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THE FARM.

DOTS BY THE WAY. Hutto, Tex., March 16.—Another week of mixed weather, so badly mixed I could find but little time in which to find grist for the Journal mill. In moving around I saw in the stock pens cars of fat beeves and hogs ready for ship-ment to market. Also cattle coming in on same day with ear corn, and our broom-maker with a load of brooms; also saw sweet potatoes for sale, all home grown. Some of our cattle feeders have not made a large profit on account of paying too high for their cattle before feeding and will try less corn and more cotton. I fear there is a reckless disposition on the part of me of our farmers on the cotton question. They all admit another nine or ten million bals crop would be a ca-lamity to the entire south and one that would go far toward a burst-up of all the merchants who furnish supplies on time and a general falling behind of the farmers, for few men can pay for suplies on 4-cent cotton, and it is a fact that cotton cannot be produced at 4 cents unles it be on some other man's capital. I found some men in the Round Rock neighborhood who had raised broom corn. One man had made a good profit on it, another said he did not know what it made; had no idea how many tons per acre, nor what it

I heard a broom-maker say of all the agricultural articles on broom forn he had never seen any worth a cent and he would be glad if Texas would quit the business or handle corn better. There is room for improvement in all lines of farm work. Corn planting is still going on, but none up vet. The ground is too cold to

bring it up, but the festive cockle burr coming in all its glory. We had a frost last night, enough to get all our peaches, but not enough to kill the burrs. Think it will do better tonight, as it is clear and cold and I

think it will give the weeds a set-I had quite an experience with a modern hog the other day, and by the way he was a registered Poland China. He was out of his pen and was driven in a horse lot with some sows. I had to pass through the lot. As soon as saw it was the field man of the Journal he began to put on airs, paw the earth and foam at the mouth. On looking at the other gate he saw it had a chain on it. About this time he made a run at me and came very near cutting my horse before I could get a move on me. There was a large barn in the lot. Around this I went with his hogship after me. He chased me around tne barn two or three times, until the owner of the hog, seeing the circus, came to my relief and with a few welldirected rocks satisfied him that the best way to get a write-up was not to get up the writer. Now I have my opinion of the modern hog. I have seen the wild hogs of Mississippi; also of and have chased and been chased by them, but it remained for pure-bred, unadulterated registered hog to wage war on me, with or without provocation, and put me to fight. Now I like a circus, but not of

this kind where I am one of the actors and a big black hog the others one, and the audience does the laughing, and my opinion is that to the square inchethe modern hog has as much devil make-up as the razor-back has and there is more expected of him. Now, I want to see that hog once more ofter his commission has been taken long carcass that can be piled on after and a long knife has let out his fightmoved his hair, and the butcher done his work; after the sausage mill has done its grinding and the sage and pepper have gone in; after the ribs are roasted and in a dish; then, if I am called to celebrate his death, I will write his epitaph. And unless the man sum, we will surely tell his history and

modern hog bred on this line. There are many pens of good hogs in this county, some yet to ship, that have been shipped. work seems to be slow. caused by the unusually wet winter and spring throwing all farmers back at yet, for we only get from one to two days dry, enough to plow, and if it rains again no man can tell what will be the outcome, ground too cold or not

least one month, and the end is not wet enough to bring up corn, weeds growing, farmers behind with crops expenses running all the same, does not hold a bright outlook for crops, but this can all be changed by two or three weeks' sunshine. Will start out again tomorrow to see how many farmers want the Journal to help along. F. A. EVANS.

GROWING RAMIE IN TEXAS. The Ramie Fibre and Land company is a Texas corporation which has decided to begin the cultivation of ramie extensive scale in this state. W. D. Adlum, the manager, states that his company has made arrange-ments to plant 5,000 acres in Jefferson county, 1,000 in Brazoria and will also have a large acreage in Liberty, Waller and Harris counties. An acre of ramie yields about 600 pounds at a cutting, and fully three cuttings can be made in Texas a year, making the average yield 1,800 pounds. With careful cultivation five crops a year, it is claimed. have been secured. Both the plant ard the fabrics made of its fibre repel the attacks of insects.

The company represented by Mr. Adlum claims to guarantee that every pound of ramie fibre raised in the state will sell for four cents. The roots in small quantities costs \$5 to \$6 per 1,000, but they can be purchased as low as \$4 where it is intended to plant a large acreage. A large cargo from Guatemas expected at New Orleans in a weeks. About 8,000 roots will

It is stated that a factory for decorticating and preparing the fibre for commercial use is to be built in Texas near or at Houston by this company.

MORE CORN AND LESS COTTON. The Denison Weekly Herald today published county correspondence from twenty-one communities in Grayson county and four communities across the river in the Indian Territory, In the reports it appears that there will be a larger acreage of corn and oats than usual and all that mention cotton report a shorter cotton acreage.

It is a fact that Grayson county is one of the most prosperous counties in the state and a large proportion of her farmers raise feed stuffs and meats all

ACREAGE WILL BE INCREASED. The Southern Trade Review of correspondents in ail the cotton growing states as to the probable increase in cotton acreage in the present year. Reports from Texas estimate an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent. Memphis correspondents say if the present full moon. And when he got sober he decline in the price of cotton continues had but twenty-five cents left. This there will be no increase. Vicksburg was the last quarter.

reports a probable increase from 5 to 10 per cent. Montgomery says the general impression is that the acreage will be largely increased. Savannah says the increase in Georgia will be 12 to 15 per cent. South Carolina reports no probable increase.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS. Hitherto the growing of this valuable tuberous-rooted perennial, illustrated erewith, has been almost wholly neggreat value as a cheap, handy, healthy hog food has been so thoroughthe past three years, in the press of the country, by men who have had practical experience with them, that an enormous demand has been

As a hog food they cannot be excelled. A good plan is to plant all your lots with artichokes about May first, when your hogs are turned on pasture. Then when your pasture plays out in the fall-or about September 15 to October 1-you will have fine food in your lots for your hogs, where they can root at intervals, whenever the ground is not frozen, until the following May, when they will have received as much benefit from one acre of artichokes as from ten acres of corn. They will also have left enough tubers in your lots to re-seed the ground for the next crop. It is a hog's nature to root, in fact his negship is never happier than when he

s rooting, and an artichoke can truly coe called a hog's drug store. A wealthy hog raiser of the the writer's acquaintance, who has made 480 acres of \$100 land out of hog raising for the pork market, says he would not be without a big patch of the arti-chokes, as he has had no hog disease in his herd since they have been allowed to eat artichoke tubers.

A sow will not eat her pigs if she has been allowed previously to eat artichokes, and hogs do not root up pas-tures in the spring when they have previously been allowed to root in the artichoke patch to their hearts' con-

roots, which, as I said before, serve the same purpose to him as does the drug store to the human being. After he has eaten a goodly portion of artichokes, the rooting notion will be almost entirely out of his head, so say extensive hog raisers who have grown and fed the

In many parts of North America the "wild" artichoke is a native. It is merely a bad weed, a dangerous pest, which produces very few and small tubers, and is very difficult to exterminate, Many farmers who have seen it growing understand that there is a difference—a vast difference in the "wild" and "tame," or domesticated, sorts. In fact they are as different as are wild and tame rye.

During the past few years the tame

r domesticated sorts have been importd from Europe and are in some parts of the United States being extensively grown as a hog and stock food. The artichoke can be as easily grown as corn or potatoes, and on land that will produce fifty bushels of corn you can easily raise 500 bushels of arti-

chokes. The writer frequently does this, and has grown over 900 bushels per acre on

ground that had never been manured. Cut the tubers, plant and cultivate precisely same as potatoes. They are a great soil enricher, and can be easily exterminated by plowing the young plants under when they are about a foot high, as the old tubers have rotted, and the young ones have not yet form-

I would not think of farming without improved White French is the only variety worthy of culture is a purse comforter. Six bushels will plant one acre. Again I say, grow the artichoke and

you will have a fine, healthy rwine food and no cholera. J. P. VISSERING.

Mellville, Madison County, Ill.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

the Minnesota experiment station: First, stringent laws flxing extreme penalties for permitting the weed to seed on highways, fence rows and idle fields. Also in village streets and commons, and equally severe penalties for selling wheat, flax or other grain in-fested with seed of Russian thistle. Second, keep infected fields planted in green-manuring crops to be turned under before the weed ripens seeds. Third, plow stubble lands in early fall, before the weed goes to seed. Fourth, mow infested pastures often enough to keep the weed from seeding. Fifth, burn infected woodlands as soon as grass and weeds are dry enough, and before

When the farmer knows that he has secured the services of a practical and experienced hired man on the farm he shold not hesitate to advise with him when there is something important to be Two heads are better than one is an old but true saying. Hired men usually go from place to place, and where they have an eye to business soon gain an experience by picking up a little here and a little there that is very valuable to employers, who do not think it below their dignity to ask their opinion when needed. His advice need not be followed in every instance, but the good farm hand will make many improved upon, can be turned to good

Yesterday J. C. Williams of Robert Lee, Coke county, exhibited on the streets in Brownwood the lower part of a stalk of cotton he called the "Val-ley Mammoth," the seed of which he received from the West Indies. It was a long-limbed variety, many bolls containing twelve locks. He stated the average height was from seven to eight feet, lower limbs extending 30 income each side. The portion he had, which he assured the writer was only the middle third part in height, of an average stalk, contained 46 bolls, all at-

Tests of implements for planting wheat and oats, at the Minnesota station, show that the more compact the ower seed-bed and the more perfect the top dust blanket, the better is the disture saved and the larger the crop. The best depths for planting both oats and barley was about two inches. Seed oats weighing 37 pounds per bushel produced ten bushels more per acre than those weighing 21 pounds per

In the corn tests at Minnesota station Fosston's White Flint yielded 80 bushels per acre, Lamb's yellow dent 61 1-2, and other kinds less down to 40—another striking example of the great im-portance of planting the best varieties.

A man named Moon, says an ex-charge, was presented a daughter by his wife. This was a new moon. The moon was so overcome that he went off and got drunk. This was the

DAIRY.

A CALIFORNIA DAIRY. In 1868 my father, R. G. Sneath, purchased 110 acres of good land near Menlo Park, Cal., 30 miles from San Francisco, for a country residence, and cured seven Devon heifers and one Devon bull, from the most reputable herd here. They were beautiful looking animals, dark red in color, finely

formed, but rather undersized.

had the best care and abundant food, but failed at the pail, and were too for first-class beef. In 1871 he secured a car load of registered Jersey cows of good size and one large Jersey bull, all from good young and vigorous. multiplied rapidly for about five years, and were kept pure and in good health and furnished many fine milkers, and considered about the largest and best herd in the State. In 1875 my father purchased about 3,000 acres of fine pasture land about six miles south of the southern boundary of this city and removed the Jersey head thereto, when the place was named "Jersey Farm Dairy," with the purpose of sup-

cream. At this time several old dairies were purchased, together with their city trade, in order to stock the farm and obtain a market for our milk. These cows were termed common stock, but were largely Shorthorns, and had been culled and selected for several years, and proved to be fairly good animals. were crossed with our Jersey bulls, and we obtained many fine milk-

plying San Francisco with milk and

Within the next five years, however, say in 1880, we discovered that the animals being raised were deficient in size and vitality, notwithstanding the Jer-sey bulls were large and vigorous, and as an experiment we purchased seven strains here, to place among a portion of our herd, to see if we could not increase the size and vitality of our cows. The bulls were found to be deficient in offspring were not as good as the Jer-

About 1885 we secured a few registered Holsteins, with bulls and cows from good families, and crossed a portion of the common stock with Holstein bulls. The result, from their first calf dropped, seemed to show a decided improvement, which encouraged us to continue in that line; and we then secured from time to time all the Holsteins that could in this market that were of good pedigree, size, vitality and of good milking quality.

As soon as we could we disposed of the Jersey and other bulls and confined the business to Holsteins, and with

these crossed all the cows on the place thereafter. We have enough registered Holsteins to raise all of the bulls that we rewithout retaining any that are deficient in any respect, nor do we register any doubtful animals. We do not raise animals for sale, or keep poor

ones on the place long.

The cross between the pure Holstein and Jersey cow is generally a mongrel, or mixed in an utter confusion of colrs, and woolly to a great degree. eye and deer-like head of the Jersey can be detected at times, while their form is more smooth, more plump and less bony than either the Holstein or Jersey, and their size is between th

The first cross between the Holstein and white, while about one-sixth of the second cross goes back in color to the dam of the first cross, and the thereafter prove true to the

Holstein in color. present grade Holsteins give about twice as much milk as the grade Jersey: did ten years ago, while their milk stands on an average about fou per cent butter fat by the Bab-cock test, which is about the same as from the Jersey grades.

Our herd numbers on an average of about 800 head, and our two milking barns hold about 500 head, which num-The following directions for the ex-ermination of this pest are given by ber we aim to keep good in good milk-

> The present herd of stock shows larger animals, with more vigor and productiveness than at any time here-tofore, and we feel that there will be a constant improvement through our method of breeding and selection, that will in time bring up our herd to a standard in which we may take pride and profit, and yet remain a public

> We have some 2.000 out of 3.000 acres seeded to rye and orchard grass now in fine condition, although some of in has been seeded for 20 years. Besides this feed, we purchase annually about 1.000 tons of mill and other feed, and about 1,500 tons of hay. We feed most-ly barley and bran, but for economical reasons we have fed large quantities of wheat, corn, beans, peas, beets, car rots, squash, oil-cake, etc. We grind our grain on the farm that we may sure that it is sound and whole-

All our fields have springs of pure water running by gravitation into large troughs, and not a well or pump on the place. The land is rolling and well sodded, and cattle are never in the mud in the worst of weather. We only stable our animals about six hours daily, during feeding and milking, as our winters are mild and the grass is then at its best. Each milker milks and cares for a string of thirty cows, and does little else, at \$30 per

month and board. We have had to purchase many cows every year to keep milking barns full, because we have not the land to raise enough calves, and herein has been our greatest difficulty.

Most of our milk dairymen raise but few calves: the remainder goes to the hogs at an early date. They cannot sell them to the stock raisers because they are not suitable for beef, while the stock raiser is interested in beef alone and cannot furnish good cows to the dairymen, and thus the two are widely separated and are of no use to each other, for economical reasons,

they think.
There is opportunity for both. Some of the largest stock raisers have of late following the course we have pursued, and now there is in the market quite an increased number of cows of the first and second Holstein cross. These cows bring from \$40 to \$50 cac's. while the common cow brings from \$20

Some of our largest stock raisers ow keep dairies, more for the purpose of breaking in helfers and raising ter bulls than for dairy products, as they can sell a good three-year-old for twice as much as a steer of the bulls for much more. They find that young stock must be well cared for in their youth in order to secure weight and vitality in their maturity.

The Holstein seems to be the only preed, at present, that will produce, through crossing with other breeds. profitable for both meat and milk. Such

as I know, and it is a great satisfaction

them through the methods of men, will be in the future more in harmony with the laws of nature, and that their young lives will soon be worth the savng. GEO. R. SNEATH. San Francisco, Cal.

SHOULD COWS BE CARDED? Most certainly cows should be kept clean, and they cannot be without being frequently carded and brushed. One who tries it for the first time will not need to think about the matter. not need to think about the matter. The way the cows will turn their heads and necks and stop eating to enjoy the scratching of the skin an l the final brushing will tell an intelligible story of how they like it. As the skin is an excretory organ and throws off a large quantity of waste matter. as may be known by the odor of a close stable, if it is not kept in health ful action by this carding and brushing, this matter "is retained in the blood, and cannot help but get into the milk, where it makes that strong odor, which has been called the animal odor. It is, however, only the odor of a dirty skin, as is so well known to apply to human beings who are not cleanly in this direction. Cows should every milking. The udder and teats should not be neglected, either, as these may badly need washing at

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 10, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8, West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. Hemingway, secretary: BULLS. Billy Walton, 43,245-S. C. Maddux to P. H. McKeon, Pottsboro. Curt, 43,222-E. B. Bryan to J. H.

Westbrook, Cusseta. Duke's Mixture, 43,353—J. P. Craver to J. H. & S. H. Dunn, Harleton. Happle's Rioter, 38,096-M. Johnson to A. G. Kennedy, Beeville. Ile of St. Lambert, 41,604—W. N. Murphy to B. White, La Grange, Miss Tucker's Prince, 43,295—J. F Ward to C. J. Woodruff, Gleam. Nash, 42,622-Mrs. A. C. Johnson to O. P. Cardwell, Oak Forest.

Oliver Clifford, 37,344-W. L. Martin & Bro. to J. R. Nowlin, Forney. Perry Bledsoe, 43,427—G. P. Perry to W. J. Bledsoe, Glenwood. St. Valentine of Lowood, 43,509—E. W. Sewall to K. Sewall, Marlino, Silvia Baker's Royal, 43,385—W. A. Shaw to N. S. Allen, Troupe. Sir Francis, 25,346-F. Y. Pressly to F. J. Cooke, Victoria. Stewart Pogis, 43,331-J. P. Fowler to W. R. Stewart, Midlothian.

Texas Alamo, 29,148—J. T. Somerwell to S. J. Alexander, Waco. Texas Gold Bug, 42,884-J. D. Gray to Wipprecht, Seguin. Tormentor G. of Lawn, 43,561—Platter & Foster to W. M. Staats, Farmers-COWS AND HEIFERS.

Amy S., 82,654-L. G. Suggs to S. Lucas. Palestine. Beauty Murrah, 41,651-Gray & Ri-Elorita, 101,742-S. N. Warren to W. A. Pender, Denton.

M. Schuech, La Grange.

Kate Royal 3d, 61,941—Gray & Bivens R. R. Raymond, Crawford. Brown & Hall, Crawford. R. Raymond, Crawford. ssin's Emma, 102,972-F. Loessin to E. Kohl, Ellinger. Lucile D., 108,381-I. Z. Dalton to J. W. Dalton, Taylor. Mirah of Glenoir, 67,412-Gray & Bivens to R. R. Raymond, Crawford. Nelly Wolcott, 86,180-J. D. Gray to J. A. Mulkey, Ennis. Nonesuch of Linwood 2d, 112,092-G. P. Perry to A. S. Cochrane, Mineola:
Ollie Melrose, 97,570—Parks & Parks
to O. Lippincott, Jr., Waco.
Sallie Shelby, 103,545—S. N. Warren
to W. N. Ponder, Denton.

No kind of feed is so handy for feeding milch cows as wheat bran. It is light and bulky in proportion to its autrition, and it has the elements nee ed to make a large milk flow. But it does not make rich milk, and needs to be supplemented with grain meal, or the cow will give so much from her own fat that she will become thin in flesh and be of little use for butter making the following season.

SURE HE DID NOT MEET THEM. Old Man Too Smart to be Swindled by Burko Men. Mrs. Hayseed-Did ye see any

hem sharpers in the city's Mr. Hayseed—Not a one, Miranda, not a one, But I met some old friends I never expected to see again. Do you remember old Mr. Bigcrop? Well, I met a son of his. Thought both those old boys was dead an' lyin' out there in the cemetery; but this one said he was snatched by grave robbers, and just as they was sellin' his body to a medical college he came to. Good enough for a book, Miranda, good enough for a book; and I told him he ought to write it; and he said he guessed he would, and he'd dedicate the book to me as his father's old friend.

"There's one queer thing, Miranda. This man's hair is black, while the Bigcrop boys had red hair; but he said it turned black from fright. He's way in society, Miranda, and introduced me to young men named Vanderbilt, and Astor, and Gould, and Drexel, and ever so many more. I tell you, Miranda, these yourg fellows spend money! Some bills for cigars and things came in while we were talking, hundreds o' dollars worth, an they whipped out the cash like a breeze. One of 'em happened to run short, and so I lent him all had, but he said he'd send it by express tomorrow. I tell you what, Miranda, a smart man like me is just as s

The blind chaplain of the house of representatives caused an unusual demonstration to be made in the house other day by his prayer for the Cuban cause. In his deep, ferv voice he appealed for "the success struggling Cuba in her battle for inde-The prayer was short, and pendence." The prayer was short, and as soon as it camee to a close there was vociferous applause all over the bouse, showing that the sympathy of the house is almost unanimously wit the insurgents.-Washington Post,

does not talk when I wish to This compliment, said to have peen paid by ex-President Harrison to the woman he is now about to marry has more than a passing value. It contains, an important warning and admonition to the wives and sweet hearts of thinkers, real and reputed .-New York World.

The Chicago papers have a great deal to say about Paderewski's magnificent touch, and of a truth it is a magnififor \$13,500 in two days. Aurora (Illss.) waste in the destruction of young ani-mals, because there was no place for News.

SHEEP AND WOOL

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. The American Breeders' association's offering of a gold medal as a premium to the owner of the flock of Southdown sheep making the best show record during the year 1895, was based upon the number of premiums won at state, district and county fairs, a given number of points being allowed for sweepstakes, first, second and third miums. For this medal there been a number of competitors, the leadbeen a number of competitors, the leading ones being George McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; John Jackson & Sons, Ablingdon, Ont., Can.; F. W. Barrett, Wadsworth, N. Y., and W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb., it may take an official count to determine who is the successful winner.

ful winner. Other special premiums for Southdown sheep offered by this association have been awarded as follows: Illinois states fair, sweepstakes ram, Geo. Mc Kerrow, Sussex, Wis.; sweepstakes ewe, George Allen, Allerton, Ill.; New York state fair, sweepstakes ram, Lester J. Bashford, Hollowville, N. Y.; sweepstakes ewe, F. W. Barrett, Wadsworth, N. Y.; winter show, Toronto, Canada, sweepstakes ram, John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ontairo, Canada, sweep-stakes ewe, A. Simenton & Sons, Blackheath, Ontario, Canada. The winners of the above premiums re-ceived a set of the volumes of the English Southdown Flock Book. For pen of lambs bred by exhibitors,

premium a set of the volumes of the American Southdown Record, awards American Southdown Record, awards have been made in the several states as follows: Illinois, W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb.; Massachusetts, B. Frank Batchelder; Sutton, Mass.; Pennsylvania, S. E. Fitzgerald, Bryan, Pa.; Wisconsin, Geo. McKercow, Sussex, Wis.; winter show, Toronto, Canada, John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ontario, Canada, Canada

tario, Canada. Southdown sheep breeders are nov applying for the registry of animals that are approaching the two-year-old limit, thus avoiding the payment of double registry fees that are required after animals are over that age. The demand for this breed of sheep has been remarkably good during the past year and the indications are that for 1896 it will be much better. The claims that these sheep are the best of any for muttonizing other breeds is ac-knowledged wherever they have been

Arrangements are being made for the publication of the proceedings of the late meeting of the Illinois Sheep Breeders' association, a copy of which will be sent to every member of the as-sociation, so that those not in attendance at the meeting may have the benefit of the interesting and valuable papers that were there presented. Sheep breeders who are not members of the association, should have their names enrolled as such so that they may receive a copy of these proceed-

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Reports from sheepmen are encouraging. One man who has charge of a band of 20,000 sheep stated that so far this winter he had lost only thirteen vens to J. R. Nowlin, 1 orney.

