San Angelo.
JOE FUNK,
Arden, Irion county, Tex.

FINE BULL FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my registered Hereford bull "Wilton." Three years old, richly bred and a good individual. His sire and dam go to the great "Lord Wilton" in two crosses. Address
M. S. GORDON,
Weatherford, Texas.

Maple Grove Poultry Yards.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE—I have for sale two carloads of high-grade shorthorn bulls, ready for use. Write for prices. J. W. Burgess, Fort Worth, Tex.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

From Felch's pedigree Light Brahmas. Buff Cochins as fine as in the South at $2.00 for thirteen straight. Yards on Riverside avenue, two miles northeast of city, or address
J. E. RANDALL,
Fort Worth, Texas, care Mm. Henry & Co.
Mention of this paper secures an extra egg.

DEAD EASY.

Lice, flea 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.

PURE BRED BULLS.

Jerseys and Holsteins.

The A. & M. college has on hand some surplus home raised bulls that are to be sold at low prices. All stock sold under guarantee. For description and prices, write J. H. Connell, Professor of Agriculture, College Station, Brazos county, Texas.

Poland-China Swine

Of the most fashionable breeding. Pigs cheap for quality of stock.

Chickens and Turkeys

Turkey eggs from prize winners, $3.00 for 12. Lt. Brahma, B. Plymouth Rock and S. S. Hamburgs, $2.00 for 15. Eggs from prize winning B. Cochins, $2.50 for 15. For particulars.
W. R. MICKLE,
BIRDVILLE, TEXAS.

We Furnish Good Bulls or None.

Oakland Herd, Shorthorn cattle, has taken over $13,000.00 in premiums. Bulls and heifers for sale at all times by single or car lots a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, Shropshire sheep, Mammoth Bronze turkeys (44-pound one at head of flock), Light Brahamas, Plymouth Rocks, Crown Ring No. 111,418 at head of herd. A straight Cruickshank bull.
THOS. W. RAGSDALE & SON,
Paris, Mo., on M., K. & T. R. R.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX

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

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

LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS
AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, May 6, This entire herd of Scotch-bred cattle, including sixty-three head of richly-bred Cruickshank Victorias, Lavendars, Secrets, Butterflys, Bracelets, Buds, etc., the Linwood Golden Drops, and other valuable breeding stock, will be sold at public sale at the home farm, adjoining Linwood Station, Kan., on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City, Mo. Catalogues now ready and sent to any address on application.
W. A. HARRIS & SON.
COL. FRED M. WOODS, Auct'r. Linwood, Leavenworth Co. Kan.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
FOR PRICES WRITE TO
P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

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

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN

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

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys Illustrated Catalog, treating on all diseases of Poultry, worth $1—FREE FOR STAMP.
O. B. SKINNER Columbus, Kas

BULLS. BULLS.

I will show two car loads of the best two-year-old short horn bulls in the state for the price, $60. A large lot of coming yearlings with some Herefords also for sale.
W. P. HARNED,
Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo.

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

FOR SALE.

Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets and large high class English Berkshire hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reasonable. King Pitt, 32,937A, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II., 33,712A, herd boars. Our sows are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.
JETTON & REED,
Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

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 Willams. All Leghorn and Hamburg eggs $1.50 per 15; Brahma, $2.50. Orders booked now. J. F. Henderson, care telephone office, Fort Worth, Tex.

HATCH Chickens BY STEAM— With the MODEL **EXCELSIOR Incubator**

Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. GEO. H. STAHL, Circulars free. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalogue. 114 to 122 S. 6th St. Quincy, Ill.

Lone Star Herd of Prize Winning Berkshires.

Show pigs a specialty. Can please the most fastidious. Have booked orders since February to best breeders of the country, including some of the best, as far east as New York. Close attention to correspondence.
ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Tex.

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

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS,

Four breeds. Pigs, Dogs, Poultry and eggs; 21 bulls for sale. Come and inspect.
ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS,
Taughkenamon, Pa.

Western Reserve Herd

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

Elmwood Stock Farm.

Will stand my registered trotting stallion Investigator, 27223, record, 2:19 1-4, descended from Hambletonian 10 and George Wilkes 2:22. The best combination of royal blood, individuality and speed in Texas, at my barn this season. Service fee $25
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
For mules, cattle or real estate, an excellently bred saddle and all-purpose stallion. Just the horse to cross on grade or Texas mares. His colts are large and stylish. Also several head of high grade mares and fillies.
For further particulars address or call on
F. E. ALBRIGHT,
209 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

Ten yearling Shorthorn bulls, good colors, good individuals, and fine fix for service.
J. D. CALDWELL,
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BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

JOHNSON & BASS, RUSSELLVILLE, KY., BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN KENTUCKY
Mammoth Jack Stock,
Have been breeding Jack Stock fifteen years, and are the largest breeders in Kentucky. Jennets and jacks of all ages for sale at all times.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., have twenty-two choice pure bred HEREFORD Bulls for sale; twenty choice cows and heifers all registerd. Also ten choice Poland China male pigs ready for service, sired by Mosher's Black U. S. and Faultless Wilkes. Write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

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

Pure Bred Poulnry.—Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike county, Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Cholera receipts given free to customers.

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.

FAIRVIEW STOCK EARM.

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

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES, Poland-China and Essex Hogs.

Very best stock. Catalogue on application. Address W. L. FOSTER, Shreveport, La.

V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KAN., breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine.

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

Wm. O'Connor, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thorough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, $10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

English Berkshire Swine for Sale.

Choice, fancy stock eligble to registration for sale at all times. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
T. J. STEWART,
Kemp, Tex.

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

From the best strains of Light Brahmas, 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. POLAND 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.

J. G. CASIDA & SONS, CHULA, MO. breeders of high-class Poland China and Chester White Hogs. Stock from Guy Wilkes 2d, Black Wilkes, L. S. Tecumseh and J. H. Sanders strains. Also Bronze Turkeys, L. Bramah, S. L. Wyandotte, White Leghorn and B. Langshans. Write for terms and particulars.

190— POLAND CHINAS —190

April and May, September and October farrows. The get of King Ozark 9335, Prevail 12005, Free Trade U. S., 13983 and Cox's Wilkes 13979, combining the blood of world renowned hogs. Very cheap, quality considered. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. For full particulars write
COX & BUFFINGTON,
Golden City, Mo.

THOSE WISHING TO BUY horses, mules, sheep or hogs can find out where they can be had by addressing, inclosing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

It is said all the world loves a lover, and very truly. Just as truly is all this world interested in a bride. The Household this week is receiving its first bride, a new member. We wish to Gralima and her husband all the joy they have anticipated—a long and happy life. Remember, your life will be what you make it. The next is from our old friend, Rix. I do not mean by this that he is old. Our next is from Texas girl. Our next is from an established favorite, Mrs. Thomas. Her beautiful descriptive letters are always interesting. The next is from a new member—an old bachelor. Indeed we will welcome him. Bachelors are delightful people. Our next is from Woodland Mary. She is another favorite. I have a letter from her, which I send by this mail. Our next is from a new member, Little Blonde. She is very welcome. Our circle welcomes all good, bright, charming people. Our next is from Ho Bo. I say with him, let us hear from some one else on this subject. Do not fear to speak your minds. Ho Bo is not. Our next is from Annie May. I am glad she is so pleased with our Household. She will be a constant member. Our last is from a new member in New Mexico. I am glad Juno is so interested in us. There is no doubt our Household gains in interest each week. In fact, I have but one grievance against it. There are so many good letters that must be crowded out more or less to make room for them and cannot say half I would like to nor give the welcome that is in my heart to the new members. I always feel that I have so much I would love to say, but space is very valuable now.