Caroline Messenger, 94,057—Parks & out of the band, and the general loss Parks to O. Lippincott, Jr., Waco. due, not only to a very favorable winter, but also in a greater degree to the Eva Belle Pogis, 58,341—Mrs. J. A. Hill Navasota.

Flora Lee W., 88,236—J. W. White to they have been caught without preparation whatever and have conse Kate Royal 3d, 61,941—Gray & Biens to R. R. Raymond, Crawford.
Kate Royal 3d, R. R. Raymond to
rown & Hall, Crawford.
Leah Smith, 85,761—J. D. Gray to R.
here 10 1-2 cents; it is now 13 cents with a good prospect that in shearing time will bring from 14 to 15 cents. clip which will be marketed point will probably exceed 6,000,000 counds, as in spite of numerous "hard times" stortes, sheepmen have continued to increase their bands during the last four years.

DEHORNING RAMS. More or less bas been said about chorning cattle by different farmers of the state, but nothing about denorming rams. When the man from Buffslo went into the wool business to such an extent that the price of wool and sheep dropped so low that the sheep were not salable, it left me with a surplus of rams of the Delaine breed on my hands, two of which were vicious bunters innocent enough to look at over the fence, but to be caught inside the fence unless close to a tree or fence, was dangerous. I warned everybody to keep out except free wool men, and the rams soon notified them that they were dangerously near the fountain head of free wool mixed with ram's horns. They always mistook me for a free wool man, and so I had to go continually armed with a club for my own protection whenever within their each. Some three weeks ago my catwere dehorned, and they were so docile after they had shed their horns that I wondered if it would work as well on those two old rams. So I procured help to hold them, and with a sharp saw I cut the horns of one and let him go without anything on the cut He bled some, but soon was all right and a day or two after dehorned the other, and today have cut the horns of two more. Did the stubs up with tar and let them all together. They are as docile as the ewes, and nary a bunt yet. Whether it will cure them, remains to be seen. At any rate I shouldn't have to dodge so far as I did when they wore horns.—Corresponden Wool Market and Sheep.

MARKETING THEIR SHEEP-SIXT THOUSAND HEAD STILL IN

FREMONT. Dodge County, Neb., sheep-feeders have commenced making shipments for Chicago and have succeeded in getting fair prices. During the winter there has been fed within a radius of fifteen miles around Fremont 60,000 sheep. This as been a great boon for the farmers, as they paid from 1 to 3 cents more than the market prices for grain.

FIFTY CENT CORN IN MUTTON. A good many sheep have been ship-ped from Liscomb, Iowa, within the William Brown ship wo cars, Frank Lindley four cars, Mr Conway six cars and D. Jones two cars. They report they have got as much as o cents a bushel for the corn fed them BIG SHEEP SHIPMENT

W. C. Nichols & Son of Iowa, sent 300 sheep to Chicago market about three weeks since, which they had been feed ng for some two months which were so that they sold at five cents above the market quotations, which shows that it pays to prepare your animals for the market before sending them

E. Upton, the sheepman of Lin He says that the supply of sheep in Nebraska, while naturally much larger than last year, is smalle than for several years. However, it is large enough to suit the outlet at present. Prices have not been encouraging, yet the price of feed is so much lower than it was a few years ago

there. They averaged \$4.80 a head.

good a basis. Sheep will come forward freely if the market improves; otherwise not. Many of the sheepmen will shear before marketing.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

sheep men in the western part of Delta county, Colorado, were notified on the night of the 9th inst. by a party of masked cowmen that their sheep must be moved at once or they would be killed. The sheep men have occu pled their present range for years and their right to it has been conceded. Bloodshed is expected if the cattlemen attempt to carry out their threat.

About 15,000 Mexican lambs are now on feed at Collins, Col., and vicinity, which is fully as many as any previous year's crop. They are in good condition and will begin to flood the markets about March 1. Colorado will come to the front this season with 225,000 head, mostly lambs.

The court decision by which Texas oses Greer county is outlined in our editorial columns to-day. The Austin correspondent of the Dallas News. ommenting on the subject, remarks: By the decision the State loses all the money expended since 1858 in as-serting its title and the expense of schools and courts, besides a popula-tion of 5,338 including 806 Populists and outstanding a bonded and floating debt of about \$70,000, which will be a total loss to creditors, no doubt. The convicts in the Texas penitentlary from Greer will now have to be liberthe courts and county governated, the courts and county govern-ment adjourn sine die, and the garden spot becomes the battleground of Co-manches and squatters and coyotes, and so far as the loss of land by the State is concerned, it has been made up by the recent decision of the attorey-general and land commissioner to forfelt to the State several million of schoool lands which had been sold. school lands which had been sold. By a simple entry on the books, without test of right or title by judicial ascertainment, presto, the land which was the citizen's to-day, becomes the State's to-morrow. As long as such authority rests in the State official, a little long like that of Green county can tle loss like that of Greer county can be made good. But, of course, some day, when the land becomes valuable, the legality of this exercise of plenary authority in divesting and reinvesting titles will come up for final adjudication, es in the Greer county case.

SAVE THE BIRDS.

An Appeal to Texans. No doubt most of the old citizens of Texas can remember when the buffalo were plentiful all through the Panhandle of the state and how the greedy market hunters followed them further and further west, killing solely for hides, allowing the carcasses to go to waste, wanton waste. As soon as the last buffalo was exterminated and only a few paltry dollars had gone into the pockets of those hide hunters, where thousands of dollars' worth of meat had been destroyed, this same class of hunters went after the antelope and established camps in winter and com-menced their war of extermination, killing and shipping antelope to Eastern markets, until now but very few remain of the once vast bands that only a few years ago inhabited our Texas

prairies. Not satisfied with the extermination of our large game, the market-shooter has assaulted the prairie chickens, that four years ago could have been counted by thousands in Hemphill and Lipscomb counties; and to show the reaof this how they have diminished this elegant game bird it is only necessary quote from a letter recently received from a prominent attorney of Canadian, Tex. He writes as follows: To give you an idea of the destruction and wholesale slaughter that has been carried on for the last eight years authority that during the years of 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 there was not less than \$25,000 to \$75,000 worth of game prairie chickens and quail—shipped from this place alone."

"This wholesale slaughter," he goes on to say, "was not done by our own citizens, but by Kansas pot hunters, who, knowing the lax laws of Texas come in here at all seasons of the year, ship out what don't spoil, sell it, pocket the money and leave us nothing."

This upper Panhandle country is the breeding ground of most of the prairie chickens now left in Texas, and if we do not do something at once to protect our remnant, that once plentiful game bird will be known to our children only as they see them mounted as specimens, and we will have to tell in shame of our neglect to stop their extermination in time to save them. Texas is a natural game preserve.

and with a sufficient law to protect our game from the man who follows the killing of it as a business, it would increase until the generations to come after us would rise up and call us but if we permit the pot hunters from all over the country come in and prey on us, game of all kinds will soon be as scarce as hens

Right now there are numerous market-shooters on our coast slaughtering our waterfowl, ducks and geese, and shipping to New York markets. And let me tell you an experienced gunner on our coast will kill from 100 to 200

ducks in a day.
You must remember Texas' coast is the winter resort of nearly all of the ducks hatched in the north, and if we do not give them protection, wild ducks and geese will soon be a thing of the past. And do you know how our garrey little quall is imposed upon? He is followed by big strong men, driven in bunches into nets and traps, and murdered by hundreds. We have a man near Fort Worth who told me himself he had followed hunting qualls for market for years; that during the month of October, last fall, he killed and sold nearly 1000 birds. And he is only one man. Ten like him would mean the death of nearly all the quali

in Tarrant county.

It won't do, people of Texas, to let this go on. Let's make a law this winter to protect-one that will shut out the game hog and give the game to the rightful owners, the whole people of Texas. S. R. HOWE. of Texas. S. R. Fort Worth, March 5, 1896.

From Harper's Weekly. Oh, that mine enemy would write a He did so once, and though it never Yet I received ten dollars to review it;

And praised it so, perhaps again he'll

Raisers' association at Fort Worth our contemporary the Texas Stock and Farm Journal comes out with a special supplement and contains over thirty portraits and short biographies of the eading members of the Stock and Irrigation Farmer.

Snow is reported to have fallen in the Pahande on the 18th inst.

APRIL, 1880.

an others do, and, of course, y can be educated. By tak-breed from ewes that were vin-born, and of employing also were twin-produced, it er of any flock-master to get ers of twins than he would string in the second se to ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself n his shepherd. The latter nd good management, make earage of them after they ut he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the sent, the ewes when coupled ms into a forcing piece of a clover or rape, which is to old shepherds to be one noting the object in view. ock-masters, no doubt, not to induce the twin-bearing their flocks which, as a ound to be those who either ms on which flocks are ocjected to great scarcity or nagement in the general m is often the rule. Sheprerless under such masters have no encouragement to st of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ner can the best results od shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has the master should take care him, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on a from youth to old age, or as customary to find this in and middle of the present ad although agricultural la-n about more than formerly, rvants are still to be found, shepherds take the greatest st in the welfare of the have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it sidered to include the proeducating the propensity it developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring upnerally imparts the milk-bearqual to the other, howalmost invariably, but it must re on the constitution of the supplied both to ewes age when ewes have to rear magle lambs they should have crops, and by making proge to serve when there are arcity owing to a bad root butable to drought in sum-

replanations of various dis-fect sheep, and of which the lge is indispensable for suc-ment. We may excuse misa century ago, but when a author on veterinary prac-hat the brain bladder worm ed the disease known as gid or is due to hereditary origin by ung lambs become affected and y breeding or naturer parent will cause the that a tapeworm s charge from the intes ich it has lived for m in it should somehow ge mach of a sheep, either the hay made from it, eggs should mature from satures that are found in dders in the brain of the use disease of which om is giddiness, due to the brain of these bladder rery strange. It is by a so than many other thing in the life of an anima however, wholly discharge inds the belief that any liv mes into existence without ether it be an animal or a at these changes of a worm fe are any more strange and an the changes undergoes, as from a but-nto a caterpillar, this into a wn thing like a dried, curledd then into the beautiful ct that flits among the flowon the nectar during its er life, the purpose of which age of the purpose of which ay its eggs to reproduce its then die and disappear. But orm is a veritable pest of the housands of sheep pine and of them without the sheping anything of the cause. te in the sheep's brain, would le year were it not for feeding on the sheep ne disease caused by this immature worms

hat amusing to read in old

FIRST

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EXPOSITION

1895.

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TRANSFERS OF J The following is a co transfers of Jersey of as parties since reg week ending Decemb

BANKAR

ported by the American J club. No. 8 West Sevente New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, BULLS Grace's Solo, 37,554-W. Hamilton, Webberville, T Harry Branch, 32,436—J Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin Harry Flagg, 41,566—W to W. T. Henson, Wills I Ile of St. Lainbert, White to W. N. Murph

White to W. R.
Loonette's Free Silver.
Gray to G. W. McDonal
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murphy
Moro St. Lambert, 29,7
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D. Ponal's Cactus, 32,7 D Ponal's Cactus, 32,74
liams to T. J. Brown, Sc
COWS AND HEI
Bleycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright, 1
Chuia Vista, 97,188—L.

to J. C. Munden, Marshal Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145— Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Leonette's Orange, 1 Gray to W. E. Johnson, M

Mamie Heneger, 57.789Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall
Prime II., 79.142—Parks
M. L. Hagard, Midiothian Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezun Haywood to J. C. M

Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. W. Persohn, McKinney. Sheldon's Maud, 86,187 to W. E. Johnson, Millies Susie Kilgore, 109,146-Bro. to J. L. Thompson, V Tenny Kilgore, 103,692— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mc Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M Willie Howard, 102,001— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M Transfers for the week cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. O Howard, Quanah.

Captain Herne, U. S., willis to T. E. Lancaster, China Grove, 42,251—Mrs son to J. M. Cardwell, Lo Colonel Harry, 42,001—A. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 87056—W gomery to W. V. Elsell, P. Golden Rob, 35,276—S. T E. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976—A sey to S. L. Burnap, Aust Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277 to W. A. Northington, Sp.
Tormentor F. of Lawn, 4
& Foster to R. W. Willis,
COWS AND HEIR
Anna Field, 93,241—Esta Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892-V

to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,616-J to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108—W. E. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Bonnie Signaldina, 108 Wright to J. M. Lang, M. Calico Landseer, 108,740 kins to S. L. Burnap, Aus Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Waug Cream Pat Pogis, 199,178-to W. A. Northington, Sp Dorjava's Oonan, 10s Dempsey to S. L. Burnap Dora H., 105.283—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash Duchess of Ingleside, 5 Orris to W. Weller, Shaw Effic P., 79,464—Parks & F

& Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831-W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Fancy Vic, 94.059—P.
J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831—V
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvii
Ferris Signal, 109,365—J
A. W. Lander, New Hope,
Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199—
chett to M. B. Hastain, Ai
Golden May, 73,511—Parks
Gill & Gul Nech Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—B. P. Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Worth, Joel's Bessie F., 108,954 ton to S. L. Burnap, Aus Joel's Calico, 108,613—E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Karanina Pogis, 101.8
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kate Putnam II., 107.094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin. to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogis, 109,20
precht to H. H. McBride, C.
Katie Perry, 110,325—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville.
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,20
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62,094—H.
Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Phair
Lady Pogis Lowndes,
Abbott to H. H. McBride,
Laura Clement, 65,361—J.
to H. H. McBride, O'Danie
Laurette Rioter, 109,207—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Danie
Laurette Rioter, 109,207—
bott to H. H. McBride, O'Danie
Lucilla, 93,224—W. A. P.
Bomar, Gainesville.
Lyndall, 109,505—H. Hud
Seward, Brenham.

Seward, Brenham.

Madame Signal, 109.30

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash.

Mary Annersly, 94.110—V

to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil May Amber, 109,181—J.
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79,75
Harris to Parks & Parks,
Miss Araby Pogis, 109,180
to W. A. Northington, Span
Mittle Gray, 110,023—B.
J. D. Gray, Tarrely Mittle Gray, 110.023—B.
J. D. Gray, Terrelt.

Monarch's May, 109.5

Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II., 89.222—
ris & Hardin to Parks &
Osa T., 64.673—Parks &

Gill, Nash.
Oxford, Tenry, 92.840, 177

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

Shellie 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Poets, 109.208-procht to H. H. McBride, O. Texas Modesty, 101.032—W. der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv. The Young Widow, 11.505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Das Tommie Montgomery, 108.84 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730 Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gal Vic Scales Poets, 109.208—precht to H. H. McReide, O'T Welcome Lass, 105.918—Ter is & Hardin to Parks & P. nis. Shellle, 92,024-W. J. Owens

Midow's Little Baby 100.4
Abhatt to H. H. McRide, Converted Poets II., 109,177—1
to W. A. Northineton, Snant Zingara Pogis, R., 968—W.
to F. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Zala Landseer, 87,196—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville

POULTRY.

IS THIS ECONOMY. According to a table found in the Poultry Keeper we find that for four-pints of oats boiled to bursting make seven pints; that four of barley make ten; that four of buckwheat make four-teen, that four of maize make fifteen; that four of wheat make fen; that four of rye make fifteen.

of rye make fifteen.

The question now arises, do we save anything by boiling? With this as well as other vital questions as to how to make our work count most we must use a vast amount of method and common sense. To the man who is making counts, in a suburb, and has to pay for a wheelbarrow full of wood we would naturally suppose that the count was on the wrong side of the ledger. But to the average farmer whose fuel costs him little, and take in consideration the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer we fail to see why it should not pay to boil the food. Of cats, buckwheat and rye the fowls will eat nearly again as much cooked food as when fed raw. It seems to be a mooted point, whether it is improved cooking to that extent, but taking all in consideration we would say cook the food..

CLOVER. An article in the last issue rather forestalled me relative to buying when you can't raise clover for fowls. About clover: Clover is as much an egg material as it is a producer of milk. It is rich in nitrogen and mineral matter; thus providing the hens with substances that are derived from it in forms most suitable for the purpose desired. Lime is an essential substance in the production of eggs, and there are some who use oyster shell for supplying the hens with lime, but clover contains lime in a soluble form and ready prepared for use. The various grains are deficient in lime and when poultry receive no food but grain it is impossible for the hens to lay. Clover, by displacing grain supplies the hens with substances which are lacking in the grain, and also provides bulky food and heating.

When the hens have the use of the clover field they should lay a large number of eggs during the whole season. While the hens do eat grass, the question is, does grass make eggs? I have found it with a few hens in a large yard, next to impossible to keep it other than bare when the fowls for-aged. So greedy were they for it they would pick the very heart out and a new setting was in order. I don't know why it is, but that is the very string so man ytrip over. They depend on the hen to pick her living, and I tell you by the time a hen picks her entire living she may get a living, but you get empty nests. When a hen has to forage a mile from home for what she eats, she is not going to have time or inclination to do much else other than in the spring. Let me illustrate: season in Nebraska I ran a 400egg incubator. I paid little heed to to the speaking for the eggs, as on every hand wer prosperous farmers with from 100 to 400 hens each. So thinks I I can pick up 500, the number I could get in the machine, in a day of so. But do you know, the order stood for three weeks, when in a radius of fifteen miles I got the number required. They would not feed; the hens could forage. Tey would not get clo-ver; the hens could eat grass. They would not feed cut bones; the hens

could catch bugs and worms. They would not fed a cooked mess; it was not natural. And the result was the hens rustled for a living while the owners bought eggs for the family. Useless, of course, it is, but what are we to do. We talk, argue, write, but the string is there, and many there are that trip thereby. True, we should have eggs the year around, but our leading hotel men tell me that every summer they send to Kansas City for

EGGS. A little yet on the buying of eggs. Mr. Davis gave us excellent advice, but will add my mite: as a clincher ! have the first time yet to get the worst of a bargain in buying eggs. The best hatch I ever had came clear from News York in mid-summer, and twelve chicks from thirteen eggs was the resuit. From Massachusetts I got nine chicks from thirteen eggs. The only miss I ever had was when my brother sent me twenty duck eggs from Iowa. Not being an adept in packing, he rolled them in cotton and laid them in basket. Only two sound ones, but both hatched, so the per cent was not so bad. True, there is a certain risk run, but if you fight shy of cheap Johns

you are not very liable to get bit. LIGHT BRAHAMS. A Journal reader asks advise rela-ive to Light Brahams. Now, as I tive to Light Brahams, Now, as I never handled the breed to any extent, I won't advise. Want some of the Journal readers tell us how to get the best results from this grand beautiful fowl?

MRS. CORA K. HAWKINS. Fort Worth, Tex.

The value of poultry and eggs produced in the United States, annually, is nearly as great as the value of the cat-

A way to tell bad eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if good, they lie on their side; if bad, they will stand on their small ends, the large ends always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when



Who wins in the race? Is it a sick man? man who is Is it a man whose blood is impure An athlete trains every race. The best athletes train all the time. They are always perfect condition It is pretty safe to say that the best man will always win. The man who is strong and in the best condition will surely distance his competitors.

In the race for sucwin if he takes care of himself. He cannot win if he neglects his physical condition. It doesn't make any difanish the race. He must look first for a clear, healthy, strong body, because the body makes and supports the brain. If the heart pumps impure blood into the brain, you cannot expect the man to be clear-headed, you cannot expect him to accomplish much. If a man's blood is pure and r'ch, there can not be much the matter with him. If it isn't pure and rich, he may have him. If it isn't pure and rich, he may have almost any disease under the sun, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it. If doesn't make any difference what form the disease takes, or by what name it is called. Nearly all diseases spring from impure blood. If you make the blood pure, you remove the cause and cure the disease. That's common sense and required and polentife assess.

and medical sense—and scientific sense. You might learn a thousand valuable You might learn a thousand valuable lessons about preserving your health by reading Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a grand book and the present edition is absolutely free to all who send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. It contains 1008 pages and over 300 engravings. 680,000 cloth-bound copies have been sold at \$1.50 each. This free edition is in strong manilla paper covers, c'herwise in strong manilla paper covers, c'herwise it is just the same. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in the water, always end never on its side. An egg that lies up, never on its side. An egg the flat is good to eat and can be depended

POULTRY STATISTICS.

Very few people have any definite idea of the magnitude or value of the poultry product in the United States, and although statistics are usually very dry reading, a few figures on this subject may not prove uninteresting. An enumeration of poultry and poultry products in the United States was first attempted in 1880. At that time there was no state or territory in United States in which domestic

fowls were not kept. The total number of parnyard fowls—exclusive of the spring's hatching—was 102,265,958, and the number of eggs produced for the year was 456,875,080 dozens.

In 1890 the number had increased to

258,472,155 fowls, and the number of eggs to 817,211,146 dozens. This does not include other fowls as turkeys, ducks, geese, etc. The num-ber of these in 1880 was 23,234,687, and 1890 these also had increased to 26,-816,545.

These figures show that during the ten years barnyard fowls had increased

At 12 cents per dozen, which is a low estimate, the value of the egg product for 1880 was \$55,000,000; in 1890 it was \$98,000,000. If in addition to this the value of the meat sold and that used for home consumption, from the barnyard fowls, as well as the turkeys. ducks and geese not included in the enumeration, is considered, some idea of the importance of this branch of rural industry may be gained. The largest number kept in any

state or territory in 1880 was in Illinois, the number being 9,910,806. This in 1890 had increased to 21,463,525. But in that year Missouri became the banner poultry state, coming to the front with 22,785,848. The smallest number reported from any state or territory in 1880 was from Wyoming-10,431: In ten years these had increased

Although Illinois reported the largest number of barnyard fowls for 1880, she does not report the largest number of eggs, producing only 35,978,297 dozens while Ohio with 8,780,846 fowls reports 43,092,291 dozens of eggs. In 1890 Ohio with 13,659,359 fowls—less than were reported from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas—was still leading in egg production, reporting 70,162,240 dozens



MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN THE HEN ! We illustrate something very suggestive in this issue from the Des

Moines Incubator Co., of Des Moines, showing how much more successful their Successful Incubator is than the ordinary every-day hen. They have not only put the hen to shame, but have been successful in winning in competition with other incu-bators this fall premiums and medals of special worth, notably at the Mid-Continental Poultry Show held at Kansas City, November 27 to December 3, 1895; thence in competition with America's leading incubators, some of them claiming never to have been defeated in a show, etc.