March 17, 1896.

"Ting, ling!" "Come in," sweetly exclaim several voices of the Household, giving a casual glance from their work as the door swings slowly back, revealing a dark-eyed maid with raven tresses, arrayed in a flowing white robe, "Oh, a bride!" and each bestows a sweet smile as they perceive my great timidity. "Yes, sisters, I am a bride, seeking admittance into your happy circle. I feel my utter inability of giving useful household hints, and valuable recipes; while you have already discerned the weakness of my mental capacity. But accept me as a member and I will be loyal. I will not cause you to retrograde for I strive to be a Christian. I love books, music and flowers. Fancy work is my delight, and often I wish that I could ply the art brush with skill. My heart is passionate and impulsive. Often I grow pensive, but am of a sanguine nature. Our home is a happy home, and the royal scepter is "love and trust." Accept me and I will strive to adopt—

For the lips—Truth.
For the voice—Prayer.
For the eyes—Pity.
For the hands—Charity.
For the figure—Uprightness.
For the heart—Love.

"FATIMA."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CHAMPION.

Cattle Ranch, Cal.—Dear Mrs. B. and Household friends as I sit by my window and see the cattle grazing on the green fields and then look a little farther and see the snow piled upon the mountains and the sun shining as bright as silver cords could be made to shine. Altogether it gives me rest, as I have just returned from riding through the cattle and have been riding very hard for several days, working and branding cattle. But it is the nicest work on earth in good weather. Well I must thank Miss Tess and others for feeling sociable to me and putting me up with the dasies.

Well, Ho Bo, we differ somewhat in the new woman, true. I presume that you are like the old man was when he heard of the new woman. He said: "'Well, the old one is good enough for me as she stands now." Well, Ho Bo, we won't quarrel about her, will we? But I hold to the theory that the honest young man you spoke of going into the rural districts to secure a companion could find them in almost any district. We must admit without hesitating that the rural districts produce good mothers and daughters. But when seeds of kindness were sown they fell in villages and cities as well as in the rural districts, therefore we could not afford to question the virtues of mothers and daughters in either locality, for the cities produce good mothers, daughters and wives as ever marked the soil in this or any other sun kissed clime. And I'm positive that there are more virtues among women in cities than there are among men, and in the country also. Now Ho Bo, you think that the new woman will discourage boys, do you? Why is it because the girl will equal the boy or excel him or how will he be discouraged? Now I don't think that if I was going to be married that I would ever loose a wink of sleep thinking that my girl knew too much for me. But I will admit there are cases where the girl knows more about the boy than he cares for her to at that time. Now I contend that woman has a right to understand any business that the laws of the country in which we live gives us a right to. Already she's playing a good hand in executing the duties of the government today. She's counting money to depositors. She's responsible for our lives when we are on the train. She's responsible for the books of many wealthy firms. She's teaching the coming men and women how to respect and run the business that our country demands accuracy and neatness. Woman can do all of this, and more, too and not lose one spark of her modesty and feminine beauty. I'll admit that I'm not stuck on bloomers, but woman has a right to wear them if she thinks they fit. But I don't think that I ever saw a pair of them that fit just right yet. No we don't want to break one single thread that's in the cable that binds her ever sacred to her duties of making homes happy and making her fascinating and affectionate.

Well, Woodland Mary, you must come again. If you have changed from sweet sixteen to Woodland Mary your letters will be appreciated as much as ever.

As the song says:

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang around still.
Last night as in my bed I lay
I dreamed a pleasant dream,
I thought I saw a pilgrim stand
In the moonilght's quivering beam.

RIX.

FROM MILAM COUNTY.

Buckholts, Tex.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Happy Household: I step once more into your interesting household, but, oh my, how crowded. I am afraid I will not find a seat. Little Sport, I would like to be a neighbor to you and Woodland Mary for I know you both must be jolly good girls. I wish you would write oftener, for I like to read your letters.

Gentle spring is here once more with its singing birds and beautiful flowers. Oh, how I long to be out this afternoon gathering the wild flowers and listening to the songs of the birds as they fly from tree to tree or on some beautiful stream watching the fish as they go gliding down the streamlet, as some of us are doing every day. I like to read the letters from the cowboys, for I am a cowboy's sister. Well, I had better go, for I expect you all are tired of me now. With kind wishes to all, I bid you adieu. TEXAS GIRL.

NATURE CHARMINGLY PORTRAYED.

The Live Oaks, near Strawn, Tex.—Dear Mrs. Buchanan: The members of the Household have seemed to enjoy my descriptions of natural scenery. As a consequence I take great pleasure in writing upon that subject. You have discovered my hobby ere this. Well, we all have one subject that we love to dwell upon. Indelibly printed upon my mind is the picture of a Southern forest in the early days of spring. On every side, as far as the eye can reach, there is nothing to be seen but trees. They are just beginning to show a faint trace of green, and as they tower far above our heads, their topmost branches seem to touch the clouds. The fresh green moss still gleams on their trunks. There are many different varieties of trees in this forest. The grand old oak, and by its side stands a pine perhaps one hundred feet high; the hickory, sweet gum and mighty cottonwood, all their branches mingling together create a dense shade even in midday. Small saplings of all kinds, huckleberry bushes, dogwood, honeysuckle, scarlet woodbine and muscadine vines, with their clinging tendrils, together with many other small shrubs, succeed in making a forest that is almost impenetrable. Now, and then we come across a wellworn cow path; along this we venture a short distance in search of wild flowers. The sweet, purple violet is in full bloom; the white, snow drop mingling with the purple violet; and fresh green grass covers mother earth with a lovely carpet. The white blossoms of dogwood and white plum shine out from among the green trees like a bank of snow. The air is full of fragrance from herb and blossom. Butterflies chase each other here and there in the sunshine. Bugs hum, bees buzz, birds sing, the air is filled with sounds of joy and gladness; near our path is a little branch of clear water, along its edge grows the fern, and as it sways in the wind, it casts a beautiful shadow upon the water; the scarlet Indian pink is in full bloom; and many other flowers grow and bloom beneath the shade of the mighty tree. While we gather the flowers we listen to the happy song of hundreds of wild birds. The king of them all is the "mocker." Listen at that magnificent trill, how his little throat swells with the effort; now he imitates the mother's call for her little ones; next we have the plaintive cry of the young bird begging for food.

In the distance we hear the mournful "coo, coo" of the dove. There are many fallen trees. They have been torn up by the roots by some terrible wind. We keep a close watch for snakes, and it is well, for the deadly rattlesnake, as well as other poisonous snakes, infest the woods. A faint stir among the dead leaves that border the pathway attracts my attention. Oh, that horror of horrors, a black moccasin snake is licking out its forked tongue, and refuses to move; so we do not stand on ceremony, but hastily retrace our steps. It is time for us to turn our footsteps homeward, for we are quite far enough from the house; and the woods seem to be getting darker. There is a low grating and rumbling in the elements. We notice that the birds have hushed their happy song; all around us there is a solemn stillness; the dead calm that foretells the coming storm. All nature seems to be waiting in suspense. Just as we reach the clearing in front of the house, an awful crash of thunder and a blinding flash of lightning warns us to be in haste. A few steps and we have reached the welcome shelter of home. The rain comes down in torrents; now there is darkness, then blinding light, now deafening noise, then silence. The wind blows almost like a tornado; the huge trees swaying and bending their long bodies until it seems they will surely break. All at once we hear a terrible crash. A large pine has fallen. It has crushed every thing in its pathway. There it lies at full length, reaching fully eighty-five feet. Many years it has proudly braved the storm. It was one of the largest trees in the forest. Among its topmost boughs the wild pigeon built her nest. Crows came each year and perched upon its summit, to discover the nearest route to the neighboring cornfields. All this time it had been growing larger and taller; trying to get above its neighbors; reaching out for the sunlight and air. At last when old age had weakened its hold in the earth, the storm king conquered. The old tree would no longer look for the sweet spring days to give it new life and energy. Still the lightning flashed, peal after peal of thunder sounded from above, as if there was in progress a terrific battle among the elements. The scene was one of savage grandeur. At such a time man feels utterly powerless, and feels thankful that there is one above who will help him safe in the face of all dangers; after awhile the rain begins to fall gently, the sun's rays pierce the clouds, the water drops glisten like pearls on leaf and stem. The birds take courage to try their voices once more. In the woods the sheep and cattle are venturing forth from the thicket, where they have been in hiding from the storm. We hear the soft tinkle, tinkle of the bells, as they slowly move towards home for the night. The sun seems to smile a benediction upon us as it sinks below the horizon. Great banks of golden clouds, with here and there flakes of scarlet, shine out from the green sky, like watch fires. When all the world is asleep I sit at my window and look out upon the great forest at night. How beautiful is the firmament. The stars, as numberless as the sands of the sea, the moon, beautiful queen of the night, sheds a silvery light over all. The night winds are softly blowing and the shadows come and go. On a neighboring tree sits a poor whippoorwill singing his sad little song. From the forest comes the who, who, who-a of a great owl. These sounds seem to add to the solitude and loneliness.

Another day has passed into eternity, a day of sunshine and clouds. Breathing a prayer of thanks to the Dear Heavenly Father for his love and protection I lay me down in peace to sleep for He alone has power to save.

MARY E. THOMAS.

FROM ANOTHER BACHELOR.

Will you admit a bachelor into your home articles? It is rather embarrassing for me to ask admittance to your department because as I understand it is conducted chiefly by the ladies. I am a very modest man, or at least I have often been told so. I remember once when a young lady of my acquaintance asked me to see her home that I was seriously threatened with locomotor attaxia, and thought I complied with her request, I did so because somewhere I had read an old aphorism, that "Of two flevils, choose the least." Some men are bachelors from choice, others are victims of circumstances, but as for me, the responsibility of my bachelorship must be charged to fate. This state of single blessedness has its redeeming characteristics, despite what may be said to the contrary.

Though I have no wife to love, I find many worthy objects on which to bestow my affection. For instance, there is my dog; a worthy fellow he is to be sure. Just at this moment he is lying in the front yard with his head pointed toward the wind, or rather with his head pointed wind-ward. He always assumes this particular attitude after I have kicked him out of the house, which I have just done. Poor fellow! There is no great destinction between himself and me. The green eyed monster of jealousy can never enter our humble abode. No family responsibilities nor domestic troubles can ever prove stumbling stones in the pathway of our existence. Jolly travelers we are; along life's rough and uncertain road. Children play around my knee, but they are not mine. Could I love them more if they were? I doubt it.

Who would not love them for their sweet prattling talk? Those sweet child faces have done more to bring back erring humanity into the paths of right living than all the preaching that ever emanated from the pulpit. When I began this article, a little girl (one whose love for me makes life very unpleasant at times) was standing by my chair. I used some very strong language to her, not because I objected to her being there, but because I can't write and have my chair pulled at the same time. Now I am sorry of it and I must tell her so. Yes, sorry that I scolded my little friend. Those hands meant to do no harm, and I am a mean cynical brute. She has come back now, and somehow I feel like a man who has discharged a very important duty. Ah! that inocent face awakens the memory of by-gone days when

She stood by my chair, a sweet little girl,
Untainted by sin, as the voice of the world,
And her tresses and ringlets and curls of brown hair
Made captive my heart, as she stood by my chair.

My little friend has gone to sleep now and as I sit and gaze out into the darkness which is slowly gathering methinks I can see coming out of that land beyond the sunlight the face which I loved so well long years ago.

For somehow tonight, my mind runs back,
And causes my pen to halt,
When I think of a coffin all draped in black,
And sealed in a dismal vault.

I think of a love, so young and fair,
Who silently lies in state,
Where never a sorrow, a trial or a care,
Goes in at the graveyard gate.

I know not where her soul abides,
Nor whither it went when she died;
But it matters not where she now resides,
She is far better off than I.

I loved her memory when I was young,
And often in later years;
I have heard her voice and the songs that she sung,
Sound beautiful, sweet and clear.

She will sweetly sleep on till the judgment day,
Though I know not her home, nor her fate,
But I know that never a sorrow or care,
Goes in at the graveyard gate.

JON PU.

CRITICISMS IN GENERAL.

Piney Home.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: This is a beautiful clear day, the trees are all in bud and the air is soft and balmy, sweet with fragrance of bud and blossom, gay birds are warbling on each tree enchanting notes, for life is fair, gayly their songs are ringing, echoing over the woods a-far. And the sun shine is flickering down among patches of green here and there like a network of diamonds.

And all the members know I am happy because 'tis spring.

We have quite a large household now, so many new members, but the name that surprised me was "Scolder"—but her letter was interesting.

Yes, Crystal, I quite agree with you that the cowboys should have a warm welcome and I think they have, judging from the nice compliments the young ladies have passed on them through the columns of the Journal.

St. Clair writes such nice letters. "Poor Farmers," you all never compliment them. Everything is for the cowboys. The farmers are earning an honest livelihood by the most independent way in existence. Now I think you all should divide your compliments and give the farmer justice. Some have gone so far as to express their real love for Mr. Circle Dot. Well, I suppose they realize quite a number of years will intervene before another leap year will roll around again, and they wish to take advantage of the present one. Well, I wish them success in their efforts.

Blue Belle you must write again. I love to read your letters. Miss Ethel J. Thurman, I was greatly interested in your letter. Would write to you if I knew your address.

Bakersfield, Cal., must not be your postoffice, as I wrote you a letter and waited anxiously for a reply, when I was disappointed by having my letter returned. I am very fond of reading and writing letters. It is about the only amusement I have, and if your will tell me where to address you, will take great pleasure in writing you.

Well, Mrs. B., I have decided to close at last. Please pardon my long stay. The same as ever,

WOODLAND MARY.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have been a reader of the Household for some time and hope that I, a stranger, may be invited into such an interesting circle. I am a country girl. I live on a lovely farm and ranch combined.

I wonder if all of you girls like to ride horseback. I am very fond of riding and have a nice pacing pony. I like a pacing pony better than any other kind. And, oh! he can single-foot so fast. He is also a splendid buggy horse. I wish some of you girls lived near me that likes to ride, and we would have a jolly good time. If I have any hobby I believe, that it must be the country. I don't think I would like to make town my home—though I like to visit in town and do so very often and enjoy it very much, as I have relatives and friends living in town. I enjoyed Mary E. Thomas' letters so much. She gives us girls such good advice in regard to gossiping. I think that a gossip is a terrible thing anywhere.