The Successful were declared the vicors, receiving first premi al. One special advantageous about the Successful is the simplicity of their egg-turning device. not have to take the eggs out of the incubator to turn them.

The Des Moines Incubator Co, also manufactures the Eclipse Incubator, which is not as expensive as the Successful, but gives very good satisfac-tion. They furnish a handsome cata-

logue giving a very great deal of in-formation to poultrymen, on receipt of 4 cents. For this they should be addressed as above. The following from Dr. Casey's pen

will not come amiss, and it is well for those who believe in open south sides with no storm break, to ponder over. True the Cochins with their abundant fluff are not so disastrously affected by the shower as the close feathered Leghern. But to all baby chicks it means death generally. Remember they have no fire to sit by, change of clothing, no dry socks to get into, but must needs furnish fire from their own bodies to dry clothes, to the detriment of their health, and your egg basket: DAMPNESS.

By Dr. J. H. Casey. How much this one word means to the poultry man? I consider it of far more importance in the rearing of chickens than any other factor. The real dangers arising from it are not sufficiently appreciated. From the day the little chick is hatched until its maturity, it is one of its most potent foes, and the one to be most carefully guarded against. It works quietly.

A brief description of how dampness acts upon the chick may help many to guard against and prevent its ravages. It is a well-known physiological fact that a certain degree of heat is absolutely necessary in the proper growth of all animate beings, be they human, or of the lower order of creation; and, anything which detracts from that required heat is to be avoided. The temperature of the blood in the healthy person should not be less than 98.4 de while within the cavity of the body it is between 100 and 101 degrees. With this degree of heat kept up (other things being equal) it assists materially in the proper performance of all functions of the body. These facts regarding the human family apply equally as well in the lower order of animals, and especially in the one in which we are now especially interested. The temperature of the blood in birds of flight is somewhat higher than that in the domestic, terrestrial hen. We find that her normal temperature is about 102 degrees, and with this degree of heat maintained we may ex-pect health, as by this heat the process of combustion of the food is kept up and it is readily made use of for the objects desired, and all the various complex functions of the body carried on properly. We are all well aware of the application of heat to water, converting it into steam, and the power we can get from that steam. Withdraw the heat and note the result-the machinery will not work unless the power is behind it, and this power is not produced unless the proper amount of heat is kept up. So with the chicken, withdraw from it the required amount of heat and you will see your flock de-crease. Therefore, I cannot be too emphatic when I decry against damp-ness. Take the young chick just emerging from the heat of the hen's body, or from the artificial heat of the incubator at a temperature of 103 de grees, place it where the surroundings are damp, and note the amount of heat abstracted from its little body. Then see how quickly its little system will show the effects. See it shiver, droop, crowd up to something to keep warm and regain the animal heat lost, notice the result in the congestion of

its bowels and the subsequent diarrhoea and death. Do you then wonder why the little chick dies? If it survives, what a small, puny speci-

men of a chicken you have? At the

very beginning of its life it is stunted and it can never regain what it has lost. Thus dampness, whether the result of neglect to provide a warm place, through a sudden shower, by inattention to cleanliness in the coop, a poorly constructed drinking fountain, or through a professions.

or through any form of carclessness, it forms of disease which are the course of the poultry raiser. of the poultry raiser.

Take up any book on the diseases of poultry, and you will find that 90 per cent of them are attributed to this one cause, and one which, with a proper appreciation of its disastrous effects, and proper care, can be prevented. Look at roup, bronchitis, cholera, and the other dreaded diseases that annually carry off millions of our chickens, and you will see that

of our chickens, and you will see that the great cause is dampness, dampness, dampness! I wish that this word and its terrible effects could be drummed into the ears of all our poultry raisers daily. No one should treat this matter lightly, or underestimate 1'g importance—it is the kernel in the nut; the keystone to the arch. If I were asked the greatest cause of non-success in poultry raising I should an cess in poultry raising, I should answer, "Dampness!"

The heaviest profit is made from the The heaviest profit is made from the small things on the farm in proportion to capital invested. The garden pays more than the fields, and the chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys give larger profits than the cattle, according to the cost of the articles sold. Nothing produced on the farm sells at such high prices as eggs, and choice poultry will sell at all seasons, enabling the farmer to have returns from such sources every week in the year. every week in the year.

To increase the egg supply, especially with Asiatic fowls, feed a little wheat and oats, chops and bran.

When sickness occurs among poultry, find the cause, and remove it.

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



The February Hustler gives a view of a five acre Furkey Park, Fenced with Page, from which over two housand fine birds were shipped last fall. Send for PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



5 EGGS \$1.50-S. L. Wyandøttes; Hawkins strain; also artichokes, 80c per bushel. Mrs. J. D. Lyda, Allanta, Ma-



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SELF-ABUSE AND SHRUNKEN ORCANS. FREE PRESCRIPTION.

I will gladly send to any man, the RECEIPT, with full directions sealed, FREE, which cured me of full directions sealed, FREE, which cured me of SEXUAL WEAK NESS, Night L. ses, Nervous-ness, Small, Weak Parts, Self-Abuse, etc. Address THOMAS SLATER, Box 1050.
Kalamazoo, Mich. Shipper Famous Celery.



will be paid for any case of Suphills, Gonorrhom, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.

Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of LOST MANHOOD Mervous Tebility, Unnat-

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Pay but one profit between maker and user and that a small just one. Our Big 700 Page Catalogue and Buyers Quide proves that it's possible. Weighs 2½ pounds, 12,000 illustrations, describes and tells the one-profit price of over 40,000 articles, everything you use. We send it for 15 cents; that's not for the book, but to pay part of the postage or expressage, and keep off idlers. You can't get it too quick.

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CHALLENGE WIND MILL
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CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair

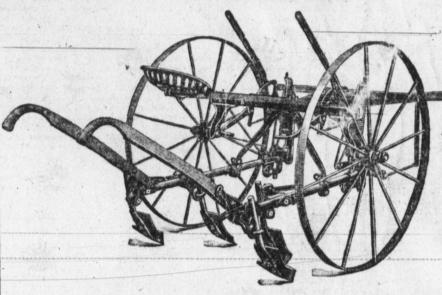
Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle horses and other animals. Put up fn 4 .z. bottles, & th 1 th . 3 and 5 th cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC

OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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Manufacturers und Proprietors. GEO. II THOMPSON, Treas.

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 hand ed, 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.

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DOUBLE DAILY SLEEPER AND TRAIN SERVICE

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Semi-weekly Vestibuled Fast Trains, made up of Luxurious Sleepers, Composite cars, with Barber Shop, Baths and Special Ladies' Compartment Car, with ladies' maid in attendance, making the round trip between San Francisco and New Orleans in seventy-five hours ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPER TO CITY OF MEXICO.

Excursion tickets on sale from all Coupon stations to California and Mexi-Through bills of lading via "Sunset to and from New York, all points east to and from New York, all points east For information, call on local agents, or address, H. A. Jones, G. P. A.; L. J. Farks, G. P. & T. A.; C. W. Bein, T. M., Houston, Texas.

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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.

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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

 Kentucky Star
 \$2 00 Brockwood
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 Corn Whisky (white)
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 Send express or postoffice money order for what you want and same will be

NO CHARGES FOR JUGS. The Largest Retail Stock of Whiskies and Wines IN THE CITY.

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Black Leg

Prevented by Vaccination.

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

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

Why not Purchase your Lou slava Cypres Water Tanks, Sash. Doors and Blidds —FROM—
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The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States. Board with room, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1



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

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ROUTE !"

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

Don't overbook the fact that train No.
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Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. Chair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and
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RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

THE SANTA FE Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Rectining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vesti-buled team between Galveston and St. Louis.

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

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

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Lonia, Higber and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via
this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival
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Shippers should remember their old and reliable
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J. NESBITT,
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To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your

TEXAS BREWING CO.

THE VINE FAMILY.

Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash, Pumpkin. Melons of all kinds delight in a loose, to arrange the trees in an orchard it is necessary to know the pollen producing powers of each variety. Sherman, Tex.

If manure is to be used in the hill, it should be put in and well mixed with soil in the fall or winter so that it will become well settled and thoroughly in-corporated with the soil before planting seed, thus lessening the chances of the vines burning if the season should turn dry early. A southern or eastern exposure is considered best, especially

for early use.

The above applies to all the vines un

der consideration.
Watermelons are usually planted by 8 feet, several seed in a place; when well up and danger of bugs has passed, thin to two of the best plants. Cultivate thoroughly and often whether there are weeds to kill or not. The varieties that have succeeded best for me are the Dixie, Seminole and a new melon from Florida called the Tinker; the latter the best melon Pever ate.

Cantaloupes are usually planted four by five feet, but good results have fol-lowed the plan of planting them in rows, two to three feet apart. Plant seed liberally to secure a good stand, for the bugs are bad and will eat the young plants, especially if the weather should be unfavorable and the plants not grow as they should. Cultivate theroughly and often. The varieties most planted are Early Hackensack, Early Nutmeg, New Orleans Market and others. Those named give good satisfaction in this latitude.

Cucumbers require about the same treatment as cantaloupe. The best two varieties are London Long Green and Japanese Climbing, very little difference between them and if I I was planting a field of cucumbers I would plant no others.

Plant squash in hills four feet apart in rows five feet apart. This, for the bush varieties; running varieties should be given more room, say six by eight feet. Cultivate often with hose plow. Best varieties, Early Bush Scalloped for bush and

New Fordhook for running. I have had very little experience with pumpkins. Suppose they should be treated about like watermelons. A great many plant them in the cornfield, but it is altogether owing to the season whether they will make pumpkins or

NAT EDMONSON.

Crofton, Tex.-Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Why don't Southern formers grow artichokes? With their mild winters and unfrozen ground, hogs could root them from early fall till spring, and thus reduce the wintering of them to a minimum cost, and where grazing lands are plentiful frames for huge pargers could be produced very cheap-Swine breeders in the North and Northwestern countries grow profitable although the ground is frozen the greater portion of the winter. It seems the tuber makes but little growth until the stock is fully grown and at that time in all probability you cannot find one as large as a hen's egg (which for unimproved or wild variety was large as they ever grew), while of the im-proved or White French variety I have grown them to the remarkable weight of two pounds for a single tuber and in 1893 dug one bushel from three hills. Seven tubers of the bushel were very large, any of which would have weighed over one pound, the largest one weighing one and three-fourths

The ground on which these were grown was an old garden spot and peach orchard, consequently was very rich. Still, on poor land, with a poor season and cultivation, good crops may be made considering cost of production and trouble of serving one that will pay swine breeding better than any other. When a piece of land is once planted, unless you want to change them to some other place. not necessary to plant again. All that done is to take hogs off in the spring and harrow the land thoroughly pulverize and level it and they will make crops yearly without further trouble. I am told by old men who have experimented with them that old worn out places will eventually be made rich where they are allowed to grow. Then when, you want to get rid of them plow under where the tops are anywhere from six inches high, which will invariably kill them.

JAMES PATES.

PLANT A VINE. The grape vine is the most accommo dating of all fruit bearing plants that may be grown in this climate. It may be trained on the side of a building or fence, or allowed to run over a tree. Its roots will run all through any unoccupied ground in search of plant food it will convert into delicious fruit. There is an accumulation of plant food around nearly every house. Ashes, soapsuds and bones furnish the elements needed, and roother plant can so well appropriate nem. Its roots seem to be at home under a pavement no matter how hard the ground may be. We have known cases where the pavement was taken up and replaced after a vine was planted. Sometimes vines have been planted in such rocky ground that earth had to be carried from a distance to place around the roots. Near a foundation where the soil is too dry for most plants, the vine is at home, and will amply repay one for the little room it occupies. It is no un-common thing for people in cities, where room is scarce, to train vines on their houses, above the reach of fruit thieves, and raise a nice supply, be-sides adding to the beauty of their

Cut the vine back to three eyes, and shorten the ropts to three inches. Put rich soil in contact with the roots, and press firm. At the first of June nip off all shoots but one, and stick in some tall pea brush for it to grow on .- Hor-

CARING FOR HOUSE PLANTS. Perfect cleanliness is all important. are covered with dust they cannot thrive, and are much more lia-ble to the attacks of insect enemies and fungus diseases. The leaves of plants are their lungs, and should therefore be kept clean. If the pores of the leaves are filled with dust the plant cannot perform its functions, and its vitality is affected. When sweeping and dusting, a light cloth or newspapers, should be thrown over the plants. This pre-vents the dust from settling upon the leaves and helps materially in keeping

In order to keep house plants in good condition, frequent washings are absolutely essential. With many plants each leaf should be washed frequently, with a soft sponge, taking care that both sides are made clean. A good plan is to dash a fine spray upon the plants, by means of a small force pump.—
Horticulture.

From an agricult

POLLINATION.

The first step towards successful fruit culture is an orchard wisely planted. The several varieties must be so located that each may assist in the pollination of one another. This can only be done by a careful study of the different varieties as to their time of blooming and amount of pollen produced by each variety. Then pollen is conveyed from flower to flower by bees and other insects. Their object is the discovery of honey; and whilst searching the recesses of the flower they unintentionally cover their bodies with pollen, which they convey to the \$86.00 in February 1895.

next flower and unavoidably deposit is on its stigma. If the amount of pollen produced be small there will be but a small amount to be distributed, and the fertilization of each flower would be either a failure or imperfect. This shows the necessity of planting trees which are shy producers of polle along with those rich in pollen. Hence pollen

TEXAS CELERY.

A few days since one of our traveling agents was at Amarillo, and while there interviewed Mr. F. R. Hassar ncerning the celery industry of his

Speaking of the home article Mr. Hassar said: "There are several things in favor of our celery. "First, it is a better flavor and more brittle; second, it can be put on the market a month earlier from this section than from Colorado, or the San Angelo country. Being asked the reason of this he said: "The climate here is more favorable here for its production. In Colorado the celery has to be trenched to protect it from the frost which retards its growth; while at San Angelo they must walt a month later to avoid the hot days, as warm weather makes celery

toush and ruins the flavor.
"By using the self-bleaching celery and irrigating, the celery industry can be made one of the leading (if not the leading) industries of this section 'I will plant a smal crop for our local spring trade and will grow a pretty heavy crop for the fall market." Mr. Hassar has a thorough knowledge of the growth and care of celery and says he will be able to supply superior article to the Texas trade next fall.

There is room for acres of celery in our state markets Let the good work go on. There is room for hundreds of employees in this one industry alone if fully devel-

When Texas awakes to her boundless possibilities, and arouses herself suffi-ciently to change her potential to kinetic industries, she will be the brightest and most powerful star in all the galaxy of this great Union.

PLANT A VINE.

The grape vine is the most accommodating of all fruit bearing plants that may be grown in this climate. It may be trained on the side of a building or fence, or allowed to run over a tree. Its roots will run all through any unoccupied ground in search of plant food, which it will convert into delicious fruit. There is an accumulation of plant food around nearly every house. Ashes, soansuds, and bones, furnish the elements needed, and no other plant can so well ap-propriate them. Its roots seem to be at home under a pavement, no matter how hard the ground may be. We have known cases where the pavement was taken up and replaced after a vine was planted. Sometimes vines have been planted in such rocky ground that earth had to be carried from a distance to place around the roots. Near a foundation where the soil is too dry for most plants, the vine is at home, and will amply repay one for the little room it occupies. It is no uncommon thing people in cities where room is scarce, to train vines on their houses, above the reach fruit thieves, and raise a nice supply besides adding to the beauty of their

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CARING FOR HOUSE PLANTS Perfect cleanliness is all important. If plants are covered with dust they cannot thrive, and are much more li- of these plants that causes yeast to able to the attacks of insect enemies rise, wine to ferment, milk to sour, and fungus diseases. The leaves of etc., etc. Some of these bacteria are plants are their lungs, and should very beneficial to the dairyman, as therefore be kept clean. If the pores of the leaves are filled with dust, the plant cannot perform its functions, and its vitality is affected. When sweeping and dusting; a light cloth, or newspapers, should be thrown over the plants. This prevents the dust from settling upon the leaves, and helps materially in keeping them clean.

In order to keep house plants in good condition, frequent washings are absolutely essential. With many plants each leaf should be washed sepmany arately, with a soft sponge taking care that both sides are made clean. A good plan is to dash a fine spray upon the plants, by means of a small force pump.-Horticulture.

A GOOD-SENSE BOOK FOR SENSI-BLE PLANTERS.

Those planters who wish the latest information about seeds, presented in a straight-forward, matter-of-fact way, will be gratified by the practical good sense evidenced in Gregory's Seed Cat-alogue for 1896. The purpose of this book is to help the planter in the choice of seeds best adapted to the conditions of his particular locality, and it probably contains descriptions of a ater variety and more new varieties of seeds than any other catalogue. It gives plain, useful information in place chromos, and hard facts instead of fanciful descriptions. It is a work worthy of the reputation of the firm that publishes it, and one that cannot fall to win the approval and appreciation of all farmers and gardeners. Any one who plants seeds can obtain a copy free of postage upon application to J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead Mass., who are the oldest and largest seed growers in New England, and one of the best known firms in the entire country. Their business was established in 1856, and its growth has been continuous and healthy. There is probably no section of the country where Gregory's "Home Grown" seeds are not sold and planted.

The entire herd of cattle owned by the Arizona Cattle company, Flagstan, Ariz., about 14,000 all told, was sold yesterday to a Kansas City firm. Terms private. Delivery of these cattle will commence at once and continue until the entire herd is disposed of. A large part of the cattle will be sold in West-ern Kansas, there to be fed, whence they will be marketed in Kansas City. The brand is Al over a single bar

cows \$14.50. Local cattle shipments are beginning and will continue until the the spring shipments of cattle this year are going to be unusually large, All eattlemen are making preparations for

From an agricultural department Gazette. bulletin we compile figures showing that the exports of cattle in February made a very perceptible gain over the same month in 1895. Last month 33.99 cattle were exported, against 22.814 in ease among Panhandle cattle called 1895. Canned beef exports fell off a littch. On Monday Dr. Cartwright called tle, or from 4.907,611 in 1895 to 4.394,572 on the editor to ascertain where the adlast month. There was a large increase, however, in exports of fresh beef, the figures for last month being 18.320,177 pounds, against 16,080.584 a year ago. The value of cattle and fresh and canned beef exported last month was \$5.032.976, or \$1,312,341 more than a year given the animal, death often results, ago. The average value of cattle ex- The symptoms in cattle are a constant

CATTLE

WHICH BREED IS BEST? The following interesting clipping is from the Clay Robinson & Co.'s "Live Stock Report," in reply to a correspondent who asks "What breed of cattle brings most money to the market and for breeding purposes what breed-

The direct asswer to the first question is easily given by saying none of them reach the coveted place invariably. Indirectly the query means a whole lot, and it would lead up to a controversy that would call out the mental abilities of the Van Nattas, Harrises and Watsons to maintain the reputation of their favorites. There are three great distinctive beef breeds the She orthorn (by far the most numerous on this continent), the Hereford, and the Polled Angus. There is a continual strife among the breeders of those cattle as to which is the best, and in turn they top the market. Long experience has taught us that in a farming district, with small enclosures, the Shorthorn more than holds in own. In large pastures and in the west the Hereford is gradually pushing out all other breeds, but if you want a finished carcass give me a cross-bred Polled Angus. The "blue greys" will ever held their own on the block. A second cross does not fit well, and has always been a partial failure. In this class of cattle you must always have a pure blood or first cross to climb the success. Generally speaking the Shorthorn is the general purpose beef animal, best suited for the richest soils and where feed is in abundance. The Hereford is the grazing animal par excellence, and he thrives on a poorer soil, shorter herbage, than either of the other breeds, Short on his legs, active and spirited, the Hereford bull has done great work on the range. Of late years there has been a steady development in their quick feeding powers, and in this way they are making up lost ground. Both of these breeds have transplanted well. They suit the climate and soil. The black polls seem to miss Aberdeen-shire. While we have seen many good ones, triumphs of the feeder's art, still they seem to lack the mixe foods of their native land. Born with Scotch prejudices we have got to look at these facts, watch the progress and develop ment of our cattle with a broad and

generous view. In regard to query number two, that one which time only can answer It depends on location, climate and soil what breed can be used most profita bly. In Great Britain, where agriculture has reached its highest development, so far as live stock is con-cerned, different breeds of cattle and sheep have found congenial homes in certain districts. On the richer, deeper scils the Shorthorn is predominant. On the west coast of Scotland the Ayrshire cow, with her deep milking qualities, has a permanent home, while in the wilds of Ireland the hard Kerry has nurtured many a poor family. So it will be here. Different breeds will gradually adapt themselves to certai localities. It will take time and experience to find out what is most suitable As we grow up and competition nar rows profits, defining-as it has in the mother country—what breed of cattle sheep or horses shall establish them selves in certain districts, then only can Mr. Ely's question be answered. As with men, so with cattle. "Even the negro, panting at the line,

Boasts of his land and sunny clime. BACTERIA AND CLEANLINESS. Bacteria are a low order of plant, so small that the naked eye cannot see them. All organic dirt or filth con-tains millions of these little plants, and in milk they increase with great rapidity. It is the effect of the growth

yeast is to the cook: Each separate kind gives to milk and butter a differjust as the cook mixes yeast with the pastry. On the other hand, many of these bacteria are disagreeable and even injurious. These little plants have neither leaves nor roots, and floating dust is full of them. Milk in the glands of a healthy cow contains no bacteria; but if exposed to the open air five hours it contains more than a billion in each quart. Few of these produce disease, and care as to cleanliness will exclude all harmful bacteria. The cows should be curried, the stalls kept ciean, the milker must wear clean clothes, wash his hands and the cow's udder, and all vessels must be cleaned with scalding water. Direct steaming and sunning are beneficial. Never use soap nor wooden vessels. Tin vessels with small and easily cleaned mouths are best. Cool the milk as soon as possible to 50 or 60 degrees. However, of bacteria of consumption typhoid of scarlet fever, diptheria, etc., are suspected, heat to 150 degrees for fifteen minutes before cooling. This is hot enough to kill the bacteria without noiling the milk and thus injuring its flavor. Freezing does not destroy bac teria; hence, never put ice into milk

will cleanse the opening. Bulletin 22 of North Dakota station treats of "The Creamery Industry."
It gives full directions for organizing co-operative creameries, how to raise money, articles of agreement, plans and specifications for buildings machinery for butter making, cheese-making, etc. It warns farmers against making, etc. It warns farmers against traveling creamery "boomers," who are generally the rankest kind of swindlers. The bulletin is profusely illustrated with cuts of all the very latest and best dairy apparatus. The first creamery in Illinois was started in 1870, and the first in Iowa in 1879, and the first separator operated in the the first separator operated in the United States was in 1883. Now Iowa has 700 creameries in operation, and thousands of separators are used.

unless it is known to be pure.

only pure water for cleaning purposes.
As bacteria often lurk in the point of

the cow's teat, it is well to milk the first stream upon the ground, as it

Cotton can be raised as successfully in the Peces Valley as in the valley of the Nile. Cotton seed meal could be Springer (N. M.) Stockman: Cattle buyers in Southern New Mexico have offered \$9 for yearlings, \$12 for two's not encourage the industry so that every offered \$9 for yearlings, \$12 for two's and \$15 for three's, which figures are considered very fair when compared with prices prevailing for the last few years. In Northern New Mexico sellers are holding stockers at \$12.50 for one's, \$16.50 for two's and good grade dry a committee of stockmen be appointed to the stockmen be appointed. to investigate the possibility ginning and will continue until the ing stock on cotton seed and alfalfa mmer monins. From all indications and urge our Pecos Valley friends to unite in bringing this feeding business to a focus. The Staked Plains should be the feeding pens of the world and Midland should be able to ship train eads of fat cattle to Europe.-Midland

ECZEMA IN CATTLE.