I am very much in love with Pansy. She writes so free. I know we would have a good time if we could visit her.

I have a piano and am very fond of singing. If any of the members know the song, "Birdie Tell Winnie I'm Waiting," and would be so kind as to send it, I would be very thankful for it.

I fear I have staid too long, this being my first time. If welcome will come again. Best wishes to Mrs. B. and Household. LITTLE BLONDE.

CAMERON HOME.

Cameron, Tex.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: It is with great pleasure I write again. It has been a good while since I wrote to you all. We are having some nice weather; the birds are singing and flowers blooming. I have some rose buds. Our corn is up. My school is out. It has been out two weeks. We had a nice concert the last night and we had a nice time, I had six dialogues and a speech. I go to church. I like preaching. My little brother is asleep now. I wish some of the Household would send me a recipe to kill chicken mites. Mama has good prospects for a garden. She is very busy carding bats. We are going to put up a quilt. I have got no pets to write about, but three little calves. One is white, one red and one spotted. I will be glad when my roses bloom.

I will close this letter. Good-bye.

ANNIE MAY.

A NEW MEXICO NOTE.

Roswell, N. M.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have given the Household more attention of late than previously. I grow more and more interested in it every week.

Now, I presume you would like to know who this is that comes from afar addressing you in this manner. I am an old Texan. No, I do not mean an old woman. But I always think of Texas as my old home, and I am proud of the grand old Lone Star state, and I suppose that is why I take so much interest in the Household. There seems to be a novelty about it that I like. I look forward with eager expectation to the coming of the Journal (for I am an old subscriber) and when I get it I go straighway to the Household, for I love cheerful company, but it seems as though all the members of the Household have such cheering good natures. You said you liked women that loved flowers. Now, if it pleases your ladyship to permit me to join your honored Household I will come again and tell you more of myself and of my likes and dislikes. JUNO.

(Please see notice referring to Household Department on the editorial page, this issue.)

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, removes Gravel, cures Diabetes, Seminal Emissions, Weak and Lame Backs, and all irregularities of the Kidneys and Bladder, in both men and women. Regulates Bladder Troubles in Children. If not sold by your druggist will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. One small bottle in two months' treatment will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, postoffice box 218, Waco, Texas. Also sold by J. P. Nicks & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

TESTIMONIAL.

Cisco, Tex., Feb. 25, 1896.

E. W. Hall, Waco, Texas:

Dear Sir: I have used your Great Discovery for kidney and bladder troubles and have been very greatly benefited by it, and I can fully recommend it to anyone suffering in same manner. Respectfully,

J. H. HOLCOMB,
President First National Bank.

SEASONABLE CARE OF THE PERSON.

With the approach of hot weather the question of healthy surroundings is one that must command the attention of every one, and especially in view of the fact that reports have been published that cholera can be prevented by keeping things clean. The physician should be the preacher of cleanliness, for cleanliness saves more lives than all the drug stores known to us. This includes bodily cleanliness, as well as that of surroundings. Use water, deodorizers and disinfectants steadily through the hot season. There is a sanitary condition of our bodies, as well as our surroundings. Bad matter is continually exuding from the pores of the skin, and if this is not washed off frequently it will become the breeding place for disease germs. Fatal germs are in dust, dirt, and particles that float in the air. These cling to the body, and under the warmth of the heat from the body they multiply. Many who are filthy get infectious diseases, while those who are clean escape. It is the safest protection that one can obtain to surround the body with a clean skin. Our surroundings must also be clean, sweet and pure. Filth creates infectious atmospheric conditions that baffle the wisest sanitarian, and every epidemic begins in dirt. Decaying animal and vegetable matter, imperfectly cleansed clothing, person or bed, are all breeding places for disease that may in time become epidemic. The physician should work to prevent all of this, and everyone who has the good of his country in mind should aid him in trying to keep the surroundings of the community clean and sweet in hot weather.—Coleman's Rural World.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

GRAND LODGE K. OF P.

Waco, Texas, April 20-23d.

For this occasion the "Katy" will sell round trip tickets April 19th, 20th and 21st, limited for return to April 24th, at rate of $3.00 for the round trip.

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

SANGERFEST,

San Antonio April 27th to 29th.

For the above occasion the M., K. & T. will sell round trip tickets at rate of one fare ($8.35) for the round trip. Selling dates April 26th, limited to May 1st for return.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico 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 Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest 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 and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address

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

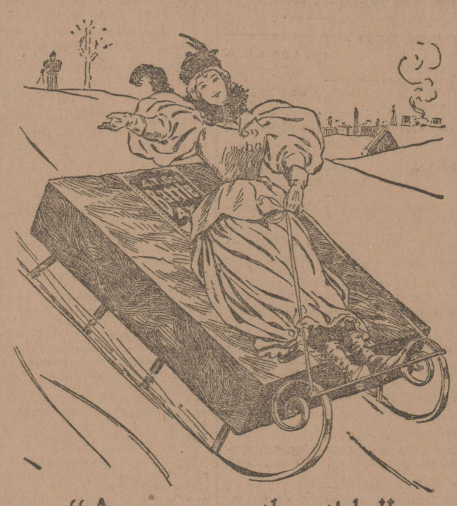
Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas.

THE COUGH WHICH LINGERS

because of a run-down condition of the system, and is not affected by ordinary cough medicines, will yield readily to

Scott's Emulsion.

because it gives strength to the weakened body and enables it to throw off disease.

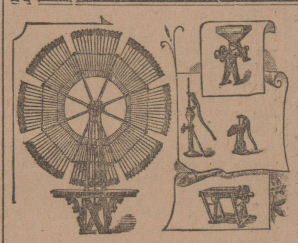


"A very smooth article."

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

Don't compare "Battle Ax" with low grade tobaccos—compare "Battle Ax" with the best on the market, and you will find you get for 5 cents almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade brands for 10 cents.



STOCKMEN AND FARMERS.

Why buy a windmill for pumping purposes only, when you can buy a POWER MILL that will do your pumping as well, and in addition will Grind Your Feed, Shell Corn, Run a Wood Saw, Churn and Grindstone?

It is the most ECONOMICAL POWER that can be used and Yields Good Results; for instance: A 14-foot Vaneless Monitor, Swivel-Geared Power Mill in a good wind will grind Ten to Fifteen bushels of Shelled Corn per hour, and will crush ear corn in proportion, at the same time running a pump and other light machinery.

Read Testimonial Below.

MR. F. W. AXTELL, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Dear Sir: The Monitor 16-foot windmill I bought of your agent, I. W. McConnell in December, 1895, gives perfect satisfaction. Pumps, crushes corn in shuck and also shucked or shelled as good as any I ever saw crushed, and grinds good meal all by the same machinery, and is an outfit I would recommend to any one wishing to buy a No. 1 power wind mill. Wishing you success, I am yours, etc.,

T. M. STEWART.
Center Mills, Hood County, Tex.

For particulars write or call on F. W. AXTELL,

600 WEST WEATHERFORD STREET.....FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.25. Work guaranteed first class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.

Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex

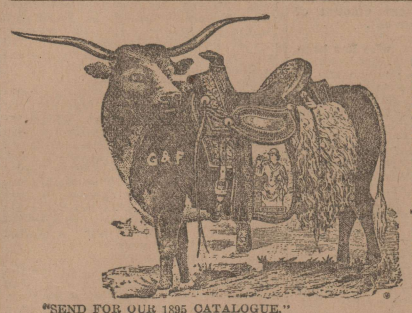
W. L. Husbands. B. P. Eubank.

HUSBANDS & EUBANK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to commercial and land litigation.



S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,

Makers of the

PUEBLO SADDLE,

PUEBLO, COL.

Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."

WINES AND LIQUORS.

In Bulk or Glass, Imported or Domestic.

We buy for spot cash, and can sell you good goods for little money.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

Quality, not Quantity. No Rectified Goods.

Sole agents in Fort Worth for the Celebrated Oyama Whisky and Montreal Rye.

Kentucky Star	$2 00	Brockwood	$3 00
Corn Whisky (white)	2 00	R. H. Parker (spring of 1890)	3 50
King of Kentucky Whisky (red)	2 50	O. F. C. Taylor whisky	3 50
New Port (barrel goods)	3 00	Old Crow	4 00
Proctor Knott	3 00	Oyama Whisky	4 00
Kentucky Derby Sour Mash	3 00	Montreal Rye	4 00
Melwood	3 00	Rich Grain (spring of 1885)	5 00

Send express or postoffice money order for what you want and same will be shipped you at once.

NO CHARGES FOR JUGS.

The Largest Retail Stock of Whiskies and Wines IN THE CITY.

BLAIR BROS.

FORT WORTH, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - TEXAS

PERSONAL.

H. J. Sanders of Nevada was a visitor this week.

T. D. Moody of Decatur was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas arrived in the city yesterday.

M. Sanson of Alvarado made the Journal a brief call Wednesday.

E. H. East of Archer City, a well-known cattleman, is in the city.

M. Davis, of Seymour, a prominent cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Geo. C. Bird of Waco, a prominent live stock dealer, was in the city Tuesday.

Captain S. W. Eastin of Jacksboro is amongst the visitors in Fort Worth today.

A. L. Nail of Minco, I. T., a well known cattleman, was in the city this week.

Ralph Harris of Los Angeles, a prominent stockman, was in the city last week.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, an extensive cattleman, was in Fort Worth this week.

Ed Nelson of Davis, I. T., was amongst the visiting cattlemen this week.

Jot J. Smyth of Grandview was amongst the visitors in town this week.

George B. Loving left Tuesday for San Antonio on a business trip for his firm.

A. R. Jones, general live stock agent of the Katy, left Friday for San Antonio.

W. L. Mabry of Cranning was among Fort Worth's visiting cattlemen last Saturday.

W. J. Eddleman of Weatherford was amongst the visiting cattlemen here this week.

Judge John B. Rector of Dallas was amongst the visitors in Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. W. Carter, general live stock agent of the Rock Island road, came in from a trip Saturday.

T. C. Ellison, government beef contractor at Fort Reno, I. T., was in the city last week.

J. H. Nail of Wolf City, an extensive cattle operator and feeder, was amongst Monday's visitors here.

John Tannehill of Benbrook, a well-known cattle dealer, was in the city last week with fat stock.

Chas. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railway, is in the city from a trip up the road.

R. K. Erwin, agent at this point for the Standard Commission Company, returned Tuesday from a trip to Waxahachie.

John G. Kennedy of Corpus Christi, one of the most prominent cattlemen in the Nueces country, was in the city Sunday.

L. McGee of Krum, of the firm of L. & H. McGee, well-known cattle dealers, was amongst the visitors in Fort Worth last week.

I. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ills., a breeder of fancy poultry has something to say that will interest fanciers. See his ad elsewhere.

D. O. Lively of the stock yards was back in the city Thursday and left the following morning for Brownwood to take in the fine stock show.

George Brigman, a well-known cattleman of Archer county, was amongst the visiting cattlemen in the city this week.

J. W. Daugherty of Abilene, an extensive and well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth last week and on his way to the Territory, where he has just shipped several train loads of cattle.

A. C. Kelly of Sherman, a prominent cattle man, was in Fort Worth Friday on his way to his ranch at Talpa, from which point he is moving 1,200 head of cattle to pasture at Muscogee, I. T.

Joe Funk of Arden, Irvin county, notifies Journal readers through its advertising columns that he has 400 steers for sale. These are all highly graded animals and worthy the attention of intending buyers.

Chairman Cameron of the live stock sanitary commission left for his home at Lochiel Tuesday evening, after spending a few days in this city. His eyesight has been about fully restored. Phoenix (Arizona) Stockman.

Page Harris, the Texas and Pacific live stock agent, is staying pretty close in the city at present looking out for intending shippers. He states that his road is handling a large amount of territory destined shipment.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, who has been in the city for some days, left Tuesday for Clarksville to ship some cattle to the Territory. He will also ship about seven train loads from Baird to Summit and Blackstone, I. T., in a few days.

Hayes McFarland of Aledo was among the city's visitors this week. Mr. McFarland, who is a brother of the well known cattleman, Charles McFarland, has recently returned from Chili, South America, after a long absence.

B. F. Garrett of Pulaski City, Va., accompanied by his wife and Miss Lightfoot, spent Tuesday in the city, en route to Vernon, from which place they will go to Callahan county. Mr. Garrett was formerly bookkeeper for the Diamond F Cattle company.

J. F. olden of South McAllister, I. T., was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday. Mr. Holden, who is auditor and traffic manager of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad, states that grass is already very fine on his line of road and considerable pasturage for disposal in the Creek nation.

Baylis Pearce of Brownwood was a caller at the Journal office Saturday on his return from Chicago, where he had been in charge of a train load of fat cattle for R. K. Wylie of Ballinger. The cattle were meal-fed, in prime condition, averaged 1,410 pounds and topped the market Thursday at $3.95.

M. S. Gordon of Weatherford has a three-year-old bull to spare from his famous herd of Herefords. (See his ad. elsewhere.) Mr. Gordon has been breeding Hereford stock extensively for 12 years, and now has one of the best herds in the state, consisting of some 400 head of registered and high-grade animals.

Deputy United States Marshal W. E. McLamore of Duncan, I. T., and Sheriff Charles McDonald of Mandan, North Dakota, passed through the city on Thursday night of last week, having in charge a man named Joe New, whom they were taking to Ardmore on a charge of cattle-stealing, and thence to Mandan on a similar charge.

John S. Kerr of Sherman, one of the pioneer and principal orchard and nur—among its topmost branches the tending the Texas Horticultural Society's executive committee meeting. Mr. Kerr states that his trade has been unusually good this season, and fruit prospects in his section are excellent.

J. N. Griswold, secretary and treasurer of the firm of J. H. Denny & Co., livestock commission merchants here, in a few minutes talk with a Journal reporter, expressed the opinion that there are lots of fat hogs in Texas still, which are being held for a better market. Mr. Griswold states he looks for a heavy run of hogs in June.

A. T. Mabry, of Aubry, was among the visitors at the Journal's subscription department this week. Mr. Mabry can speak with some authority on Texas history, he having been a citizen of Ellis county, his present home, for forty-three years. Besides his farm in the black land country Mr. Mabry has some stock interest in West Texas.

Mr. J. E. Randall of this city, breeder of pedigreed Light Brahma and Buff Cochin chickens, says that his birds are in fine, healthy condition, which he attributes in a large measure to feeding green bone. Those wishing first-class stock would do well to look up Mr. Randall's advertisement and write him.