The Livestock Champion has from ease among Panhandle cattle called vertised lazy B cow was to be found and then told us that a number of his catile are affected with eczema. He stated that the disease first makes its appearance on the shoulders or lower portion of the neck, and if no relief is

ough, and the animal will continue rubbing until great sores, often as large as a man's hand, are made. The doctor informed us that he has a complete and warranted cure for the disease, which seems to be caused by a parasite living and propagating its pecies in the skin and around the roots of the hair, at least we judge so by the method of treatment and cure. The dotor puts three pounds of flour of sulphur and one pound of unslacked lime in ten gallons of water, and boils the mixture. The boiling causes the lime and sulphur to unite and form an emulsion. He ropes the animal, makes it secure, and with a brush or rag swab rubs the emulsion thoroughly into the affected parts. One application usually cures but in a desperate case he gives a second treatment. He also says that this treatment will remove all the warty or blotched places from a calf's head and neck. We advise everyone of our readers who has itch or eczema among his cattle to give this recipe a trial for at most the cost would not exceed 25 cents - Amarillo Champ-

OKLAHOMA QUARANTINE LINE The following is Secretary Morton's recent order modifying quarantine line above teritory:

United States Department of Agriculture, office of the secretary, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1896.—In accordance with the secretary of the se ance with the regulations concerning eattle transportation issued by this department, Feb. 1, 1896, the Territory of Oklahoma has located a quarantin line as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the Red river at th

southeastern corner of the county of Greer; thence northerly following the course of the north fork of the Red river to its intersection with the southern boundary line of Roger Mills county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Roger Mills and Washita counties to the southeastern corner of Washita county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Washita county to the northeast corner of said county; continuing in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of the county of G to the southwestern corner of the county of Blaine; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Blaine county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north on the eastern boundary of said county to the northwest corner of Canadian thence east on the northern oundary of said county to the north east corner of said county; thence Kingfisher county to the northeastern corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of U county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of O county to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of K county to the west line of the Ponca Indian reservation; thence north on the west line of said reservation to the northwest corner of said reserva-Reservation to the Arkansas river; thence in a northerly direction following the course of said river to its intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude at the southern oundary line of Kansas.

So much of the quarantine line for the state of Texas described in the order of Feb. 25, 1896, beginning at a point on the Red river at the intersection with the southern boundary line of Roger Mills county, and extending northerly and westerly therefrom, is hereby revoked during the enforcement of the above line for the Territory of Oklahoma.

And whereas said quarantine line

as above set forth is satisfactory to this department, and legislation has been enacted by the Territory of Oklahoma to enforce said quarantine line, therefore, in accordance with the regulations of Feb. 1, 1896, the above quarantine line is adopted for the Territory of Oklahoma by this department, for the period beginning on this date and ending Nov. 15, 1896, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of February 1, 1896, for said area, unless otherwise ordered. J. STERLING MORTON.

RECENT CATTLE SALES. The following sales have been effected during the past few days: Maud & Henderson of the Moon ranche, in Cot tle county, have sold 900 head of the -8 cattle last week to Quinlan & Lane of Kansas City and Childress at private terms. The sale was affected by Mr. R. N. Graham, commission merchant of this city, and is the largest so far this season.

Wilson & Curtis of the "Diamond Tail" ranche in Hall and Collingsworth counties, sold to John Scharbauer of Fort Worth 2,000 head of mixed cattle, grade, Hereford, at \$20 round. This is the well-known "Lazy K" herd, formerly owned by Schuster & Co Frank Smith of Crockett bought 4.

000 head of the "K. O." cattle for feeders at \$16. These cattle were owned by the Texas Land and Cattle company of Wharton county, and are destined for the Indian territory.

Merchant & Paramore of Abilene sold 2.000 head of two-year-old cattle to Phillips Bros., of Wyoming. These are a portion of the San Simon herd Arizona which were shipped into his country last year.

Maloney & Day of this county sold several head of fine Hereford bulls during convention week to J. H. Ham-son, of Ballinger, Charles Schreiner of Kerrville and others, Prices ranged from \$100 to \$125 each. J. M. Crow of Purcell sold 700 head of

ones and twos to L. T. Weaver of Sul-phur Springs at \$10 and \$13.50. The cattle are destined for the Kiowa and J. M. Daugherty of Abilene sold 1,000

steer yearlings off his ranche in Eddy N. M., to Tom Montgomery of For N. M., to Tom Montgomery of Pol-Worth, delivered at his ranche in Cros-Harris Franklin of South Dakota bought 300 head of two-year-olds from Charles Coppinger of Scurry county, 800 head of the "Square and Compass" two-year-olds in Garza county; also 1,000 head of the Llano Land and Cat-

tle company two-year-olds of Lynn county. The prices paid for the above have not been made public, but the Journal learns from a reliable source that the figures are \$15 for the Cop-pinger, \$16.50 for the "Square and Com-pass" and \$17 for the Llano stock. B. Edwards & Son of Rockwall sold to John F. Eutricher of Denison, sixty head of Herefords at \$43 each. These cattle are said to be amongst. pothest ever shipped out of the state will average 1,400 pounds and are to

The "J. A." outfit sold to George Lemmon, manager of the Shadley Cattle company of South Dakota, 3,000 head of two-year-old steers at \$22.25.

shipped to Diverpool. This will b

the second direct shipment ever made

from the state.

The above item appeared in last week's Journal and provoked some inquiry as to whether it should have read three-year-old steers instead of twoyear-old. The statement as made orrect, but it might be stated that the J. A.'s are admittedly about the best ranch cattle in the state, all being highgrade Herefords and Shorthorns. The Randall countles, owned by Mrs a wealthy lady, who resides in Dublin,



Seed That

Kaffir corn, African millet, Jerusalem artichoke, Triumph potatoes, Early Mastodon corn, McGinnis corn matures in ninety days. Full line of garden and field seed, also greenhouse plants; send for handsome new illustrated catalogue. Grows Money. DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

it was about \$19.

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 tor our "How to Sow Alfalfa," and prices on seeds. McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

ARTICHOKES of per bu., 800 bu.

per acre even in a
dry season. Before
you buy send for
free essay on them
Madison County, Illinois.

Wissering, Melville, bought the J. A. steers last year also for which they paid \$22.50. This year's price was \$22.25 and a 10 per cent cut.

W. L. Gatlin of Big Springs sold to J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon 3000 head of stock cattle at \$12.00. G. W. Ballentine of Denver recently

sold about 12,000 head of A. zona cattle of all ages, to J. M. Holt, Holt & Murphy, and the Mizpah Cattle company, \$12.50 per head all round. A. Drumm of the Drumm Flato commission company, sold 1900 head of three year olds from his ranch on the Concho, to G. W. Washington of the Indian Territory. The price has not been made public but we understand

DEHORNING CALVES. Caustic potash in stick form is efective for the above purpose. The calf should be operated upon before it is a month old to be effectual. Clip the hair off over the horn button (wrap a paper around the stick of potash, as it will burn the fingers), dip the end of the stick in water and rub on the embryo horn until the skin begins to slip a little and look scalded, then stop. In three days examine and if it has done its work a scab will be found over the horn. If none is found apply over again. Caution: Do not apply enough to run down from the point touched, as it will take the hair off and make a sore.

Governor Culberson has issued his proclamation, under date of the 13th inst., changing the state quarantine line so as to include Wilbarger county. This is in conformity with the reco mendation of the state sanitary board which met here last week. Southern and eastern cattle cannot therefore be shipped or driven into this county un-til after November 15.

A novel scheme for saving his cattle from the droves of coyotes that infest the region has been hit upon by a rancher of Glen Rock, Wash. He has placed a number of bells on the necks of a great number of cattle in his herds, and the result has been to scare the coyotes away. In the two months since he belled his herds he has not lost a single animal, while previously his loss averaged at least one steer a day.

IT REQUIRES TIME. Stock raising is not a business, that can be engaged in without experience, as all those who have ventured can testify to. It requires time to grade up a herd to a high standard, such as a herd to a high standard, such as every ambitious breeder should aspire to. But even if it does require time that should not be a stumbling block It is far better to take a little more time and have a high grade than economize and raise inferior stock. The time has gone by when scrub production is tolerated. Every progressive farmer has his eyes open to the advantage of thoroughbreds, and those who get out of the old ruts first will be among the first to be benefitted. Where one is able to invest sufficient capital to secure superior animals at the start will be a saving of time, and profit will come in sooner, but ordinary stock can only be improved by allowing a flicient period of time for so doing. Moreover, stock breeding is not much more than in its infancy, and an open-ing on the ground floor yet remains.

Holstein Friesian Register. NEW WOMEN, NEW CATTLE COM-Seven young women teachers in the district schools of Beaver county, Okla., have organized a cattle company at Beaver City, Okla. Each has filed a claim on a quarter section of bottom land and they now propose to consolidate their interests and engage in the cattle-raising business. Beaver county was formerly the rendezvous of outlaws f the worst class.

A train of fifteen cars of California cattle arrived in Chicago recently, They were shipped from Sacramento by the way of Omaha, and made the journey of 2800 miles all right. There were 259 head in the lot, and they brought \$3.55, their average weight being 1148 pounds The freight amounted to \$4489, and the cattle netted \$9853 after all expenses were paid, or about \$30 per head.

The demand for export cattle is re-markably good compared with the in-quiry in other directions. For the past few weeks exporters have bought more cattle here than ever before at this time of the year and have succee demoralizing the trade in England. When prices decline so that there will be no longer a profit in shipping them. of course business will decrease. Home supplies in England have not been excessive, but the receipts from both more than sufficient to supply the de-mand at London and Liverpool. Besides, there has been an unusual amount of dressed meat sent across the Atlantic, and supplies from New Zealand have also been heavy. All these things make a good reason for the recent decline.—Chicago Drovers' Jour-

Some of the Texas cattle that have mer. J. W. Kennedy, D. Kirkpatrick, William Walker, Ward & Williams, San Saba, 7000. Total, 49,000.

Receipts at Fort Worth last Week, probably because of the many visiting Texas stockmen, were the largest in the history of the market, a total of 4700 hogs and 1240 cattle arriving. The total number of hogs killed by the packery during the first three months of the year will aggregate fully 45,000 hogs, against 15,000 for same time 165. Nearly all the products of the buse, both pork and beef, are disposed of in Texas, with the exception of lard, ported last month was \$31.00, against rubbing; an examination of the animal Irriand, and managed by Richard a part of which is shipped to northern \$86.00 in February 1895.

will show the skin to be hard and walshe. The Sheidley Cattle company markets.—Drovers' Telegram.

100-DAY CORN

Does not grow so much to stalk, shoots better and matures its ear before hot winds or early drouth kill it; 26 best kinds; catalogue and I sample free. J. C. Suffern, seed grower, Voorhies, Ill.

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,

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

Successor to A. W. and J. S. Kerr.

THE SNEED WHOLESALE NUR-SERIES has an immense stock of the finest varieties of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Everything healthy, reliable and cheap. Write for catalogue and prices. Address John F.



Twelve Varieties Southern

Second Crop Potatoes. Jeff Wellborn will send at 15c a pound 7 pounds \$1, prepaid by mail, Red Triumph, White Triumph—same as Red Triumph, except it's a white be auty—Wood's Earliest, Crown Jewel, New Queen, Early Hebron, Thorn-burn, Puritan, Early Northern, Early Rose, Freeman and Burpee's Extra Early, all second crop potatoes, with full printed instructions for growing this second crop as sure and cheap as the spring crop. Why not grow your own and neighbors' seed potatoes. From 1 pound, for 15c, any farmer can have 15 to 20 bushels for next spring, worth three times same amount of northern seed. I also send at same price any variety of southern corn—northern seed is no good in the south. Also same of any variety of cotton. I can furnish 1 1-2 inch staple cotton seed from north, central and southern Mississippi direct from originators, Matthews, Cook & Allen, or any short staple; also other southern field seeds, at half prices usually charged. I also sell W. M. Girardeau's watermelon sell W. M. Girardeau's watermeion seed, fall apple trees, and Annie Den-nis' cook book. Send for seed or write your wants to Jeff Welborn, Kerr's,

Lonoke county, Arkansas, CHICKENS AND EGGS. 200 tip-top Light Brahmas (score card furnished with each), \$2.00 each; oockerels, \$3.00. 100 Buff Cochins, rich golden color, same terms, 40 Golden Selright Bantams, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. 100 Barred Plymouth Rocks, as good as there are in the United States, Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; in 100 lots, \$12.00. Farm range; carefully se-lected breeding stock lected breeding stock.
D. T. HEIMLICH, Jacksonville, Il's. Breeder, Fancier and Expert Poultry

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. MOSELEY & PRITCHIED MID. CO., CLINTON, 18WA

. SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACTOR SMOKE

To Texas Cattle Shippers.

I would advise all shippers of Texas cattle to Union stock yards in Chicago Ill., that the Wabash railroad will deliver your stock into Union yards over our own track. Our competitors stated before the investigating committee at the Fort Worth convention that no road 'eading into Chicago billed stock through to Union yards, I desire to state to cattle shippers of Texas that the Wabash railroad bill all their stock to Union stock yards and deliver same over their own tracks. Give us your business and we will verify our statement.

J. T. DICKSON,
Live stock agent, Wabash ratingad. APRIL, 1880.

on others do, and, of course, y can be educated. By tak-breed from ewes that were vin-born, and of employing also were twin-produced, it or of any flock-master to get ers of twins than he would be to do " says the Age." likely to do," says the Agral. "Nor is this all, for ter must be a good keeper to favor large increases. ne breeds of sheep are nat-productive than others, the Dorset Horns being prob-st productive of any. should be a large percentto ewes depends, of course the flock-master himsel n his shepherd. The latter nd good management, make rearage of them after they out he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the ent, the ewes when coupled ment, the ewes when coupled ms into a forcing piece of is clover or rape, which is to old shepherds to be one noting the object in view. lock-masters, no doubt, not to induce the twin-bearing their flocks which, as a found to be those who either ms on which flocks are ocbjected to great scarcity or nagement in the gener om is often the rule. Shep-verless under such masters have no encouragement to st of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ther can the best results od shepherd is invaluable, only large sheep owners the right sort of man has the master should take care him, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on n from youth to old age as customary to find this in and middle of the present although agricultural laabout more than formerly, ants are still to be found, hepherds take the greatest est in the welfare of the have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it idered to include the proplets and even quartettes lucating the propensity it levelopes into a prodigious the ewe may possibly year nily than she can bring up-rally imparts the milk-bearequal to the other, howone naturally accompanies dmost invariably, but it must d that the strain would be ere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, estiment they begin to grow big. It is all the trough of food should arly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and hen ewes have to rear m d. A great deal may of in the provision of abund wing a satisfactory success ps, and by making pro e to serve when there carcity owing to a bad root

omwhat amusing to read in old explanations of various distaffect sheep, and of which the wledge is indispensable for succeatment. We may excuse misde a century ago, but when a lar author on veterinary practes that the brain bladder worm sed the disease known as gid or is due to hereditary origin by ung lambs become affected and agely breeding or natural deer parent will cause the surprised, to say the less wonder that shepherds made a study of this mamisled at times," says these Breeder. There dingly curious things in na-that a tapeworm should, scharge from the intestine of hich it has lived for months, he grass and the multitude of ined in it should somehow get omach of a sheep, either on the hay made from it, and eggs should mature eggs should mature from eatures that are found in adders in the brain of the cause disease of which the tom is giddiness, due to the the brain of these bladders, very strange. It is by no so than many other things in the life of an animal, however, wholly discharge uinds the belief that any liveness into existence without mes into existence without ether it be an animal or a hat these changes of a worm than the changes which undergoes, as from a butinto a caterpillar, this into a wn thing like a dried, curledthen into the beautiful that flits among the flowon the nectar during its er life, the purpose of which ner life, the purpose of which ay its eggs to reproduce its I then die and disappear. But orm is a veritable pest of the thousands of sheep pine and e of them without the shepping anything of the cause. pecies, which has its home for ife in the sheep's brain, would single year were it not for ich, feeding on the sheep in the disease caused by this immature worms in ented as to

what amusing to read in old

TRANSFERS OF J The following is a c transfers of Jersey as parties since re week ending Decem week ending December 1, ported by the American Jolub. No: 8 West Sevente New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGWAY,
BULLS.
Grace's Solo, 37,554-W.
Hamilton, Wahberville, T.

TR) AND

Hamilton, Webberville, T Harry Branch, 32,436—J Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin Harry Flagg, 41,566—W to W. T. Henson, Wills I Ile of St. Lambert, White to W. N. Murph

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver.
Gray to G. W. McDonal
Lottie's Tormentor.
White to W. N. Murphy
Moro St. Lambert, 29,
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,70
liams to T. J. Brown, Se liams to T. J. Brown, So COWS AND HEL Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T. Bicycle Girl, 109.658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook.
Webb to C. R. Wright,
Chula Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden. Marshal
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming GroGlenny Kilgore, 109,145—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange, 1
Gray to W. E. Johnson, M. Gray to W. E. Johnson, A. Mamie Heneger, 57,789— & Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall Prime II., 79,142—Parks M. L. Hagard, Midlothia Gray to W. E. Johnson,

Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L. St. Lambert's Montezun . Haywood to J. C. N Sallie Fair, 62,660-J. L. V. Persohn, McKinney. Sheldon's Maud, 86,187to W. E. Johnson, Millio Susie Kilgore, 109,146-Bro. to J. L. Thompson. Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Tenny Kilgore, 109,692— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mr Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M Willie Howard, 102,001— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, N. Transfers for the weel cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110-R. O Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaster Willis to T. E. Lancaster China Grove, 42,261—Mrs son to J. M. Cardwell, Lo Colonel Harry, 42,001—A. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 37056—W gomery to W. V. Elsell, B. Golden Rob, 35,276—S. T.

. C. Snow, Vernon. Odelle's Harry, 41976-1 Dey to S. L. Burnap, Aust Oleo Stoke Pogls, 42,277-to W. A. Northington, Sp Tormentor F. of Lawn,

Foster to R. W. Willis,

COWS AND HEIR Anna Field. 93,241-Esta Burts to Mrs. A. G. Argyle's Hugo, 107,892to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J to S. L. Birnan, Austin. Bertha Easy, 84,108-W.

E. P. Bomar, Gainesville Bonnie Signaldina, 108 Wright to J. M. Lang, M. Calico Landseer, 108,740 Calico Landseer, 108,740
kins to S. L. Burnan, Australia Clara, Princess, 97,186—
Laird to W. A. C. Waus Cream Pat Pogis, 109,178
to W. A. Northington, S. Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dempsey to S. L. Burnar Dora H., 105,283-Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Duchess of Ingleside, pris to W. Weller, Shaw Effic P., 79,464—Parks & & Gill, Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831—W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Daisy, 93,831-

to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Ferris Signal, 109,365—J. A. W. Lander, New Hope Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199— chett to M. B. Hastain, A Golden May, 73,511-Parl Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—H P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Joel's Bessie F., 108,964-ton to S. L. Burnap, Aus Joel's Calico, 108,613—E.

to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Karanina Pogis, 101.3 precht to H. H. McBride, Kate Putnam II., 107.093 to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogts, 109, precht to H. H. McBride, Katle Perry, 110,325-G. C. Darroch, Kerrville. Kitty Scales Pogis, 109 precht to H. H. McBride Kitty S. H., 62.084 H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha Lady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride, Laura Clement, 65,361 to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette Rioter, 109,207 bott to H. H. McBride, O Leslie Signal, 105,910—T & Hardin to Parks & Park to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla, 93,224-W. A. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Lyndall, 109,505-H. Hud

Eyndall, 109,505—H. Huseward, Brenham.
Madame Signal, 109,3
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Mary Annersiy, 94,110—v
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi
May Amber, 109,181—J
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79,76
Harris to Parks & Parks Melrose Marden, 79.76
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.180
to W. A. Northington, So
Mittle Gray, 110.023—B. J. D. Gray, Terrelt. Monarch's May, 109,5 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nasi Orange Pearl II., 89,222 Monarch's ris & Hardin to Parks & T Osa T., 64,673—Parks & & Gill, Nash.