J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon, the well known cattleman, was in the city Tuesday and reports stock matters in the Panhandle all O. K., although some rain just now would be acceptable. Mr. Jeffries just started his outfit before leaving home for Big Springs and is on his way there now to receive a herd of stock cattle recently purchased from W. L. Catlin.

E. C. Cooke, of the Mail-Telegram repertorial force leaves town tomorrow on a visit to his brother, R. S. Cooke, the well-known Poland China hog breeder. Mr. Cooke is deservedly a favorite amongst the newspaper fraternity as well as the general public, and the Journal is under obligations to his for various courtesies extended.

S. B. Burnett, the well-known cattleman, owner of the famous 6666 ranch in Wichita county, has just returned from a visit to that place. Captain Burnett reports cattle looking well and grass first rate in fact better than it was at the 10th of May last year. The grain acreage is considerable there this year and so far has done well, but just at present needing rain badly.

U. S. Weddington of the Hereford Grove ranch in Childress county, is one of the many who speak from experience of the Journal's excellence as an advertising medium as well as "containing much matter of interest and profit to the stockman." See his letter on the editorial page today. Mr. Weddington has a herd of white faces that are second to none in the Panhandle or any other country.

W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, the well known Holstein and Hereford breeder, has some bargains in Holsteins which he describes in our advertising columns this week. The [illegible]-year-old bull is of royal lineage, his dam being a first prize winner over distinguished competition, the cow and hcifer being thoroughbred and in calf to said bull are undoubtedly cheap at the price offered, as is also the yearling bull.

George B. Loving returned Sunday from an extended trip to West Texas, whither he went in the interest of his firm. Whilst away he negotiated the largest deal so far of the season, by which some 10,000 head of cattle changed hands. Details will be found in the cattle department this week. Mr. Loving traveled over a large section of country whilst away and states that on the whole stock are looking well. In some portions rain is badly needed.

J. P. Vissering, of Melville, Ills., received a letter as follows:

"Our hogs did fine on the Artichokes got from you last year. Our neighbors lost nearly all their hogs with the cholera. We did not have a sick hog in the whole herd.

JOHN HINES,
Arkansas."

Parties who wish to learn more about Artichokes or about Spanish chufas another valuable hog crop, should write Mr. Vissering for his free essay on them. He also sells the seed.

W. Q. Richards of Paducah was a caller at the Journal's subscription department last week. Mr. Richards, who is an old-time and extensive cattleman of Cottle county, is in the city for a few days with his wife and baby, the latter being under medical treatment. He states that there has been a deal of rain in his section, and cattle are looking thin, but the losses this season, owing to the mild winter, have been almost nominal.

Major J. P. Dale of Bonham called at the Journal office Monday on his way home from the Brownwood country, where he spent several days looking over the range in company with Mr. A. P. Belcher of Henrietta. Mr. Dale informs us that Mr. Belcher bought 800 head of three and four-year-old steers from Messrs. Woods & McKnight, Brady, McCulloch & Co. These steers are an exceptionally good bunch and will be taken to Mr. Belcher's pasture in Clay county.

Harvey L. Goodall of Chicago, publisher and proprietor of our brilliant contemporary, the Chicago Daily Drover's journal, after hovering between life and death in an illness of many weeks duration, is now reported much better and able to take a three hours' carriage ride Sunday. This good news is gratifying in the extreme to the Journal in common with Mr. Goodall's newspaper contemporaries everywhere and to his many friends scattered throughout the country.

D. O. Lively, traveling agent for the Fort Worth stock yards company, was a caller at the Journal office Monday. Mr. Lively is of course greatly satisfied with the big hog receipts at the yards. He says there need be no fear of overproduction as Texas practically has the world for a market. Mr. Lively thinks the establishment of a second packery will be a decided benefit to to the farmers, as it will make a more competitive market, and adds: "Tell the farmers to go on increasing their hog products. They need have no fears on the question of markets."

M. S. Gordon of Weatherford, a well-known cattleman ranching in Jack county, was amongst the Journal's visitors last week. Speaking of the "make up" of the Journal Mr. Gordon paid some flattering compliments, stating: "I have been a subscriber since the paper started, sixteen years ago, and hope the paper will never lose its individuality in the way of furnishing numberless items of interest and profit to the country stockman; and, by the way, I consider the paper has exhibited marked improvement of late." Such expressions are encouraging in the extreme.

S. E. Sherwood of Ryan, I. T., was in Fort Worth last week to see his children, who are at college here, and made the Journal office a pleasant call. Mr. Sherwood, who is a prominent cattleman in the Chickasaw country, is a present feeding 500 steers on cotton seed meal, crushed corn and well cured sorghum hay, and of course hopes and looks for a better market in the near future. Mr. Sherwood statee he wished some sure cure was discovered for a new disease very similar to blind staggers, from which he lost fourteen of his best horses during the past winter.

L. H. Harris, the affable and efficient agent of the Chicago Union stock yards company at this point, made a very pleasant call at the Journal office Monday, and in the course of a half hour's chat mentioned many details as to the extensive operations and magnitude of his company. He states that the yards are doing a larger business than ever and that the extensive improvements contemplated for some time will be all effected without delay. Mr. Harris left the city last night for an extended trip to the Indian Territory and other points in the interest of the yards.

H. L. Thomas of Arlington, a prosperous farmer of Arlington, was a caller at the Journal office Friday, and notched his subscription up a year. In chatting on general topics, Mr. Thomas, who is considerably interested in bee culture, mentioned an interesting circumstance in connection with his bees. Last year he planted a patch of Kaffir corn, upon which during blooming time, the bees were observed feeding all the time. He got a fine crop of honey, whilst several neighbors who also had bees, but had no Kaffir corn, got little or none. Mr. Thomas therefore naturally attributes his good luck to Kaffir corn, and would like to hear through the journal from any one who has had similar experience.

JOURNAL ADVERTISING PAYS.

The following letter came to hand just as we go to press. It was both entirely unsolicited and unexpected and further demonstrates the fact now well recognized that "'Journal advertising pays:"

Childress, Texas, April 7.—Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.: I wish to say of your paper that besides containing much matter of interest and profit to the stock man and farmer, I find it valuable as an advertising medium. Since placing a card for the Hereford Grove Stock farm in the Journal I have received numerous inquiries from nearly all parts of the state as well as the territory. I sold last week seven head of young pure bred Hereford bulls, to go to three parties in Briscoe county, who said they had seen my advertisement in the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. I had also sold before this one bull to a party in Collingsworth county, and two at Chillicothe, Hardeman county, all to the credit of the Journal. I have also sold several to parties near by. The demand for pure bred bulls is steadily increasing. Stockmen are learning their value, and the general tendency is to "'breed up."

U. S. Weddington.

THE LINWOOD SALE OF SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE.

All well-up shorthorn cattle men are rapidly learning the value of early maturing beef cattle, and that those bred for a long series of years, with constitution and quick, easy feeding requisite in view, are the most profitable kind to have. The reader will find if he consult the closing-out sale announced elsewhere in this issue and will then send to Colonel W. A. Harris of Linwood, Kansas, for a free copy of his sale catalogue, that he will be given an opportunity to buy a draft of the best Cruickshank blood that is to be found in the United States. None superior, and but few if any equals.