& Gill, Nash,
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvile
Persian Nora, 107.826—J.
W. A. Northington, Spanish
Queen Marjoram, 109.690—W
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv
Resedene May, 60.685—J.
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrell
Hardin to Parks & Parks, Er
Sadie Glenn III., 105.921—Te
ris & Hardin to Parks & P ris & Hardin to Parks & Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owen Shellie, 92,024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogis, 109,206—precht to H. H. McBride, O'Texas Modesty, 101,032—W. der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesy The Young Widow, 11,505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Day Tommie Montgymers, 103

Tommie Montgomery, 198 fei
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Homar Gal
Vic Scales Poeis, 198 208
Drecht to H. H. McRides Ort
Welcome Lass, 105 916—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P
nia.

Midow's Little Baby, 109,
Abhatt to H. H. McBride, O
Ysleta Poris H., 109, 177—
to W. A. Northinston, San
Zingara Pogis, K, 968—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainswille,
Zula Landseer, 87, 196—W
\$6 E. P. Bomar, Gainswille

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY -BY--

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

ter. From the Arkansas experiment sta

tion, Fayetteville., Ark., we acknowledge receipt of Bulletin 37, on syrup and molasses and Bulletin 38 on Irish potatoes. The A. and M. College of Texas has

favored the Journal with preliminary report detailing results of its field experiments during the past year, with yields, values, etc., of some 39 varieties of cotton and about 100 varieties of corn. The publication should be valuable to all farmers. The official "Holstein-Fresian Register" the paper of Holstein cattle

breeders, published by Frank W. Haz-

leton, secretary of the Holstein-Fresian association of America. Brattleboro. Vt., appears in new and greatly improved form, both in contents and appearance as a thirty-two page monthly magazine. The Journal is the recipient of many compliments on the fulness of its report of the Cattle Raisers' convention last week, which are duly appreciated.

Twenty-four columns were devoted to

the Journal was the only paper in the

state that published a verbatim copy

of the proceedings. The semi-annual meeting of the agricultural press league will be held at Chicago April 14 and 15, to which representatives from all the agricultural in each issue, as well as earliest and papers in the United States are in- fullest reports of everything in its line, vited. Many topics pertaining to including the markets of the entire the welfare of the fraternity will be discussed. E. W. Chandler, 172 Washington street, Chicago, is secretary of

From the racket the Gazette kicked up about the cattlemen's convention session in Fort Worth this week a person would be lead to believe that the woods was full of cattlemen. In voting on the adoption of the report of the executive committee only 139 delegates voted.—Cleburne Chronicle. And in voting for chairman 395 mem-

the league,

present were but a very small proportion of the assembled cattlemen. an important one in developing the

larger consumptive demand." Texas is fast coming to the front as a hog raising state, and if she continues for two years at the present rate will be enabled not only to supply adjusted between them. the home, but a large portion of the foreign demand.

The Journal will thank its friends relative to stock, crops, fruit, etc. This able, but postal cards are suggested as being handiest and less trouble.

Our San Antonio correspondent very roneous statement recently made in the San Antonio stockmen) "captured the convention despite the earnest war waged on them by the citizens of Fort Worth." Whilst it is true that prior to the convention the Stock and Farm Journal stood alone in its advocacy of San Antonio's claims and was taken to task for so doing by the local press. the citizens of Fort Worth evinced no feeling in the matter, although naturally desiring to retain the convention here. As for the cattlemen the verbatim report (published exclusively in the Journal) show that the opposition was of the mildest kind; about threefourths of the members were absent when the vote was taken and one of the vice presidents, a Fort Worth man-was amongst those voting for San Antonio.

TEXAS LOSES GREER COUNTY. Justice Harlan of the supreme court handed down on Monday the decision of the full court whereby Greer county was declared to belong to the United States. The chief grounds of this decision were based on the fact that the lines as laid down by Mellish's map were shown to be erroneous, said map having placed Greer county west of the 100th meridian, whereas in reality it was east of it. The court also concluded from the facts which had been presented to it that the Prairie Doy Town or Southern fork was in reality the main branch of Red river, and further contended that by the treaty between the United States and Texas the latter released all lands and other properties lying within her howders belonging to her as a nation for \$10,000,000. For the protection of the present settlers Congressman Culberson has introduced a bill and the president has issued a proclamation withdrawing all the Greer county lands in a victory for the Chicago and Alton. has been contending that Greer county | it will come up for trial in May. We belonged to them if not to Texas, has have several other cases against other tlers have just emerged from one long ly or personally against the railroads; period of suspense only to enter upon | but it was technically necessary in our

another. From present indications it is likely that a bill will be at once introduced, and likely passed without opposition affording relief for residents of the county who have already made their actual homes there, although doubtful if they will be allowed more than a quarter section to each head of a family.

ABOUT OURSELVES. Evidence has been ably furnished from time to time by the voluntary testimony of advertisers of the excellence of the Journal as an advertising medium, and by its readers to its superiority as a stock and farm paper. In the latter connection we desire now Forth, Tex., as second-class mat- to make brief allusion: The Journal can truthfully claim that in the matters of news in its particular lines it is ahead of all its competitors, invariably furnishing more and earlier news than any similar publication. For recent examples: A more full and complete report of the Texas Live Stock association proceedings at San Antonio last January was published in the Journal of that week than appeared elsewhere. Later on the proceedings of the Farmers' congress at Cleburne in February were published in the Journal of that week. Its report was admittedly much more elaborate than in any other paper, daily or weekly. The other weekly journals dismissed the matter with a three or four line notice the week after the meeting took place. Likewise the proceedings of the Cattle Raisers' convention held here on the 12th and 13th inst. were reported verbatim by the Journal, and by no other paper in the state. Our weekly contemporaries disposed of the proeeedings, which occupied twenty-four

columns of the Journal, in less than that many lines. Thus it may be seen that the Journal's claims as an agricultural and stock newspaper are substantial. In its amount of reading matter, too, as this report and list of members, and well as its quality and adaptability to the country's requirements, it also claims pre-eminence. Whilst the general appearance of the paper may not be so gaudy or possessed of such attractive exteriors as some, it is the contents that count after all. For the quantity and quality of reading matter country received regularly at the latest possible hour before going to press, the Journal claims to be ahead of all competitors.

CHICAGO TERMINAL CHARGES. The charges of \$2 per car collected by the different railroads entering Chicago for delivery of stock at the yards there has been the subject of investigation by the committee of cattlemen, who made their report to the cattlemen's convention recently assembled bers voted. The Chronicle forgets. in this city. From this report as well however, that the Association members as from the published statements of the railroad and stockyards companies which accompanied the former, our The (Chicago) Drovers' Journal says: readers can draw their own conclusions. All of said reports appear in full in last demand for hogs and hog products. week's Journal. The cattlemen's com-Prices are very low and that fact is mittee arrived at the very simple and natural conclusion that they were paying \$2 a car in excess of tariff rates, and that there appeared to be a difference between the railroads and the stock yards people, which should be

Desiring to throw further light on this subject a Journal reporter yesterday sought out Mr. M. P. Buel of the well-known Evans-Snider-Buel comthroughout the state to send postal pany, who, it was learned, had just arcard reports stating present crop pros- rived in the city on his return from a pects, damage done, if any, by late visit to San Antonio, Mr. Buel is freeze, and any other interesting items probably as well posted on the situation as any man in Chicago and has all will not take much time nor trouble, along taken an active part in this matand we trust our readers will readily ter on committees and otherwise, and respond to this request. If a letter his views are therefore worthy of reis preferred it will be equally accept- spect. Replying to the reporter's request for a synopsis of the situation as he viewed it, Mr. Buel said:

"The stockyards charge 40 cents each way, making 80 cents, for every car properly takes exception to the er- entering and leaving their yards over the various lines, excepting in two "Express" of that city that they (the instances where there are longer hauls over their tracks; in these cases they charge 75c each way, or \$1.50 a car. Now, this question was discussed between the railroads and the yards company for some time prior to its being put in effect in June, 1894. I belong to the Chicago live stock exchange and also to the "railroad committee" aprointed by that body. This committee took the matter up when first put in effect; we had a meeting of the general freight agents of the different roads called, who referred us to their general managers. Then we learned the conditions in reference to the yards comrany charges. During that conference the railroad managers stated that if the yards would withdraw their charges tney (the railroads) would not demand the \$2 per car. We then waite I on John B. Sherman, the vice president and general manager of the Union Stock Yards, and learned from him that they would insist on their trackage charges which they had been heretofore collecting from the railroud companies; hence it was impossible for us to effect anything. Later on, our exchange brought suit against the Santa Fe railroad, then in the hands of a receiver. The case was heard by Judge Grosscup of the United States court, who instructed the Santa Fe management to desist from making this collection. That was his ruling, and was in effect more than a year, or as long as the road wasin the receiver's hands. During this time (in 1895) we brought suit against the Chicago and Alton railroad before the railway commission of the state of Illinois, who held that the charge was extortion and decided in favor of the people They then appealed, and it was tried in the circuit court at Springfield, Ill., in February, 1896, resulting from homestead settlement until the From this decision we have appealed claim of the Choctaw nation, which to the appelate court, where we expect been settled. Thus the matter stands at | roads not yet decided. You underpresent, and it appears as if the set- stand and our grievance was not directHighest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

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efforts to abolish terminal charges to bring suit against the railroads, as their's were the names appearing on the bills which called for these charges. In my opinion there's a certain amount of justice due the railway companies. For twenty-eight long years the yards made no charge for track service, and evidently were willing to loan the railroad companies the use of their tracks, receiving their compensation in the way of yard charges and profit on feed. "The capital stock of the yards has been watered and re-watered until from a capital of \$1,500,000 in 1865 they now have a capital stock of \$22,000,000, and it looks very much as if in order to earn sufficient to pay interest on this sum it became necessary to enforce the charge which is now causing all this trouble.'

Being queried as to the cause of the difference between the 80c to \$1.50 charged by the yards and \$2.00 recharged by the railroads, Mr. Buel replied: "While the \$2 a car is greater than the amount they pay the yards, the railroad people claim that this is necessary on account of the track charges on the various kinds of dead freight, which is \$2 per car. I may say the Chicago Live Stock Exchange through its rallroad committee has the matter thoroughly in hand, and are instructed to spend their money and carry the matter to the highest courts. The Chicago commission men, too, feel the importance of fighting this, not alone on account of its injustice, but because no such charge is made in other markets. They, of course, also realize the fact that under present conditions a large amount of traffic will be and is being, diverted to other yards: It might be noted in connection with this subject that whilst the Santa Fe was in a receiver's hands, they were restrained by Judge Grosscup from collecting this \$2 a car, which resulted in all competing lines allowing this charge. Thus at that time the Texas shippers reaped the benefit of this order, they having competing lines, but after reorganization of the Santa Fe in February, 1896, they commenced making the charge. Then it was that the Texas shippers felt its effect. What the ultimate outcome may be is of course, largely a matter of surmise. but the above are the facts in the

Men are just like hogs, no matter how distasteful this may sound to the hogs. When a hog gets an ear of corn, other hog will trot along behind him and squeal and whine and beg and toady for a bite, but just let the front hog get in a tight, with his head fast in a crack, and every son of a sow will jump on him and tear him to pleces. Just so with men. As long as man is presperous and has money, he can't keep friends off with a baseball bat. The moment he is unfortunate and his wealth is gone, he is not only they at once begin to do him all the harm possible. When a man starts up grade, the world falls in behind and pushes. When he starts down grade world steps to one side and greases the track .- Texas Harpoon.

The corn crop of Texas for imounted to 150,000,000 bushels. This is about 20 per cent. above any previous

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These bulls are not grades, but eligible for registry. Can give the best of Texas parties for references. Address AL. D. MORRES, Chillicothe, Mo.

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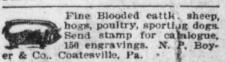
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I have 125 head high-grade short-horn year-old bulls for sale. Corre-spondence soficited by parties wanting such stock.

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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.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHT. The women have many faults, The men have only two. There's nothing right, they say, There's nothing right they do; But if the men do nothing ight, Say nothing that is true; What precious fools we women are To love them as we do!

-Mrs. Winfield Scott in Boston Globe.

OUR LETTERS. The Household is opened this week by Mother. Her letter is good. I hope some of the members will send her the recipes for which she asks. Our next is a long letter from Grandpa. He is advocating the cause of the new wo-man. We thank grandpa for his expressed appreciation of the Household. We are glad he regards us as the best household, and most interesting, he knows. Our next is from Pansy. Pansy is in trouble. Some one has taken from her her name. You know what Shakespeare says: "He who steals from me my good name." Now, I would suggest Pensy take the name of Purple Pansy, so we can tell her from others of that name. If you agree to this, Pansy, let me know. It is impossible, my dear Pansy, for any of us to live up to our ideals, for human nature is full of flaws and weaknesses, and they will assert themselves when the sun goes behind a cloud and the wind sun goes behind a cloud and the wind is in the East. We have another interesting letter from Helen. Helen must not do herself the injustice of calling her letters dull. Our next is what I call a really poetic letter from our general favorite Circle Dot. He calls us a garden of sweet scented flowers, and tells when he first peeped in upon us how scanty was our garden, and, lo! now how rich. He has watched it grow, and we thank him for his beautiful letter and kindly interest. I do not wonder that he sprung into a favorite at once. But I object to his favorite at once. But I object to his calling himself a thorn bush. I fancy him to be a tall straight elm, with long strong branches with which to most manly protect our dainty flowers I would suggest to Circle Dot to read some of Stanley J. Weyman's books and A. Conan Doyle's. They are particularly interesting to men. There is a delightful story I wish all our members would read by James Lane Allen. "A Kentucky Cardinal." I feel like giving that quotation from Washington Irving on books every week. I have given it a number of times. They are truly good and safe companions. Our next letter is from a new member, Tex. He is most welcome and need not fear to come again. I hope we will soon become better acquainted, and Tex's good opinion of the Household increases every week. Our next new member is a White Rose Bud. Rosebuds come with spring, and are welcomed with the joy all mankind feels for spring and its beautiful flow-ers. We hope White Rose Bud will oloom under the Household window many years.

Our next is from Zelda at Amarillo. Zelda is a heartily welcomed new mem-ber. She calls for our new woman. Surely she is not timid, has not for saken us because of the sensation her "newress" excited in the Household We like sensations, and I cannot fancy the new woman timid. The last letter this week is from a new member who must be related to the new woman she is the brand new girl. She comes in so breezy and full of life she almost takes my breath, but I have enough welcome. Come often, Brand New Girl, for I wish to make you a study

The breezes from a certain neighborhood have whispered that next week the first flower in our garden, accord-

FROM THE PLAINS. Amarillo, Tex .- Dear Household: I have long been an interested reader of the Household, and I have often thought I would write to ask admittance but the fear of being refused

held me back. I do so envy Lilla May. She is where everything is green and beautiful. Here it will be a long month before the prairie turns green, but it is a beautiful sight when it does. I wish I could describe how beautiful it is when the sun sets here are more beautiful than any I have ever seen elsewhere.

Will Ho Bo please tell me what the girl who has her own living to earn should do if she does not go into bus-

I, too, Lilla May, love to ride horse-back, but at present I have no horse Will the New Woman please write again.
With love to the Household I will bid

ZELDA.

"LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS." Albany, Texas.—I smell the sweet fragrance of flowers. I always do when I am entering the Household. I cannot help thinking how like a human crept up and peeped in (unobserved) there was only the gardener and one little flower. Not a large flower, nor an old one, either, as some unkind visitor later on insinuated, but one that

sent out a peculiarly sweet and intoxicating perfume. The name of this flower was Isabelle. Week after week I would steal back and slyly glance in. Stronger grew the attraction each time by the advent of a Pansy Blossom here and a Daisy there and a Bluebell there, until finally the flowers became so numerous and sweet that the bees came (the busy bees) and everything assumed such an appearance of spring that the June Bug came and then Luna Bonita (beautiful moon) came out and smiled in approval of the scene. The harmony of hearts The harmony of hearts and flowers. I came again; I saw a

thin baby

To be thin, for a baby, is to be deprived of its natural ease: to suffer and not be able to feel it: to wear a sad pinched face; to live on the edge of sickness; to grow imperfectly; and to lose the power of resisting disease. When a baby is thin it needs more fat than it gets from its food: it is starved, fat-starved. Scott's Emulsion is the easiest fat it can have; the fat it needs.

sc. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

Little Dew Drop sparkling in the moonlight. So bright and attractive was the scene that I would forget the cares of the world while gazing upon it. I had almost made up my mind to seek admittance when lo! there arose near the entrance a sturdy thorn bush (Rix) which seemed to tower above and guard the little flowers as above and guard the little flowers as they bloom and blossom. In the name of purity, kindness and love, sending out a sweet fragrance of thought in their kind words of sympathy to the cowboys, and a life is not lived in vain that speaks one word of sym-pathy to eager ears. Now that my presence has planted another thorn bush in the garden and our trio of Uncles have placed themsel es, as sturdy oaks in your midst, I hope that new flowers will spring up and all of the old ones remain forever sweet with fragrance, if not forever young. We have a gentle Sea Breeze to carry gentle words even to a far off land. Let them go. What books have you all been reading this winter? I am indebted to a kind little northern lady who lent me some nice books. Among them was "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, by Jerome and "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," by Octave Fullet, which I appreciated ever so much as I am fond of good books. I wish I had time to thrash somebody for talking so much about the "Old Maids," but I will see you later about

that. With best wishes to all, I am still CIRCLE DOT. COUNTRY LIFE PORTRAYED. Rusk, Tex. — Mrs. Buchanan: For some time I have been reading the letters in the Household, and am very much in love with all the members. I longed to enter before now, but fear-ing I would not be admitted to the circle I have hitherto declined the attempt. If I'm welcome I will come

Mrs. Thomas, come again; your let-ters are so interesting. I know you must be a most God-like woman, or you could not write such good letters. wish I were more like some of the good members of the Household-Nellie Hampton, Busy Bee, No. 2 and several others that I'll not mention. A faithful woman is sure to reap a wide field of glory. I think a good woman is the dearest and fairest thing of God's creation. They can be pretty without a lovely face. Pretty is as pretty does. Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart. And Miss Claudian and Woodland

Mary are fond of dancing. I'm not, for I never danced in all my life. I have never had any desire to dance. I believe several of the members live on a ranch, but I live on a farm. I like country life so very much. Give me real life in the country, where we have plenty to live on and don't have to live out of a paper sack. Girls, if you never lived in the country you will be none the worse off by trying it a few months when spring comes. How I long for spring to come, when everything will be arrayed in a coat of green! Ah! just to think of the sweet May-time, when we can go roaming over woodland and farm and inhale the pure country air laden with the breath

of flowers. I'm very fond of flowers, and especially roses, though I have but very few. Our flowers were nearly all killed during the last heavy rain. New Woman, come again. Don't fall on the tardy list. I like new women. know there is a great deal said about hem, but I am of the opinion that if the ones who are always casting slurs would cast out first the beam out of would cast out first the beam out of their own eye they could see clearly to cast the mote out of the sister's eye. Now dear Household, having stayed longer than I anticipated on entering, I will bow myself out. With success to WHITE ROSEBUD.

Christian, Tex.—Dear Mrs. B., I have sun of love rises. Love of God and all been watching with considerable in-mankind. Beautiful, bright, glorious left with which to give her a hearty terest your household derartment for love, flooding every cranny of our lives welcome. Come often, Brand New some time; am bound to congratulate and happy in the sunshine of love we you on your tact and judgment in take our course with greater courage.

directing such an interesting circle of How great is our influence and how directing such an interesting circle of correspondents as you have. You careful we should be. This would be a should be proud of them. I have read theme for many words, but I must rethe women's department in many papers, have never seen any that I thought would compare in intellect tact and culture with yours. May you continue to broaden your circle elevate their minds, soften their hearts, and expand their souls until all may realize that love and duty to humanity is the goal of this life. To reach this plane of civilization is the struggle now that we are daily and hourly contending with.

Now, to answer some of the corre-

spondents. Uncle Ned, true to that nature we discovered in Adam, wants to lay the blame on woman. Who, in turn, true to nature's law, or law of necessity, being forced into the battle for self-preservation, has stepped into the arena of business, politics and all. But while regretting the conditions that are to-day envolving the new wothat are to-day involving the new wo-the mantle in the filth and corruption of business or politics that men have done. Now, Uncle Ned, don't worry ourself about the woman neglecting the rising generation, to go out to save the country. If the men will do that the women have no desire to do so, but seeing the incompetency of the men to do this, they have thought it best to try to save the degenerating man of to-day, and trust the future generation in the care of a regenerated man. Mr. Ho-Bo is rather severe on the new woman; he looks on her, or her advocate, as being corrupt. Mr. H. is mistaking the effect for the cause. The cause is a corrupt condition coming from the degenerated man, the effect is the new woman. You are ever ready to find fault with things as they are, but never looking at the causes that are forcing these conditions. Mr. H., the women have got to take care of themselves, and in doing so she will have to wade through your slush and slime of conditions that you have made for her, until she make conditions as pure as you would have her to be, then it will be no disgrace for woman to stand by the side of man, where she properly belongs, as a help-mate—a co-worker in all he is, and does. She is the true source from whence all men's happiness flows. She is the source from which we may expect the true solu-tion of civilization. If not from her, then, O, where shall we look!

Dear Mrs. B .- I have been reading the Journal for some time and enjoy the interesting and instructive letters of the Household department so much that I have concluded to ask permission to join your happy band. If admitted will let you hear from me again. I have never written anything for publication and of course couldn't promise as interesting letters as Uncle Ned. ise as interesting letters as Uncle Ned.
Rex. Hobo and others of the men, not to say anything about the lady writers who, God bless them, are always ahead of the men. They can think of so much to write or say that it is interesting and can say or write it so much nicer. Well, I won't say where I live this time, but I think Old Maid No. 2 is my nearest neighbor, as I have run cattle on the Peccan havou. So you see is my nearest neighbor, as I have run cattle on the Pecan bayou. So you see I have been a cowboy, too. Well, Mrs. B., I close by asking your pardon for intruding on your valuable time so long until we become better acquainted. Success to the Household. TEX.

GRAND-PA.

FROM A MODEST MEMBER. Texas Home. - Dear Mrs. B. and schold: Here I come again knockters are very dull and common when compared with the other letters. I feel almost ashamed of them when I read

interesting letters as they do.
We are having some lovely weather

in this neighborhood. It is an awful bad fever when it gets started. Two of my little schoolmates died with it.

Isabel, why don't you write again?

The Household must not be so hard on the new woman, now that we have one in our circle. I hope she will write

again soon.

I must not stay too long: I expect I am getting tiresome. Adieu, HELEN.