AN EPICUREAN ACHIEVEMENT.

While very few people live to eat, still even the most abstemious will readily admit that nothing is so conducive to long life, happiness and peace as well prepared and wholesome food. Add to this service and you but increase good results. In no other department of railroad business has the improvement been more marked than in the culinary arrangements. Dining cars, with all the delicacies of the season, have relieved the passenger of the lunch-basket nuisance; eating houses, first-class in appointment and service, have added attractions to travel and dissipated the terrors of indigestion. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway boasts of its eating houses as the equal of any in the land. No pains have been spared to make the fare as good as the best of hotels, and the universal satisfaction given attests the success of the management in this particular. In calling the attention of the public to this most necessary incident of travel, the following Easter menu prepared by Mr. F. E. Miller, superintendent of dining service of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is submitted as a sample of what the Katy spreads for its patrons while en route:

DINNER.

Gulf Oysters. Consomme Royal.
Tomatoes.
Young Onions, Queen Olives, Radishes.
White Plume Celery.
Sea Trout, Genoise Sauce.
Duchesse Potatoes.

Tenderloin of Beef, Braised.
New Potatoes. Stringless Beans.
Amourettes of Spring Lamb, Tomato Sauce.
Green Peas. Brussels Sprouts
Roast Spring Chicken, Stuffed.

Cream of Violet Punch.

Lettuce Salad, French Dressing

Apple Pie, Lemon Meringue Pie, Easter Cake, Lady Fingers, Maccaroons.
Cocoanut Cake.
Strawberries.
Fruits. Nuts. Raisins.
Cheese. Crackers.
Coffee.

Easter Sunday,
April 5, 1896. Meals 50c.

The above is but one of the many spreads with which Mr. Miller has delighted all travelers and of which the company is more than proud.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS,

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering 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.

WANTED—Agents and Salesmen, $15 per week easily made; outfit free. Send stamp for particulars. CHICAGO STOCKMAN, Chicago, Ill.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be surpassed.

GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

San Antonio, Tex., April 21st to 24th. For this occasion the M., K. & T. will sell round trip tickets at rate of five dollars ($5.00) for the round trip, on April 20th and 21st limited for return to April 25th.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

A DEAD HORSE.

The bicycle age has brought about a peculiar and anomalous condition of the horse. A contemporary observes that chemistry has made him worth more dead than when alive. Not long ago a Portland, Ore., incinerating or reducing concern purchased a round-up of Montana horses at $3 per head—not for canning purposes, for as a matter of fact, the horse who has served as a worker for 15 or 20 years is more valuable for his chemical products than for food. The process of reduction, after death, begins by removing the hair by a shaving process. The tail and mane are especially valuable, and from these are made the hair cloth of commerce. The short hair taken from the hide is used to stuff cushions and horse collars, thus the dead are made to minister to the comfort of the living. The hide furnishes a water-proof leather known to the trade as cordovan, and is used for the manufacture of high calf hunting and wading boots. The hoofs of the animal are removed, and after being boiled to extract the oil from them, the horny substance is shipped to the manufacturers of combs and what are known as Mikado goods.

Next the carcass is placed in a cylinder, and cooked by the steam at a pressure of three atmospheres. This separates the flesh from the bones. The leg bones are very hard and white, and are used for handles of pocket and table cutlery. The ribs and head are burned to make bone-black after they have been treated for the glue that is in them. In the calcining of these bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. There is an animal oil yielded in the cooking process which is a deadly poison, and enters into the composition of many insecticides and vermifuges.

The bones to make glue are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes the phosphate of lime away; the soft element retaining the shape of the bone is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for matches. The remaining flesh is distilled to obtain carbonate of ammonia. The resulting mass is pounded up with potash, and then mixed with old nails and iron of every description; the whole is calcined and yields little yellow crystals, prussiate of potassium, with which tissues are dyed a Prussian blue and iron transformed into steel. It also forms cyanide of potassium and prussic acid, the two most terrible poisons known to chemistry.

At a combination sale of pacers, trotters, etc., held at Kansas City last week, the highest price was obtained for the first horse put up, but the best sale was that of Elsie Sprague, 2:18, a chestnut mare, 15 1-2 hands, foaled 1886, bred by D. H. Rounds, Bloomington, Ill., owned by J. M. Grant, Oswego, Kan. She was knocked down to George Levi of Galveston, Tex., for $345.

A few of the other sales were as follows: Earl W., 2:42, brown gelding, 15 1-2 hands, bred by J. C. Little, Columbus, Kan., bought by W. A. Grant, Denison, Tex., $100.

John Kenney, pacer, 2:16, black gelding, 15-3 hands, bred and owned by J. M. Grant, Oswego, Kan., went to O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kan., $595.

J. C. L., 2:29 1-4, black gelding, 15 3-4 hands, bred by J. C. Little, Columbus, Kan., went to A. J. King, Kansas City, $250.

Princess Bell, chestnut mare, 15 1-2 hands, brought the low price of $25, paid by W. Desplain, of this city.

The bay belding, Aurthor, 15 1-2 hands, bred by A. D. Helm of Hutchinson, Kan., sold for the lowest price of the day, $20, to W. L. Orvis, of Kansas City.

No. 26, a grey mare, sold to A. C. Chamberlain, of this city, for $280.

The bay gelding, Joe Medium, a three-year-old, 15 1-2 hands high, bred by John Dillingham, of Platte City, Mo., was secured by M. F. Handley, of Chicago, for $330.

Mambrino Sprague, a dark bay gelding, 15 1-4 hands high, bred by J. M. Grant, was bought by George Levi, of Galveston, Tex., for $80.

The surprise of the day came in the sale of Martha, a chestnut mare, 15 1-2 hands, owned by Alexander McCully, of Oswego, Kan. Sold to M. Beamer, of Blackburn, Mo., for only $50.

The cheapest sale was that af Martha, dam of the famous Grant's Abdallah, 2:10 1-2. She was 12 years old, which was against her in the bidding. She went to M. Beamer, of Blackburn, Mo., at $50.

Of the 115 horses catalogued, 27 were sold the previous day. The first three put up averaged over $395. The average for the 27 was $160, against $140 at the previous sale.

Arion, the sensational trotting stallion, is reported to be dying from distemper at the stable of J. Malcomb Forbes at Ponkapoag. The disease is said to have been prevalent among Mr. Forbes' brood mares for some time past. Arion is suffering great pain and has been constantly attended for thirty-six hours by Dr. Osgood of Harvard veterinary college. He is by Electioneer out of a dam by Nutwood. The price Mr. Forbes paid for him was $125,000.

On Saturday morning at the breeding establishment of J. Malcomb Forbes at Milton, Mass., a brown filly, which by birthright should make the fastest trotting mare in the world, was foaled. The parents of this little filly are no less than the renowned mare Nancy Hanks, with a record of 2:04, and the equally famous stallion Arion, with a record of 2:07 3-4. This is a combination which Mr. Forbes has sought for a long time, and which was the end he had in view when he acquired Nancy Hanks and Arion, over a year ago. The fact that the combination gives the fastest possible average speed to this youngster makes the advent of the filly of the greatest interest to lovers of speedy horseflesh all over the country.

HORSES IN THE SOUTH.

The horse market has shown a steady advance since last December, and prices are now estimated to be fully 20 per cent higher than at this time last year. But the improvement in the market is confined to good stock. The late slump did not at all affect the prices of horses suitable for racing purposes. Horses capable of winning, true and tried campaigners, and highly bred green horses that possess a high rate of speed are in demand and selling readily at prices ranging from $500 to $1000. Sound, fast and good-looking horses suitable for light driving on the road are in greater demand than ever before. The states south of Tennessee are buying the best class of general purpose horses, including roadsters, saddlers, and what are known as business horses. Tennessee saddle horses are rapidly gaining in popularity. They are not as numerous as they were a few years ago and prices have been steadily climbing since 1893. Unfortunately the Yankees have never learned to appreciate the qualities of this latter breed, and they are the losers thereby. There is as wide a difference between a natural gated saddle horse and his alleged eastern rival as there is between Jupiter and Mars, and the man who has ever enjoyed the "poetry of motion" as imparted by a genuine Tennessee saddler would no more think of exchanging his mount for one of these park horses than he would of swapping his hunter for a donkey. But the saddle horse is gradually forcing himself upon the attention of the northern people, and the chances are good that in a few years he will crowd the bobtailed fellow close for first place in the affections of the riders up the way.—Breeder and Horseman.

CARE OF HORSES.

Improper feeding and lack of good ventilation are the cause of many of the disorders that trouble horses. A recent bulletin of the North Dakota Experiment Station treats of what is called rheumatism in horses and attributes the cause to the above conditions. This disease is generally known as the millet disease, but should properly be called rheumatism, and is due to a neurotic condition of the blood, brought about by millet. For several days before an attack the kidneys act too freely, then almost cease to act, and shoulders, chest, loins, haunches, and later the joints become stiff and sore. Some cases recover in five or six days, others run three to six weeks. After a few days the disease locates itself in some one place permanently, generally in the rear part of the body. The best remedy is two ounces each of salicylate of sodium and fluid extract of gentian in eight ounces of water. Give one ounce of this mixture every six hours.

The same station also gives details of experiments with rations for horses. These trials prove that chopped wheat is a good ingredient of a mixed ration, but not a good ration to feed alone. Also, that bran and shorts mixed in equal weights are nearly equal to oats. Also, that the coarse and even rejected wheat make better horse feed than the best grades, because richer in nitrogen. With oats at 15 cents per bushel, bran and shorts are worth $10 per ton; with oats 25 cents, bran and shorts are worth $15 per ton, for horse feed.

BREED MULES.

There can be no question of the superiority of mules over horses in all kinds of farm work in this country. This is the verdict of all practical, successful farmers. It is useless for us to dilate on this subject, for it is a fact too well established to admit of discussion. The horse is being rapidly displaced by electricity, bicycles and steam, and his production must necessarily be restricted, as but few and those of the finest and for special use will be required in the future. The mule, however, will for an unknown time in the future be required for farm work, which is the most extensive of all productive industries and must bring remunerative prices. It has always appeared to us that it would be a profitable business. The prejudice against home-raised stock, so unfounded, has been one impediment, due, however, in a great measure to the want of proper production of first class stock, from the same sectional causes which hold us back in so many oher industries, viz., want of thorough business, care of production, and habits of gentlemanly leisure. The South has paid enough for imported mules in the last thirty years to buy every farm in every Southern state.

With our cheap lands and ease with which corn, oats, barley, rye and hay especially pea vines, can be produced, coupled with our native grasses, mild climate and long grazing season, a first-class mule farm would be a paying investment. From the greatest antiquity mules have been used by all nations. When Alexander pillaged Pasargadea, the city containing the tomb of Cyrus, it took 5000 camels and a crowd of mules to carry away the treasure amounting to 30,000,00 pounds sterling. Absalom rode a mule in battle. The grandees of Spain took especial pride in the breeding and use of mules. Let us begin to raise our mules; it was largely done in ante-bellum days.—Canton (Miss.) Times.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS,

Galveston, Texas, April 20th, 21st, 22d. For this occasion the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will sell round trip tickets April 19th and 20th, limited for return to April 23d, at rate of one fare ($9.75) for the round trip.

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

MANSION HOTEL,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

Rates, $2.00 Per Day. BASCOM H. DUNN, Prop

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

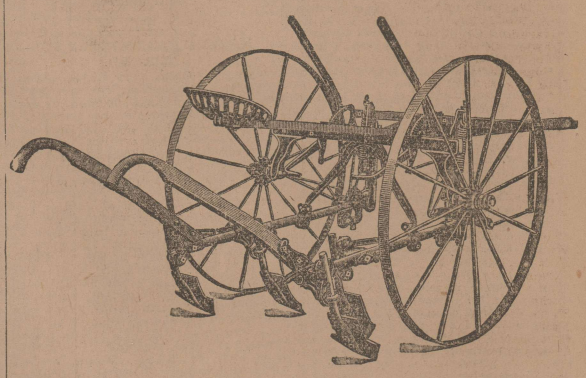
Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will

E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

1896--THE STANDARD CULTIVATOR--1896



Simple and practical in construction, perfect in every detail, gives satisfaction where others fail. Equipped with the latest improvements to make it a success. For seventeen years the leader in Texas.

Easily handled, simple and durable.

If you have not used the STANDARD, try it this season and you will be convinced that it is absolutely the BEST Cultivator SOLD in Texas.

Write for prices to

Emerson Mfg. Co.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

1400 King county twos, delivered at Childress, $16.00.
2500 Dawson county twos, delivered at Amarillo, $16.75.
1000 Big Springs county yearlings and 600 Big Springs county twos at $12.00 and $16.50.
1000 threes and fours, Hall county, delivered at Panhandle, $21.00.

STOCK CATTLE.

4500 all well bred Shorthorn and Herefords, calves not counted, $13.50.
6500, same breeding, including one and two-year-old steers and 300 three at $14.00.

BELOW QUARANTINE LINE.

1000 head good western yearlings, $10.50.
600 head good western twos, $15.00.
550 twos and
1500 three and fours, three-fourth natives, Coleman and adjoining counties, at $16.50.
2500 high grade Galloways, including one, two and three-year-old steers, at $15.00.

R. N. GRAHAM,

Land and Cattle Broker.
506 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

There is More Wind Used

By some manufacturers and dealers in selling their goods than it would take to run the 35,000 DANDIES that are now in daily use in all parts of the civilized world.

Drop us a line and we will back our assertions with prices bound to convince that we have the right kind of goods to blow about. We carry everything needed for pumping or power work.

CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
Factory, Batavia, Ill.

Bulls for Sale.

100 pure-bred Hereford yearlings, raised above the quarantine line, at $35.
6 pure-bred and 7 high-grade Shorthorns, 1 to 3 years old, raised above the quarantine line, at $50 for the pure-bred and $30 for the grades.
36 pure-bred and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus, located and raised in Colorado, at $30 for calves and $50 for yearlings and twos.
50 high-grade Durhams and Herefords, raised above the quarantine line, at $25.
125 grade Shorthorn yearlings, raised below quarantine line, at $27.50.
75 high-grade Durhams, located at Fort Worth, at $27.50.
30 high-grade Hereford-Durham yearlings, raised below quarantine, at $27.50.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.
Cattle Commission Dealers, Fort Worth, Tex.

JOSEPH L. LOVING,

Commission dealer in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

403 Main Street, Santa Fe Ticket Office.

Has all kinds and classes of cattle for sale. Correspondence with buyers and sellers solicited.