ADVICE TO FATHERS. Mountain Ranche, Tex.—Dear House-hold: I will attempt to write again. I will try the good old maxim, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." I will not use my former name, as Mrs. B. asked me so kindly for another. I like Scolder's letter, though I like all the rest. I saw a piece in the Courier-Journal I can never forget." Twas Journal I can never forget. Twas from a youth he says, all fathers should live a Christian life for their children's sake; that no difference how much mother talked and tried to teach them, if father did not help her out by returning thanks at table and holding family prayer and walking as a Christian should, mother's work and time was all thrown away. There are too many of us who never think of the influence we are scattering around us. Will some one send me through

these columns a receipt for light bread, the salt rising? A nice way to make a scrap book for the little ones is by cutting some cambric 8x12 inches and sewing them together in the middle and cutting a piece of chamois skin for a back. Glue the back on and then paint some pretty design on it. The edges may be scalloped to prevent raveling and button-hole stitched.

Will some one please send me a receipt for chapped hands?
For fear I shall wear my welcome out
this time and won't be allowed to come back I will say bye-bye.

MOTHER. Mathis, Tex.-Dear Household Band After reading the letters this week I cap't refrain from visiting again, but what shall I do? Some one has taken my name, and now who will know what "Pansy" is meant for? I, too, was raised on a ranch, and am now living on one, although I go daily to the little village nearest where 'tis my privilege to teach the young idea how to shoot. Cheerfulness has quite a nice nam and must be wonderfully favored if she can always be cheerful. I so often fail in keeping a smiling face and cheerful words for those around. One gets discouraged when heavy responsi-bilities crush the buoyancy all out of one's life. Bitterness, disappointment, sap the joy and leave our lives dull and cheerless, yet 'tis a true saying that there is a silver lining to every cloud, and if we but look on the other side we find blessings of which we have no thought, and numberless things for which we should be thankful and perhaps but a short time after we thought life was al dark and dreary the skies will clear, and one by one bright stars of hope gleam out, then the moon of promise will shed soft, silvery rays of light over the once gloomy life, when all at once we realize 'tis dawn. There COMPLIMENTS THE HOUSEHOLD. is a bright glow in the east; there

BIKE AND BLOOMERS.

tire with the thought, au revoir.

comes a brand-new girl, and of course that includes the bicycle and bloomers. I read the Journal while riding my wheel, but I had to stop when I come to Rix's letters and pause especially when I come to the lines where he said there vere more jacks than kings.

I would advise the boys to be more particular in choosing a wife for I must say there are more jennies than queens. Don't think because they iress in modest looking costumes; they are all queens. Many a poor boy has mistaken a jennie for a queen. Rix, you say that there is no one that has a more noble opinion of the female ser than you have. I hope you will have a good opinion of me even if I do ride a bicycle and wear bloomers. Bloomers are essential to comfort, for, oh, my! it is so muddy. You say some people live almost a natural lifetime and not know what is good. You hit the head of the nail that time, for the bloomers are the best dresses that can be worn by any woman. I would not give my bike for a \$300-buggy horse. Won't I have a nice time these spring mornings I will mount my bike with a merry voice singing to the tune of Tara-ra-boom-de-ay, and fly down the road. Say Mr. Cowboy, how would you oh, pshaw! I don't think I could stay in one place long enough to be a farmer's wife But can you drive cattle. and wheel? If so I am right in it. I hope you all will not think I am rough, for you know everyone has to defend themselves, and if anyone needs defense it is the new gtrl.

Look here, Uncle Gus, I don't want

to hear any more of your early day talk, for it makes me shiver. A body could not ride a bike then for an In Gian. I wonder what in the world Un-Ned is going to write about-the girls? I do hope he won't say anything Oh, well, I don't care, for I am a harpy-go-lucky girl anyway, and I have one old pard in the household "the

Well, I have been writing about my blke so much until I want to take a ride. So here I go. Good-bye.
"BR AND NEW GIRL."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Cerealine Muffins-Beat two eggs in a bowl, sift in a pint of cornmeal, add a teacupful of cerealine flakes, a teaspoonful of melted butter, a little salt, half a teaspoonful of soda, with buttermilk to make batter, bake in wellgreased muffin rings.

Cold chicken, turkey or veal is very nice, and a smaller quantity than you serve in any other way excepting as an omelet will make a nice short-cake. We use short-cakes in a variety of ways. They make a dessert filled with hot stewed apples, having a gen layer on top; canned or stewed dried berries are nice to use.

Meat dumplings are good. Put the pieces of cold meat or fowl into a stewpan, with water to cover them, cook slowly half an hour, take out the meat and chop fine, putting the sauce-pan back on the stove where the broth will keep hot. Season the chopped meat with butter, pepper and salt, moisten with milk or a little of the broth, Make a biscuit dough, cut into as many pieces as you wish dumplings, roll each a quarter of an inch thick, as large over as a pint bowl; put a small teaspoonful of the meat in the center, gather up the edge of the dough and the letters of Little Nell, Woodland pinch together closely, put smooth side Mary, Circle, Dot and many others I upon a buttered plate which fits into cannot recall just now. But I hope your steamer. Place the dumplings

that some time I shall learn to write as | very close together; steam twenty minutes, being careful not to lift the or let the water boil out while they are It is just like spring. If cooking. Put a little cold gravy, if er continues warm the wild you have it, with the broth in the sauce here now. It is just like spring. If the weather continues warm the wild flowers will soon be here again and the lovely green glass will cover the ground and everything will be so beautiful and the dear little birds will be singing in the trees. What is sweeter and nicer than a country home, where all this can be seen every day?

I am going to try to have lots of flowers this year. I have some flowers up. I did not have much luck with my flowers last year, it was so dry.

There are some cases of scarlet fever in this neighborhood. It is an awful

lemon essence, cup and a half of sugar put this in a stew-pan, set on stove and let it come to a boil. Take five eggs, beat the yolks with one cup of water and three teaspoonfuls of flour; when the vinegar boils put in eggs and flour and boil till cooked. Beat the whites to a froth with nearly a cup of sugar to make the frosting, and brown a little in the oven .- Tess.

Dogwood wands make excellent whipstocks, and are used in some of the best whips. They are cut sometimes by coachmen in the suburbs, and sent to town to be dressed and made up into whips. The stocks made of this wood are notable for their ernamental knobs at regular intervals, being, the truncated and rounded branches. These are imitated in some other whipstocks, but the imitation is a cause of weak ness. The dogwood stocks are ex-tremely tough and elastic, being comparable in elasticity with whalebone. The wood is used also for butchers' skewers, and some philogists conjecture that the first syllable of the name is a corruption of "dag," meaning a spine or dagger. Dogwood, as being particularly free from silex, is used by watchmakers and opticians in cleaning watches and lenses. The bitter bark of the dogwood is used also as a substi-tute for the bark of the Peruvian quinine tree. Dogwood is notably of slow growth, and in all thickly peopled regions the tree is recklessly despoiled for the sake of its blossoms, so that the supply of the wood for commercial purposes is not large.

The Vermont station kills potato bugs with a mixture of one pound Paris green to 100 pounds tand plaster, all costing 65c, while 100 pounds patent bug remedies cost \$5 and up.

The Yuma Indians are in the habit of burying large quantities of watermel-ons or sandias in the sand so as to have plenty of them during the winter. They keep melons sound in this way for over six months.

Brownwood will have a live stock show on April 3 and 4, for which elaborate preparations are being made. No entry fees charged.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County-ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F.
J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the
city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the
sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
for each and county case of Catarry for each and every case of Catarrh
that cannot be cured by the use of
HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in

my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

Send for testimonial. Free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Sold by druggists. 75c,

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 Trou-bles in Children. If not sold by your druggist will be sent by mail on re-ceipt of \$1. One small bottle in two Dear Mrs. B. and Members-Here 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.

Gonzales, Tex., July 4. This is to certify that I have use Hall's Great Discovery for Kidney and Bladder Troubles and I am satisfied that I have been very greatly benefited by it. I can fully recommend it to others similarly afflicted.

JAMES F. MILLER, Banker and Ex-Congressman.

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 Pull-man sleepers on night trains between Galveston , Houston and St. Louis, La

Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, La-redo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne. Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quick-est and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on near-

est agent or address
.J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A. D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

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 headquart-The Mansion does not go so much tyle, but for solid comfort and

SPRING EXCURSIONS TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

good home cooking it cannot be sur-

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway will sell round trip tickets to Cripple Creek, Colorado, at the rate. f one fare from Fort Worth. Date of sale, April 7, 1896. Good for thirty days.
YOU MAY SAVE HOURS AND MILES OF UNNECESSARY TRAVEL

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zerland of America."

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

Dear Sir: The Monitor in-foot windmill I bought of your agent, I. W. McConnell in December, 1895, gives perfect satisfaction. Pumps, crushes corn in shuck and also shucked on sheld. Center Mills, Hood County, Tex. in shuck and also shucked or shelled

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DONT.GET LEFT THE KATY FLYER A NEW FAST TRAIN



ST. LOUIS CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE



APRIL, 1880.

ed from ewes that were also were twin-produced or of any flock-master to ers of twins than he wo must be a good keeper ter must be a good keeper to favor large increases, me breeds of sheep are nat-productive than others, the Dorset Horns being probost productive of any, he should be a large percent. to ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself his shepherd. The latter nd good management, make earage of them after they out he has no control over but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the sent, the ewes when coupled ams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is to old shepherds to be one moting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not s to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a found to be those who either ms on which flocks are ocbjected to great scarcity or nagement in the genera em is often the rule. Shep-werless under such masters have no encouragement to st of things. Only when and shepherds work hand her can the best results ood shepherd is invaluable, o only large sheep owners n the right sort of man has the master should take care im, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on from youth to old age, or as customary to find this in t and middle of the present although agricultural labout more than formerly, ants are still to be found, the pherds take the greatest erest in the welfare of the y have to tend. Although the term twin-bearing it arridered to include the pronsidered to include the pro-triplets and even quartettes ducating the propensity it levelopes into a prodigious the ewe may possibly year mily than she can bring up-rally imparts the milk-bear-a equal to the other, howone naturally accompanies imost invariably, but it must od that the strain would be on the constitution of the to rear three lambkins, n they begin to grow little trough of food sho supplied both to ewes lambs they should have ex-sensistance and be adequately ed. A great deal may of the in the provision of abund-taving a satisfactory succes-r crops, and by making pro-age to serve when there are carcity owing to a bad root carcity owing to a bad root ributable to drought in sum-

comwhat amusing to read in old at explanations of various distaffect sheep, and of which the wledge is indispensable for succeatment. We may excuse misde a century ago, but when a alar author on veterinary practes that the brain bladder wormsed the disease known as gid or is due to hereditary origin by oung lambs become affected and barly breeding or natural desither parent will cause the disease surprised, to say the least, misled at times," says the sheep Breeder. There are lingly curious things in mathat a tapeworm should, charge from the intestine of charge from the intestine of sich it has lived for months, he grass and the multitude of ned in it should somehow get mach of a sheep, either on the hay made from it, and eggs should mature from atures that are found in dders in the brain of the ause disease of which the om is giddiness, due to the the brain of these bladders, serv strange. It is by no ory strange. It is by no so than many other things in the life of an animal. nowever, wholly discharge ands the belief that any livs into existence without ther it be an animal or a ther it be an animal or a hat these changes of a worm fe are any more strange and than the changes which undergoes, as from a but-into a caterpillar, this into a wn thing like a dried, curled-d then into the beautiful et that flits among the flowon the nectar during its ner life, the purpose of which ay its eggs to reproduce its then die and disappear. But orm is a veritable pest of the housands of sheep pine and of them without the shepting anything of the cause. ng anything of the caus fe in the sheep's brain, would ingle year were it not for ich, feeding on the sheep in the disease caused by this these immature worms into th of which are more that, one only of which et he parent of thousand

SWINE.

SOAKED VS. DRY GRAIN FOR

The experiments that have been made in feeding wet or dry food indi-

cate quite clearly that it is a profitable practice to feed all grains soaked.

At the Wisconsin experiment station several trials have been made with wet ard dry feed for hogs. Six hogs divided, into two lots of three each were fed for sixty-eight days on an equal mixture of corn meal and shorts by weight. To one lot this ration was fed dry and to the other lot it was fed wet. The time was divided into two periods, and the lots reversed in

fed wet. The time was divided into two periods, and the lots reversed in the second. In the first trial 1361 pounds of wet feed gave a gain of 337 pounds, while 1228 pounds of the dry feed gave a gain of 225 pounds. In an-other experiment conducted in a sim-

ilar manner 1040 pounds of wet feed gave a gain of 220 pounds, while 983

pounds of dry feed gave 161 pounds gain. It will be seen that the hogs receiving the wet or soaked feed

better from feeding the ration wet.

At the Illinois experiment station

trials were also made in feeding dry and soaked corn, and the results of the

ed corn ate 315 pounds during 128 days

3.6 pounds of corn eaten. The same

number of pigs fed dry corn ate 299 pounds, making a gain of 78.5 pounds; this is one pound of gain for each 3.8

gained eighty-eight pounds, while those

At the Dominion experiment station

vantage seems to be slightly in favor of

grinding, even when the grain was fed

soaked, but if the soaking is continued

for at least twenty-four hours it would

seem that there would be very little ad-

SUCCESS.

hogs for market. Co-operative curing

country, the largest of which slaugh-

tered about 40,000 hogs a year. The

principal advantage of the co-operative

men, applies well to these establish-

ments. Each shareholder without regard to the number of hogs turned off,

has but one vote in the management

All farmers who raise hogs in a

given district, of say 10 to 20 miles cir-

cumference, unite and raise the money

necessary for the plant and starting

of the curing house by signing of con-tracts. These make them responsible

for the payment of a certain sum, answering to about \$2.75 for each hog furrished for marketing. Very often

all the interested farmers in one par-

the loan used in building the plant, the farmers putting up little or no

cash. Provision is usually made that

the loan shall be paid off in the course

of ten years, after which period the

curing house is owned by the share-holders in proportion to the number of

swine furnished. The participants fur-ther bind themselves to deliver al!

the hogs they raise to the curing house.

This obligation is sirictly enforced.

and severe fines collected when animals are sold elsewhere. Settlement is made

being divided into three classes when

slaughtered. Payment is generally made within eight days after delivery,

with a small deduction set aside to form a reserve fund. In some in-

stances three-fourths the value of the hogs is advanced on delivery. At every curing house there is a shop for

the sale of sausage, fat, etc., these as a rule paying excellently and forming an important part of the profits.—

HOG CHOLERA So far as we have authentic record.

this disease first appeared in Ohio in

1837, Georgia in 1838 and in Alabama. Florida and Illinois in 1840. In the

over three hundred thousand hog; have

died of this disease each year since 1882, and the less to the farmers of the

state in 1895 was over \$2,500,000. The annual loss in the United States ranges

from ter to twenty-five million dollars. Arother disease, called swine plague,

is also very destructive, and it is often mistaken for cholera. The garms of

cholera are larger than those of swine plague, and enter the body with the

food or drink, while the germs of swine

plague enter the body with the air

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm

Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this

Horse Collars

this trade mark.

others are imitations

and of inferior qual-

AH

state of Indiana alone an ave

American Agriculturist.

It appeared i

ording to dressed weight, the swine

ish act as a whole. The contracts deposited in the bank as security

of the business.

system, doing away with the middle

at least forty-two hours.

it seems evident that it pays to

city Monday.

town Monday.

Texas.

this week.

PERSONAL

amongst the visitors last week.

N. B. Robb of Wynnewood was

Dodge Mason, a big cattleman of Kemp, Tex., was in the city last week. Clabe Merchant of Big Springs was

Sam Lezarus of Sherman was in the

J. C. Sisson of Paul's Valley, a solid stock farmer of that section, was in

R. M. Reynolds of Weatherford, a prominent stockman, was in the city last week.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany, the well

known cattleman, was in the city this

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was in

W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., an ex-

tensive cattle operator, was in the city

John Guster, of Ennis, a prominent cattleman, was in Fort Worth this

Tom Montgomery, a prominent cat-tleman ranching in Crosby county, was a caller at the Journal office Monday.

L. W. Krake, general agent for the

St. Louis National Stock Yards Com-

S. W. Barker of Dallas, with ranch in the Creek Nation, visted Fort Worth

this week. Mr. Barker is on the look-out for two or three thousand feeders.

R. N. Graham, the cattle commis-

sion dealer of this city, has some changes in his ad, this week, to which

Sol Keck of Alvord was 'at the yards

this week with a car of beef cattle, which were taken by the packing

George Beggs of Fort Worth, the popular representative of Greer, Mills

Co., of Kansas City and Chicago, re-

A. Drumm of the Drumm-Flato Commission company, of Kansas City, was in the city this week on his return

from Coneho county, where he has

L. Love of Coleman was amongst the Journal's callers Monday. Mr. Love is interested in stock farming

and says "so long as I am I can't do

F. J. Stewart of Kemp, Tex., has

some choice Berkshire hogs for sale

which he offers through our columns

this week. See his ad. elsewhere and

Hon. W. L. McGaughey of Hood

the genial colonel has political aspira-

A. G. Godair, of the well-known com-mission firm of Godair, Harding & Co.,

was in the city this week on his return from a trip to San Antonio and Corpus

J. W. Erwin of Handley was a pleas-

ant caller at the Journal office this

week and enrolled his name on the list.

Mr. Erwin states that the fruit crop in

his section has not been injured by the

Cattle company of San Miguel, N M., was a visitor Monday. Mr. Tisdale is

to whom he was married about two

Mr. J. M. Logan of Rhome, a pros-

combined subscription and advertis-

perous stock farmer, made the Journal

ing call Monday. Mr. Logan has about

fifty high-grade yearling bulls, some

Hereford and some Shorthorn, for sale

at moderate prices. See ad. elsewhere,

Colonel William Hunter, of the

Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans Commission

company of Kansas City and Chicago,

day, having lately returned from a

S. J. Van Raub of Bexar county, in a

note just to hand, remarks: "I am a

subscriber of your paper, and con-sider it the best stock paper in

Texas."-"We are advertised by our

W. H. Dean of Iowa Park, a prosper-

entered his name on its subscription

M. P. Buel of the well known Evans-

in the city yesterday on his return

from San Antonio. Mr. Buel estimates that the shipments to the Indian Terri-

tory will be much higher this year than

Dean reports prospects fairly

was a caller at the Journal office

Arthur Tisdale, manager of the Bell

recent cold snap.

loving friends.'

good in his section.

write him, mentioning the Journal.

attention is directed.

turned from a short trip.

some stock interests.

without the Journal."

pany, has returned to this city.

town on his return from a trip to South

TRANSFERS OF J The following is a co transfers of Jersey c as parties since regiment week ending Decemb

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

J. J. HEMINGWAY,
BULLS
Grace's Solo, 27,554—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, T.
Harry Branch, 82,436—J.
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raisin
Harry Flagg, 41,566—W.
to W. T. Henson, Wills I.
Ile of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex.

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G. W. McDonal
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murphy
Moro St. Lambert, 29,7
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7
liams to T. J. Brown, Sc.
COWS AND HEI
Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright; Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook

Buttercup of the Brook Webb to C. R. Wright, Chula Vista, 97,188—L. to J. C. Munden, Marshal

Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J. C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro-Gleuny Kilgore, 109,145— Gleuny Kilgore, 109,140
Bro. to J. L. Thompson,
Leonette's Orange,
Gray to W. E. Johnson, M
Mamie Heneger, 57,789
Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall
Prime II., 79,142—Parks
M. L. Hagard, Midlothiar

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

Sallie Fair, 62.660-J. L. W. Persohn, McKinney. Sheldon's Maud, 86,187-to W. E. Johnson, Millie to W. E. Johnson, Millics
Susie Kilgore, 109,146—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson, W
Tenny Kilgore, 109,692—
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mo
Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440—
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M
Willie Howard, 102,001—
Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M
Transfers for the week
cember 24, 1895: cember 24, 1895:

Canvasser, 31,110-R. O Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaster China Grove, 42,261-Mr son to J. M. Cardwell, L. Colonel Harry, 42,001—A to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Coro Lambert, 87056 gomery to W. V. Elsell, I Golden Rob, 35,276—S. E. C. Snow, Vernon.

Odelle's Harry, 41976—A

sey to S. L. Burnap, Aust
Oleo Stoke Pogis, 42,277to W. A. Northington, S

Toimentor F. of Lawn, 4

Foster to R. W. Willis,
COWS AND HEII

Apple Field, 92,241—Foster Anna Field. 93,241-Est Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,892to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616to S. L. Burnap, Austin,
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W.
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Bonnie Signaldina, 108
Wright to J. M. Lang, M.
Calico Landseer, 108,740 kins to S. L. Burnan, Aus Clara, Princess, 97,186— Laird to W. A. C. Waus Cream Pat Pogis, 109,178 to W. A. Northington, S Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dorjava's Oonan, 10 Dempsey to S. L. Burnar Dora H., 105,283—Parks
Gill & Gill, Nash,
Duchess of Ingleside, 6
Orris to W. Weller, Shaw
Effle P., 79,464—Parks &

& Gill. Nash. Eva Landseer, 81.831-V to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Fancy Vic, 94,059—P. T. J. Dodson, Seguin. Favorite Dalsy, 93,831-V E. P. Bomar, Gainesv

A. Ferris Signal, 109,365—J.
A. W. Lander, New Hope
Giff Edge Jess, 110,199—
chett to M. B. Hastain, A
Golden May, 73,511—Parks Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—F P. Burts to Mrs. A. G. Worth. Joel's Bessle F., 108,954

ton to S. L. Burnap, Aus Joel's Calico, 108.613—E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. Keranina Pogis, 101.3 precht to H. H. McBride Kate Putnam II., 107.094 L. Burnap, Austin. Kate Scales Pogis, 109 precht to H. H. McBride, Katie Perry, 110,325—G. C. Darroch, Kerrville, Kitty Scales Pogis, 109 Kitty Scales Pogis, 109, precht to H. H. McBride, Kitty S. H., 62.084—H. Mrs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha Lady Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride, C'Dan Laurette Rioter, 109,207 bott to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette Rioter, 109,207 bott to H. H. McBride, O'Leslie Signal, 105,910—T & Hardin to Parks & Park Lois Lowndes, 100,289—I to H. H. McBride, O'Dan to H. H. McBride, O'Dan

to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla, 93.224—W. A. Bomar, Gainesville Lyndall, 109.505-H. Hud Seward, Brenham. Madame Signal, 109.8 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash Mary Annersly, 94.110—W to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi

last, and fully equal to those of 1894. May Amber, 109,181-J. W. A. Northington, Span Melrose Marden, 79,75 N. L. Easton of Tarrant county, five miles from Fort Worth, called Satur-day to enfoll his name on the Journal's Harris to Parks & Parks Miss Araby Pogis, 109,18 to W. A. Northington, S list. Mr. Easton came from Iowa last fall on a prospecting tour, which re-Mittle Gray, 110,023-B. sulted in his purchasing his pesent home. The Journal wishes him success J. D. Gray, Terrelt. Monarch's May, Monarch's May, 109,8 Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash Orange Pearl II. 89,222in the land of his adoption. ris & Hardin to Parks &

Colonel C. C. Poole of Aledo turned himself loose in the interest of the Journal during the convention and as result of two days' work handed in 125 subscriptions. The people know a good thing when they see it, and Colonel Poole seems to be as much of a success in securing subscribers as in raising mammoth turnips.

John H. Wood has returned from Texas. John is full of convention. He says it was the largest and most successful one yet held. Everybody there had buiness of more or less importance and everything was done in good shape. Not many cattle were sold on feeding necause traders could not agree upon terms.-Drovers' Journal.

Mr. S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association, Mr. I. H. Burney, lately of San Antonio and formerly of Colorado City, and Mr. A. L. Matlock, the well-known Fort Worth lawyer, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Matlock, Cowan & Burney, and are now attorneys for the

John S. Kerr, of Sherman, the wellknown nurseryman under date of March 17, writes: "The frost of the 16th did considerable damage to the early blooming plums, apricots, peaches and pears, destroying 50 per cent or more of the young fruit. The later blooming sorts not yet in bloom, such as apples, grapes, blackberries, and some pears, peaches and plums are not burt. Gardening hurt very lit-

Captain A. E. Shepard of Marathon Captain A. E. Shepard of Marathon at \$3.45 that were fed at Pine Bluff, was a caller last week on his return Ark.

from Old Mexico, where he has some mining interests. Captain Shepard ex-hibited a sample of a beautiful silk-like white fiber, the bloom of the Pochota tree, which flourishes in that country. A grown tree affords seven or eight pounds of the fiber, which is worth 50c per pound Mexican money, and is extensively used as a substitute for

J. N. Morrison of Plainview, a rustling young stock farmer, and who is also agent in that section for the big Stark nurseries of Missouri, in inclosing his Journal subscription, adds "Everything here seems to be rather encouraging. Winter has been unusually mild, with a few rains and very little snow. Farming interests more favorable than for years. Feed crops will be planted almost entirely of

Hon. L. J. Caraway of Hood county dropped into the Journal office Satur-day. Mr. Caraway is one of the Journal's strongest supporters and a con-tinual worker in the farmers' interests. Amongst other ideas suggested in the course of a general chat, Mr. Caraway strongly favors some method by which our cattle owners and feed raisers can be brought together, believing it all wrong that Texas cattle should be sent north for feeders when there are cribs full of corn all over the country being eaten up by weevils and no means of disposing of it.

UNION STOCK YARDS DOINGS. Mr. J. C. Denison, secretary and reasurer of the Union stock yards ompany, Chicago, was one of that treasurer hustling city's prominent representa-tives at the convention. Speaking to a reporter on the subject of the con-templated improvements in the yards and general prospects Mr. Denison

"I consider the conditions and prospects excellent. Prices have been and still are very good, and with the improved facilities we are now preparing the Union stock yards will doubtless make a constantly improving showing.
We are now getting out the timbers
for the double decking of the pens.
This will enable us to handle receipts with much greater facility, and will also be of great advantage to the commission men, as it will enable us to concentrate our cattle, keeping the natives in one locality and the imports in another. Of course our business now aggregates as much as the combined business of all other western stock yards, and while I have not a word to say derogatory to the other yards I simply wish to assure our Texas friends they can always find a profitable market and good treatment

in Chicago.

"The improvements that are contemplated in the Union stock yards will include the depression of our tracks to permit of overhead crossings of all the lakeside roads, which will greatly increase our facilities for shipment as well as for the reception of eastern and Wabash consignments. These improvements will cost not less than half a million dollars, and may be taken as an indicaton that we propose to keep our facilities always vance of the demand upon them."

county, ex-land commissioner, was in the city this week. Rumors has it that NEWS AND NOTES

W. A. Magum has contracted all his yearlings to Mcore & Allen for the sum of \$10,000.—Uvalde News.

The Evans-Snider Buel company, sold Richard Walshe of Goodnight, man- averaging 1260 pounds at \$4.40. This is ager of the Adair ranch in Armstrong top price so far this year, county, sold to John Scharbauer of

Fort Worth 300 head of high grade H. C. Story, San Marcos, Tex., mar-Hereford bulls at \$35 each. keted at St. Louis this week 985-pound steers at \$3.60 and 1,166-pound steers at \$3.80, sold to Armour & Co. The Denton County Cattlemen's as-

sociation offers a reward of \$100 for the first conviction of cattle theft, and \$50 for each subsequent conviction.

S. W. Pipkin, ranging thirty miles south of Van Horn, Tex., on the Rio Grande, had 2000 head of sheep stolen in the city accompanied by his bride, by his Mexican herders and crossed into Mexico yesterday.

a lot of cattle here last week. He purchased about 400 threes of Swetwater, and three cars of fours of Jackson Bros. at \$26.—Panhandle (Miami).

The Stanton News says: Henry Mor ton June of Big Springs recently sold through L. M. Barkley of Fort Worth 600 head of stock cattle to J. W. Holman of Woodward, O. T., at \$11 each, including calves.

Ex-Governor John Ireland died at San Antonio on March 15, of neuralgia of the heart, and was buried at the State Cemetery, Austin, 17th instant. The deceased statesman was born January 1, 1827.

Ran Stewart and A. C. Gardner returned from Callahan county a few days ago where they had been buying cattle. They bought 100 2-year-old steers at \$12, and sold them to a Mr. ous stock farmer of that section, called at the Journal office Wednesday and Howard at Merkel for \$13.50.

The accession of Greer county to Oklahoma will give that Terrftory an increase of 10,000 population, 1,500,000 acres in area and \$3,000,000 taxable valuation. The supreme court decision has caused much rejoicing in Okla-Snider-Buel Commission company, was

> A cold wave swept over the state on the 15th and 16th instant, followed by sharp freeze, which has injured th fruit and vegetable crop in several sections. In Fort Worth and vicinity heavy rains on the night of the 17th

The Indian Territory Cattlemen's association elected the following officers at Claremore: J. O. Hall, president; Leo E. Bennett, vice president; J. A. Parkinson, secretary and treasurer. spectors were ordered at Chicago, St.-Louis and Kansas Crey. Wagoner was elected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

W. D. Farris of Ennis was at Waxahachie Tuesday loading thirty-six head of beef cattle, which he raised on his ranch in Ellis county and in which he is interested. The cattle are to be shipped to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool. They averaged 161' pounds in weight, some of them weigh close on to 2000 pounds.

The San Angelo Standard reports as follows: R. W. Hoskins bought 200 yearling steers, natives, at \$11.25 per Fayette Tankersley sold yes-to Smissen & Persee 500 1 and -year-old steers at \$12 and 116, to delivered on the first of June. H. G. Dearing of San Angelo bought from T. J. Powell of Sonora 1,100 stock cattle, including 100 big steers, at \$12.50 per head. Mr. Dearing will ship 1,200 cattle, mostly steers, to the Osage Na-

A few St. Louis sales by Texans last week were as follows: Bowles & Pfluger, Pflugerville, Tex., 1113-pound steers at \$3.60 and 1046-pound steers at \$3.70; Wm.Pfluger of Pflugerville in Travis county, marketed 1194 and 1231-pound steers at \$3.80, 1453-pound oxen at \$3.50 and a 1770-pound bull at \$3.25; L. Weathersby of Bonham, Tex., 1960-pound steers at \$3.75; Cato & Hol-man of Hutto, Tex., 1172-pound steers at \$3.70; Colonel W. R. McEntrie of Dallas, Tex., a train of \$31-pound steers

The Weatherford, Mineral Well's and Northwestern Railway Company.

FORT WORTH

Established in 1879. Chartered by the State of Texas in 1882, and has always been under the same management. The course of study is practical and complete, and comprises those branches only that a business man need to know. The stockmen have been our most liberal patrons. While in the city call and see us. Opposite the Delaware Hotel or write to

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; A Chicago contemporary in summing up the question of the relative value of soaked and dry grain for hogs says:

Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:20 p. m.
Sunday Only.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Ar-W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

LIGHTNING STUMP PULLER.

Kansas City Hay Prois Co. Kan. City. Mo.

gained much more than those receiving the dry feed and they ate more of the ration Considering all things it will be found that the results were much breathed. Hence cholera affects the stomach and bowels, while swine plague affects the throat and lungs. Cholera is most fatal to young stock; swine plague is most fatal to fat hogs. and soaked corn, and the results of the two trials show that the pigs fed soaked corn ate more and gained more than those fed dry corn. In the first trial the two pigs that were fed soaktrial the two pigs that were fed soakjerky movement of flank; stiff in the and gained a total of eighty-six pounds; this was one pound gain for limbs and back; cracking of the ears, scabs on the skin and purpleness of belly. In swine plague coughing and belly. In swine plague coughing and difficult breathing are more noticeable than in cholera. A list of questions was sent to 109 breeders of blooded hogs in the state of Indiana and 95 of these replied. Of these 72 had espounds of corn eaten. In the second trial the pigs fed soaked corn ate 305 of these replied. Of these 72 had escaped the disease and 23 had had it, pounds during the forty-two days and losing 822 hogs, and 10 of these could not account for its introduction into fed the dry corn ate 404 pounds and gained 75.5 pounds. From these results their herds. The others got it by ex-hibiting at fairs, introducing new blood, by sows being sent to be bred to their boars, etc. Some means of grain for hogs at least twelve of better twenty-rour hours. spreading the disease are running water, visitors, buzzards, sick hogs roam-(Canda) five trials were made with a grain mixture soaked in all instances, ing in lanes, hogs driven to market, etc. Guard against these, and keep but in some fed ground and unground. The mixture consisted of peas, rye and hogs in small bunches, so that an outbarley, and when it was fed un-ground after being soaked forty-eight hours, 4.4 pounds of grain gave one-pound of increase to live weight, and break may not affect all. Separate sick hogs, and disinfect pens, troughs, etc. A hog which has apparently recovered should still be kept separate for four weeks. Following is the United States when the same mixture was fed weeks. Following is the United States ground and soaked for twelve hours 4.3 department's remedy, to be used both pounds of grain were consumed for as a cure and preventive: One pound each pound of increase. In other trials each of wood charcoal, sulphur, sodium when frozen wheat was fed ground and soaked for twelve hours 11.3 pounds sulphate, and antimony sulphide, and two pounds each of salt, baking soda, increase in live weight were obtained and sodium hyposulphite. Pulverize from each bushel of wheat. The adaptive and solid thoroughly and give one tables oroughly and give one table spoonful for each 200 pound weight of hogs, once a day, in sloppy food.

LICE ON HOGS

vantage in grinding such grains as Batesville, March 16.-We notice in barley and corn, although experiments show that for such a food as frozen the papers receipts for killing lice on hogs. Mr. H. C. Allen of this place wheat soaking should be continued for gave your correspondent a receipt recently which proved good in ridding a sow and her litter. The cost is prac-CO-OPERATIVE PORK PACKING A tically nothing. Take a number of cords, such as are used by the mer-About half the pork and bacon exported to England from Denmark is cured by the co-operative curing chants for wrapping up bundles (woolen string would be better) make a small rope out of them by twisting together, houses. Emormous quantities of cheap, black sea barley have been imsaturate this with mercurial ointment and tie it around the hog's neck. . Th ported into Denmark during the last few years, used principally for fodder string should be saturated again in about two weeks. Where there are a greatly stimulating the raising of number strings should be put around necks of several different hogs .houses for pork, established about 1888, Dallas News: lave been greatly increased in number. At the end of 1894 there 18 establishments in different parts of the

JOURNAL ADVERTISING PAYS. Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

March 18, 1896, Since advertising the cattle that I have for sale in your publication, I have received a number of communications from all over Texas and adjoining States, inquiring about the cattle and mentioning the Stock Journal. particularly pleased with the re sult of my ad. in your paper, and consider it one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Yours very truly, R. N. GRAHAM, Land and Cattle Broker, 506 Main

street, Fort Worth.
The above, which was entirely un-olicited, is additional evidence of that which our advertisers constantly testify to. Mr. Graham, as will be noticed elsewhere, just closed a deal which was the largest of the year, and states he expects to report further business shortly. Advertising in the Journal evidently pays.

It don't make any Difference

Whether you are for a gold stand-

Or for free silver. Or a bimetallist, You would like a gold mine.

Perhaps you can get One if you join the Rock Island excursion to Cripple Creek Tuesday. April 7.

It is only one fare for the round trip. Tickets are good for thirty days re-

For further particulars call on W. T. Orton, C. T. A., or address J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,

SEEING IS BELIEVING. The verdict of all who have used the sewing machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. There is no office rent to no agents commission, or other penses, and you really get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a trifle over manufacturers cost Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

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

Below Quarantine.

F. P. PREUITT, President.

2000 good steer yearlings at \$11. 500 Lampasas county yearlings at

1000 Williamson county yearlings at 2000 choice 2s at \$14.

3500 choice 2s at \$13.5 1500 choice 3s at \$16.50 1000 good 4s at \$18.50.

2000 good 4s at \$20. 1000 choice cows at \$12.50.

5000 good cows at \$12.00. ABOVE QUARANTINE.

10,000 graded stock cattle at \$12, easy terms. 5000 choice 2s, f. o. b. Quanah at

2000 well-graded 2s, f. o. b. Clayton,

2000 good 2-year-old steers, f. o. b Quanah, at \$16.

5000 steers, all in one brand, of which 2500 are 1s, 2000 2s and 500 3s, at \$12.50. \$16.50 and \$20, f. o. b. Amarillo. These

cattle at \$12, not counting calves. Terms, one-third cash, balance one, two and three years, at 8 per cent interest.

6000 good Western Texas stock cattle (big percentage of steers) at \$12, counting calves. Terms, one-half cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent

25,000 choice Panhandle stock cattle, including steers, at \$12, counting calves. One-fourth eash, balance one, two and

three years; low rate of interest. 3500 high-grade Panhandle steers, all

For further particulars call on or

Cattle Commission Dealers, FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.



SHEEP CAPTURED.

Austin, Tex., March 18.—(Special.)— Adjutant General Mabry received a dispatch from J. N. Hughes, captain of the El Paso company of Rangers, saying he had captured and returned to their owner 2500 sheep, stolen two weeks ago from J. H. Pipkins, at Van Horn, by the Mexicans.

WILL START FOR HOME.

Christian Herald of New York, in September of last year to superintend the distribution of money of the Armenian found for the benefit of the destitute in the Turk-ridden country, has returned to New York.

"Of all the black spots in this world," he said last night, "the blackest is the heart of the sultan of Turkey. It is he who has ordered the massacres; who is directly responsible already for the death by sword and hunger of 50,600 persons, and for the destitution of over

men, the destruction of whole prov-inces, the outraging of women and the "The excuse is made that the Arme-

"The Armenians are hereditary slaves of the Turks. The present trouhereditary ble can only be stopped in two ways-either by the immigration of Armenians to some other part of the world or the complete extinction of the people. At present I do not believe there are any massacres in progress for the reason that the country is covered with snow, When May comes, then the

or more missionaries. They have distributed the \$40,000 raised by the Christian Herald and have relieved much

"I left here on September 28, 1895. I had been in Armenia once before, in December, 1894, when I was the only one of the fifteen correspondents for the English papers who managed to reach the country. This last time a reward was offered for my head by the Turkish government. They said they thought I was coming to head a revolutionary party. In the village of Nazaral I had an encounter with bandits, and many times in crossing to the border I had to fight my way."

New York, March 19.—The Spanish consul general, Mr. Baldasano, has received the following information from Spain relative to the cost of the Cuban

"When the rebellion commenced in Cuba in February, 1895, Spain had 13,tions have been sent, with a grand total of 117,795 men of all ranks. The mortal-ity for all ranks from March 1, 1895, to January 31, 1896, was as follows: Generals, 3; colonels, 4; lieutenant colonels, 3; mapors, 17; captains, 51, first lieutenants, 101; second lieutenants, 54; chap-lains, 9; sergeants, 80; corporals, 161; soldiers, 3394. Total, 3877.
"Causes of death-Killed in action,

286; died from wounds, 119; from yellow fever, 3190; died of ordinary dis-

eases, 282.

"The cost of the war in round figures is given as follows: February 24, 1895, to February 24, 1896, army in Cuba, \$40,000.000; navy and war ships supplies, etc., \$10,000,000. Total, \$50,000,000. "For four months past 10,000 men have been in Cuba. After March 31, 1896; 130,060 men will be on the island. The increase in the army will mean an increase in expenditures. The estimate for the current year is \$75,000,000. cest for this year and next, \$150,000,000 with the \$50,000,000 already disbursed, means \$200,000,000. Up to date Spain has not made any net loan on Cuban account. While authorized to borrow \$75,060,000, she has not availed herself

7000 well-bred Western Texas stock

in one mark and brand. 800 2s at \$17; 2000 3s at \$21; 700 4s at \$25. f. o. b. Clarendon or Panhandle City.

NOT A HUMBUG

New York, March 19.-W. W. Howard, who was sent to Armenia by the

400,000 more.
"It is he who orders the murder of

abduction of young girls. nians are in a state of revolution. The excuse is simply given for the purpose of hiding the real cause of the devil's work that is done. It is a crusade against Christ and Christianity.

massacres will begin anew. "There are in Armenia one hundred

An American Watch Sent Post paid, for \$1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of \$1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the watch.

We will send you one postpaid for \$1.50, or watch and Journal 12 months for \$2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal for 12 months.

STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Osa T. 64.673—Parks & Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93,840 W to E. P. Bomar, Gainest Persian Nora, 107,826—J. A. Northington, Spr Queen Marjoram, 109,690—3 der to E. P. Bomar, Gainess Resedene May, 60,685—J. J. C. McClelland, Thornton, Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrel Hardin to Parks & Parks, F. Sadle Glenn III., 105.921-7 Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Owens
Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogis, 109.206procht to H. H. McBride, O.
Texas Modesty, 101.032—W.
der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv.
The Young Widow, 11.505—bott to H. H. McBride, O'The
Tommie Montgomery, 109.84
G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a
Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730
Ponder to E. P. Bomar, Gai
Vic Scales Posis, 109.202—precht to H. H. McBride, O'T
Welcome Lass, 105.916—Ter
ris & Hardin to Parks & P.
nis. Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owens

Midow's Little Baby, 10
Abhatt to H. H. McRede,
Yeleta Pozis H., 109,177
to W. A. Northineton, Sa.
Zingara Pogis, 84,968—W.
to E. P. Bomer, Gainesvill
Zula Landseer, 87,196—W.
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill
E. P. Bomar, Gainesvill

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKETS. Hog receipts at the yards since last report have kept up well, somewhere between 3600 and 4000 having been re-ceived and sold for slaughter here. The contributing points this week were Mexia, Ennis, Nevada, Clifton, Alva-Mexia, Ennis, Nevada, Clifton, Alvarado, McGregor, Bastrop, Wynue vood, Corsicana, Rosenberg Dundee, Aillsboro, Iowa Park, Lorena, Mineral Wells, Justin. Abbott, Ardmore, Ladonia, Little River, Southmayd, Wicuita, Falls, Sanger, Hutto, Grandview and Tarrant county, Several small lots of cattle were driven in from the country, Alvarado, Alvord, Cléburne and McGregor were amongst the coatributing Gregor were amongst the contributing points for cattle. Latest quotations in hogs, \$3.25@3.55 for tops. Cattle market steady at \$2.00@2.25 for medium fat cows. Mr. W. E. Skinner, manager of the stock yards, has prepared some statistics which are surprising and interesting to those who have been tatching the development of the hog indus-

In the first place it is shown that on February 1, 1896, Texas ranked third among all the states in the matter of hog production, while at the same time last year she held the fifth place. Iowa comes first with 4,854,509 nogs; Missouri second with 3,169,411, and Texas a close third with 3,035,119, a remarkably rapid advance.

During the recent convention in this city a prominent livestock commission man made the statement that there yere more logs in a single county in

nogs are shown to be less taran 11,-000,000, of which number Texas cone has over 3,000,000. The twelve great packing states of the North, with their vast population, have only a total of \$5.50 to \$6.00.
23,000,000 hogs available for their cwn Receipts of supply, as well as that of other terri-

Thus it will be seen that Texas as a hog producing state is making apid strides, and all appearances indicate that Fort Worth is in a fair way to become one of the great if not the greatest packing center of the South-

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
By the Standard Live Stock Commis-
sion company during the past week:
1 hog Average 350 Price \$3.00
4 hogsAverage 240Price 3.15
64 hogsAverage 290Price 3.35
19 hogs Average 170 Price . 2.75
9 hogsAverage 210Price 3.50
49 hogsAverage 240Price 3.56
13 hogsAverage 190Price 3.50
65 hogsAverage 200Price 3.45
61 hogsAverage 200Price 3.53
26 hogsAverage 210Price 3.35
1 hogAverage 470Price 3.05
76 hogs Average 250 Price 3.45
64 hogsAverage 255Pr. 3.32 1-2
78 hogsAverage 200Price 3.50
49 hogsAverage 230Price 3.50
93 hogsAverage 200Price 3.55
65 hogsAverage 275Price 3.40
76 hogsAverage 250Price 3.50
49 hogsAverage 260Price 3.40
66 hogsA.verage 225Price 3.50
64 hogsAverage 230Pr. 3.42 1-2
71 hogsAverage 225Pr. 3.42 1-2
52 hogsAverage 240Pr. 3.27 1-2
90 hogsAverage 190Price 3.35
14 cowsAverage 890Pr. 2.07 1-2
18 cowsAverage 935Price 2.35
2 cowsAverage 850Price 2 00
Top hogs \$3.40@3.50

DALLAS MARKETS.

vard:	I
Extra fat steers 2 50@ 2 00	g
Fair to good steers 2 25 @ 2 35	b
Common to fair steers 1 60@ 2 00	8
Extra choice fat cows 2 15@ 2 50	8
Fair to good cows 1 80@ 2 00	8
Common to fair cows 1 25@ 1 00	8
Choice yeal 3 00	8
Common to fair veal 2 25@ 3 00	\$
Extra choice fat yearlings 2 00@ 2 30	0
Fair to good yearlings 1 75@ 1 90	\$
Common to fair yearlings 1 50@ 1 70	
Choice milch cows, per	1
head 25 00@40 00	n
Choice springers, per head 15 00@20 00	13
Bulls and stags 1 00@ 1 75	T
Choice cornfed hogs, weigh-	3
ing from 225 to 325 pounds,	6
THE THUILD AND TO OND DOCTIONS	

3 00@ 3 25 Stock hogs Choice fat 95-lb to 100-lb mutton Choice 70-lb to 80-lb mut-Choice cornfed hogs, weigh-

few days past.

better than has been the case for some

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, March 17 .- Moderate receipts of beeves and light receipts of good fat cows and heifers and the market rules in a good steady con-dition, and there is a fair inquiry for good fat steers of medium to light weights, and fat cows and heifers. Heavy rough beeves continue slow sale. The arrivals of calves and yearlings, especially on yesterday, were liberal and the market is fairly supplied, the movement of good stock con-tinues brisk, but the poorer grades are weak and selling slowly. No material change in the hog market. Receipts liberal, full supply and sales slow. Sheep quiet, the inquiry is for fat mut-

Good fat fed beeves per pound gross, 3 1-4@3 1-2; good fat grass beeves per pound gross, 2 3-4@3; fair fat grass beeves per pound, 2 1-4@2 1-2; thin and rough old beeves per pound gross, 1 1-2 @2 1-4; good fat cows and heifers per pound gross, 2 3-4@3; fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2 1-4@2 1-2; thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00@10.00; bulls per pound gross, 1 1-2@2 1-4; 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@

Good fat cornfed, per pound gross, 3 1-2@3 3-4; common to fair per pound gross, 3@3 1-4.

SHEEP Good fat sheep per pound gross, 3 1-4 32 3-4; common to fair, each, \$1.25@1.75. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.,

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK, Chicago, March 18 .- Today's market was fairly active at a reduction of about 10@15, the receipts being considerebly larger Than expected. Common to choice dressed beef and shipping steers were taken at \$2.50@4.70, the bulk of sales being \$3.75@4.25, with a good demand for the better class of export. Feeders sold in a small way at prices than looked pretty steep as comprices than looked pretty steep as compared with matured cattle, bringing \$3.50@3.90. Cows were again in good deriand, prices ruling easier for common, the bulk being \$2.25@3.40; calves in arge numbers and there was a fair demand at easier prices.

cline of about 5c. The sales were made at \$3.75@4.05. The bulk went at \$3.95@4.00, while prime assorted lights sold Sheep-There was an active market,

prices ruling strong; common to choice flocks of sheep sold at \$2.75@3.90, chiefly at \$3.50@3.75. Lambs sold \$3.75@4.65; sheep of the best class were particularly active and some fancy heavy sheep were taken at \$3.90 for export. Receipts—Cattle, 19,000; hogs, 36,000; CHICAGO MARKET NOTES.

Chicago, March 17.—Receipts of cat-tle last week 45,547. Receipts yesterday 18,000. Market on fat cattle slow and weak from the start, and prices were about 10c lower than last Thursday. The choice light and medium weights did not show much change, but the heavy, coarse and plain cattle of all kinds ruled dull and weak. Export cattle selling \$3.95@4.25, and \$4.00 to \$4.35 a week ago, and \$5.30 to \$5.65 a year ago. Receipts, Texas cattle yes-terday about 500, while today most of the arrivals are Texas, being estimated about 2000. The market was fairly acabout 2000. The market was fairly active. No quotable change from last week. The N. B. Edens cattle, 1213 pounds., sold at \$3.95. Kendall oxen, 1006 pounds, \$2.85; G. W. Smith oxen, 1055 pounds, \$2.50; J. B. Burroughs oxen, 1014 pounds, \$2.50, 933 pound steers, \$3.15; Jake Ehrmon 909 and 1275 pounds, \$3.35. A year ago some 1343 pound fed Texas sold at \$5.00. The supply of cornfed cattle is about exhaustof cornfed cattle is about exhausted, but there are many distillery fed cattle to be marketed between now and the middle of June, and with the limit-The territory embraced in the states of Louisiana. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, the Carolinas, the Virginias, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Texas is all either naturally tributary to this center or can be anade directly so. This territory has a population of over 17,000,000, while the number of its to this center or can be made directly good to fancy cows and heifers, \$2.80 so. This territory has a population of to \$3.65; fair to good cows, \$2.25 to over 17,000,000, while the number of its \$2.75; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.30. Heavy and export bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.25; fair to good bologna and stock bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; thin to fair calves, \$2.50 to \$5.25; extra veal calves 100 to 160 pounds,

which was considerable in excess of the tory that has hitherto been Irawn from week before. The eastern and fresh meat demand from the packers have been sufficient to absorb the supply at about average prices of the week be-fore. On Monday with 28,000, the market ruled slow and about 5c lower, but closed strong. Shippers paid \$4.00 to \$4.05 for good to fancy heavy and me-diums; packers \$3.95 to \$4.00. It was practically a 4c market for good hogs. Trading in sheep this week has been marked by a few changes and was generally transacted on a steady basis. The receipts foot up 62,896 for basis. The receipts foot up 62,896 for the week, and although the trade was from slow to active, 10c would cover all fluctuations. The export demand is as yet restricted although sufficient to take all offerings at about steady prices. But few outsiders are in the market for export sheep and the bulk market for export sheep and the bulk of heavy sheep are taken by the local packers. We do not see anything in the near future to warrant shippers or feeders to expect higher prices. Westerns are selling from \$4.50 to \$4.60. The lamb market has been unsteady throughout the week and very sensitive to over supply. A great number of fed western lambs arrived and during the middle of the week values declined 10c to 15c. Best western lambs are bringing from \$4.45 to \$4.60. Mexican sheep have formed but small part of the receipts, and are still bringing, where fat, the best prices. They do not, however, meet with such request as to cause any material advance in prices. Values range from \$3.60 to \$3.85.

Receipts of hogs last week 152,027,

St. Louis Livestock. good shipping steers \$4.00@4.40; dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.40@4.25; steers under 1000 pounds \$2.85@3.65; steers under 1000 pounds \$2.35@3.65; cows stockers and feeders \$2.25@3.65; cows and heifers \$2.25@3.65; bulls chiefly \$2.20@2.75; canners \$1.50@2.25; calves \$4.00@6.00; Texas cattle, grass steers 60@3.10; fed steers \$2.20@3.50; bulk sales \$3.30@3.65; cows and heifers Hogs-Receipts 9700; shipments 1700; market 5c lower; heavy \$3.70@3.95; mixed \$3.50@3.90; light \$3.75@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts 2300; shipments none; market strong; native muttons \$3.25@ 3.85; westerns 3.30@3.70; southern 33.85 64.50; some fed Texans \$3.65; Mexican yearlings \$3.50; lambs \$3.75@4.50.

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, Mo., March 18 .- Cattle-Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 300. Texas steers, \$2.75@3.99; Texas cows, \$2@2.60; beef steers, \$3.25@4.25; native cows, \$1.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.45@

90; bulls, \$2@3.05. Hogs-Receipts, 110; shipments, 1,200 Hogs—Receipts, 110; snipments, 1,209.
Market 5c lower; bulk of sales, \$3.75@
3.80; heavies, \$3.75@2.85; packers, \$3.70
@3.85; mixed, \$3.80@3.85; lights, \$3.10@
3.80; Yorkers, \$3.60@3.82 1-2; pigs, \$3.70 Sheep-Receipts, 200; shipments, 2,700.

Market steady; lambs. \$3.65@4.25; muttons, \$2@3.50.

London Wool Sales. London, March 18 .- At the wool auction sales 13,311 bales were offered, of which 500 were withdrawn. The offerings met with good demand at full prices, with the exception of inferior

merinos. New South Wales, 3,019; scoured, 9d@ 1s 6d; greasy, 5 3-4@11 1-2d. Queensland, 2,361 bales; scoure 10 1-2d@1s 6 1-2d; greasy, 6@11 1-2d. Victoria, 1,622 bales; scoured, 5 3-4d@ 1s 6d; greasy, 6 1-4@10 1-2d. South Australia, 1,048 bales; scoured 10 1-2d@1s 4 1-2d; greasy, 4 3-4@9d.

10 1-2d@1s 4 1-2d; greasy, 4 3-4@9d.
Swan River, 462 bales; scoured, 10 1-2d
@1s 1d; greasy, 5 1-12@10d.
New Zealand, 3,291 bales; scoured,
10d@4s 1d; greasy, 7 1-4@11 1-2d.
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 605
bales; scoured, 1s 1 1-2d@1s 2 1-2d;
greasy, 4@7 1-2d.
Falkland Islands, 1,261 bales; greasy,
6@9 1-4d. 6@9 1-4d.

Kansas City Provisions. Kansas City, March 18.-Wheat 1-2c higher; demand improving; No. 2 hard nominally, 62c; No. 2 nominally, 45@52c rejected nominally, 35@40c; No. 2 red 73c; No. 2 red spring, 62@63c; No. 3

Corn 3-8c higher; demand fair. Re-

ceipts light; No. 2 mixed, 23c; No. 2

white, 23 5-8c.
Oats—Scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed nominally, 16 1-2@17c; No. 2 white, Rye—No. 2, 34c.

Hay continues firm; timothy, \$9.50@
11.50; prairie, \$5.50@5.75.

Butter-Creamery firm at 17@19c; dairy steady at 12@15c. Shipments-None.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, March 18 .- Wheat showed decided strength most of the session and there was a good degree of activity in the trading. The news generally favored better prices and there was a good deal of uneasiness among shorts and more disposition to buy for the were no lower and choice ones sold at 15.0.05.70. Texas cattle were offered in large numbers and those light. Opening prices, though showing cause they are not so liable to disease in large numbers and those light. no quotable change, was barely steady.
This was due principally to the disap-

short interest which had become large ling of jacks be a profitable business.during the last few days. The openduring the last few days, The open-ing price for May wheat was unged at 63 with some sales at 63 1-8 and after scoring between those figures and 62 7-8 for about half an hour it began a gradual advance, which did not stop until 64c was reached. A brisk trade was done on the other side, after

the accompaniment of a breaking boom. The price of May tumbled down to 631-8. The high notch proved too tempting for scalpers and the holders of long lines and they went after it with a vengeance, the price losing nearly all the advantage it had been holding all day. The desires price for holding all day. The closing price for May was 63 1-8@53 1-4. Corn showed considerable more activity than of late and ruled firm, in-

fluenced largely by wheat, though small local receipts and strong cables also Oats were firm and moderately active Provisions—Hog receipts were sur-prisingly large, which caused a weak and lower opening. Short sellers fol-lowed up this advantage and pounded the market persistently all day and closing prices were about the lowest

of the day. Estimates for Thursday-Wheat 14: corn 450; oats 200 cars; hogs 30,000 head. RANGE OF PRICES - NEW YORK

	COLL	O.V.		
By F. G. M	cPeak	& Co.	:	
(Onen.	High.	Low.	Close
October	7.27	7.35	7.26	7.2
November	7.23	7.30	7.20	7.2
December	7.26	7.30	7.22	7.2
January		7.35	7.26	7.2
March	7.68	7		7.6
April	7.69 -	7:73	7.62	7.6
May		7.82	7.70	7.7
June		7.83	7.72	7.7
July		7:84	7.73	7.7
August		7.85	7.73	7.7
Sentember		7 44	7.36	7.3

Hubbard Cotton Letter.

New York, March 18.-Hubbard Bros. Our market closed at the best price of the day with continued covering on the part of the short interest, who are now thoroughly alarmed at the contin-ued reduction in the cotton available for delivery on contract in this market. The success of the buil movement hinges upon an improvement in trade which would cause speculative buyers after the short interest is cov-ered or some injury to the crop which would bring wild buying as a large crop is needed next season. In the meantime the trade thinks the advance will continue to such a point as will permit shipments of cotton from this market.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 18.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 8c; net receipts, none; gross, 2563; exports to Great Britain, 2916; continent, 1000; forwarded, 610; sales, 46; all spinners,; stock, 162,990. Total today—Net receipts, 9742; exports to Great Britain, 11,996; contin-ent, 1000; stock, 667,322. Consolidated net receipts, 45,470; exports to Great Britain, 55,578; France, 550; continent, 23,526. Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,616,962; exports to Great Britain, 1,-

726,872; France, 417,329; continent, 1,-367,820. New York Spot.

New York, March 18.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 8, mid-dling gulf 81-4; sales 186 bales. Futures s eady; sales 326,800. January 7.28; March 7.68; April 7.69; May 7.79; June 7.79; July 7.79; August 7.80; September 7.40; October 7.28; November

New Orleans Futures. New Orleans, March 18.-Cotton-Fu-08@7.09: November 7.03@7.05: Decem

ber 7.06@7.07. New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, March 18.—Cotton—teady: Middling, 73-4; low middling, 79-16; good ordinary, 71-4. Net receipts, 2.32; gross, 2464; exports to Great Britain, 9080; coastwise, 4661; sales, 5000; stock, 258,118.

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, March 18.—Cotton—Steady, 11-6 higher; middling 77-8; sales 340 bales; receipts 2240; shipments 2819;

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Tex., March 18.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-8c higher. Middling, 73-4c. Sales, 1097; receipts, 1520; ship-

ments, 2773; stock, 55,875. Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool March 18.—Cotton—Fair demand; prices higher. American mid-dling fair, 423-32d; middling, 415-32d; American middling, 413-32d; low mid-

dling, 45-16d; good ordinary, 413-16d; ordinary, 4.
The sales of the day were 10,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9100 American. Receipts, 9000 including 5200 American. Futures opened firm and closed very steady at the advance. American mid-dling L. M. C., March 4,19@4.20; March and April, 4.18@4.19; April and May, 4.18: May and June, 4.17: June and July, 4.16; July and August, 4.15: August and September, 4.10@4.12; Sepember and October, 3.62; December,

The tenders of today's deliveries

HORSES AND MULES.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS. A few years ago I concluded to go into the Jack business. I bought a few jennets and in doing so, selected jennets of good breeding, plenty of bone and substance, and good colors as well as good size, and have taken especial care in selecting sires to mate with these jennets; always having in view stock adapted and suitable for the de mands of the western trade. Thirteen of these jacks are from my own herd aised here, which gives them an ad-antage over those shipped from other states, or those imported, for climate changes effect stock the same as the uman family. And another thing, believe in less than three years' time that each of these jacks will be worth twice the money that he is today. Some my reasons for so believing are: st, jacks can only be raised successfully in three states; second, the supply of good horses and mules are already way short of the demand, the price be ing at least 25 per cent greater than one dairy steady at 12@15c.

Eggs-Firm; receipts, light; quotable year ago; third, the first short crop at 8c.

Receipts-Wheat, 3,600; corn, 14,900; years old, the next short crop two years old, and there is not one yearling colt in this section, where there used to be twenty, and the crop to come is still shorter; fourth, the vast herds of horses on our western plains are a thing of the past; fifth, our plug horses, as a rule, are now in the hands of men wh shuging and starving them to death These and other reasons induce me to believe that raising horses and mules, especially the latter, will be a cause they are not so liable to disease and blemish - horses, and neither do they require the same risk and atten-tion that horses do. If the foregoing demand at easier prices.

Hogs—The local packers and shippers were again good purchasers, but they succeeded without much trouble in getting all the hogs they wanted at a de-

difference in colors. Horses show such wonderful intelligence in many ways that it seems quite probable they do know colors. Street cars often run up such a high grade that extra horses which the market became dull and considerable realizing being indulged in the price worked off to around 635-8. In the last half hour the market became lively again, but on this occasion the increase in the business was to the accompaniment of a breaking The helpers for the green cars do not attempt to leave their stand when the car coming is red or yellow, and the helpers for the yellow or red cars make no attempt to leave their places, except as the cars of their own line appear. The horses have been watched for some time and tested in many ways, and prove conclusively that they know colors and that they attend to their business. We used to know an old plug on the Denver horse car line that could count like a mathematician. Its duty was to make six trips at one hitching. This done it could not be induced to pass the stable on the seventh trip and the old fellow would not budge an inch until the charge barse terms. inch until the change horse came on. Denver Field and Farm.

> Viciousness is a quality that often transmitted by stallions of that character. Gideon, by Hambletonian, was a terror to strangers. His son, Thack-ambeau, was of such an ugly disposi-tion that he had to be killed lately at Belfast, Me.—Exchange. Viciousness is the worst quality that a horse can possess. It nullifies that of speed, beauty, breeding—everything. No breeder with any idea of breeding for sale or for use will ever own or breed to a vicious horse, no matter whether he or a confirmed man-eater. And it is a noticeable fact that a vicious, biting, kicking brute of a dam invariably transmits the bad qualities to their produce. Therefore look out for the son of a bad mare.

> Recent researches into the birth of 16,000 foals show that ninety-seven colts are for every 100 fillies; that up to the end of the third month of gestation the foetus is sexless; that the sex is determined by the bodily condition of the mother in the fourth and fifth months; that if the mare, and therefore the foctus, be well nourished, the sex is most likely to be female. The age of the stallion seems to have no effect on the sex of the foal, but an old mare, being less strong than a younger one, is likely to drop a colt. Summed up, the facts seem to mean—healthy mares in their prime with abundant food will most likely drop fillies; old or ill fed or unhealthy mares will most likely drop colts.

HORSE RAISING. I am surprised not to see farmers more interested in raising horses. I have one mare that I have raised four colts from in four years, and made a good crop each year with her. I am now plowing two of my colts, one of them three years and a half old, and the other two and a half years old.

The other two colts are good ones too. The two that I am working will weigh eight hundred pounds apiece. It has cost me very little to raise them, as I have a pasture for them nine months in the year.

My neighbors are buying horses, and have to go in debt for them, while I do not. If our farmers would raise more horses than they do, they would have less mortgages on their farms, but it seems like they haven't time to raise them. If they would commence to raise them, they would continue to do so. My neighbors tell me that they can buy them cheaper than they can raise them. I can raise a colt for \$25 ex-pense at three years old, and raise good ones too. I raise my own horses and have good ones, while my neighbors, when they buy, do not know when they are buying a good one. My plan is, if you want good horses, to raise them. If the farmers in the South had raised all their horses on their farms, they would be in better circumstances today, while most of them have to buy on a 'credit. Our horses cost us mo money than anything else we buy. farmers could keep the money they pay for horses every year, at home, they could buy principally for cash, and times would be much better than they are now.

If horses were worth as much now as they were when cotton was worth 10 cents a pound, I could make big money raising them; but there is nearly as much money in raising them now as there was when cotton was worth 10 cenuts, for it takes so much more cotton to buy them. I would like to see the farmers more interested in the raising of horses. I see very little in the Cultivator in regard to the raising of horses. I write this hoping I will see more in the Cultivator about it. The farmers do not think about it, or they would manifest more interest in horse raising. It is neglect more than anything else I know of.—Correspondent Southern Cultivator.

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.



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

SAM'L SCALING.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards. East St. Lou's, III.

Kansas City Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, 111.

GEO. R. BARSE, President.GEO. HOLMES, Vice-Pres. J. H. WAITE, Ses,-Tra

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000.

Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

MENRY MICHELL. HENRY MICHELL & BRO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

A. P. Marmouget, Sec, and Treat E. B. Lacoste, V.-Pres. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited, OMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558. Consignments solicited Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free.

JOEN MUNFORD. Commission Merchant for the Sale and Porwarding of Live Stock.

A. P. NORMAN

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock Stock Yards. - - - - GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sta., New Orleans, La. APRIL, 1880.

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

a-born, and of employing must be a good keeper to favor large increases, he breeds of sheep are nat-productive than others, the Dorset Horns being prob st productive of a should be a large perce to ewes depends, of course, the flock-master himself in his shepherd. The latter and good management, make rearage of them after they but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or beyond placing, with the ent, the ewes when coupled ams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is to old shepherds to be one noting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not is to induce the twin-bearing in their flocks which, as a found to be those who either arms on which flocks are ocsubjected to great scarcity or management in the general stem is often the rule. Shep-owerless under such masters have no encouragement to st of things. Only when and shepherds work hand ether can the best results ood shepherd is invaluable, to only large sheep owners in the right sort of man has the master should take care im, as large numbers do. shepherds remaining on from youth to old age, or ras customary to find this in t and middle of the present I although agricultural laabout more than formerly, ants are still to be found, hepherds take the greatest est in the welfare of the have to tend. Although I the term twin-bearing it sidered to include the pro-iplets and even quartettes educating the propensity it s developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly year family than she can bring up-enerally imparts the milk-bear-tion equal to the other, how-he one naturally accompanies most invariably, but it must ted that the strain would be when they begin to grow big.

a little trough of food should
rly supplied both to ewes and
ander such circumstances, and in the provision of abu aving a satisfactory succes-recops, and by making pro-age to serve when there are carcity owing to a bad root butable to drought in sum-

what amusing to read in old aplanations of various dis-fect sheep, and of which the dge is indispensable for suctedge is indispensable for suc-tment. We may excuse mis-a century ago, but when a author on veterinary prac-hat the brain bladder worm ed the disease known as gid of is due to hareditary origin be ung lambs become affected an early breeding or natural deade a study of this maisled at times," says that a tapeworm sharge from the intest ich it has lived for months he grass and the multitude of hed in it should somehow get ned in it should somehow get mach of a sheep, either on the hay made from it, and eggs should mature from eatures that are found in dders in the brain of the cause disease of which the tom is giddiness, due to the the brain of these bladders, very strange. It is by no so than many other things than many other th nowever, wholly discharge nds the belief that any livs into existence without ether it be an animal or a hat these changes of a worm te are any more strange and than the changes which undergoes, as from a but-into a caterpillar, this into a wn thing like a dried, curledd then into the beautiful ct that flits among the flowon the nectar during its ay its eggs to reproduce its then die and disappear. But orm is a veritable pest of the thousands of sheep pine and of them without the sheping anything of the cause. pecies, which has its home for the cheeks which has its home for the cheeks besin would ife in the sheep's brain, would single year were it not for ich, feeding on the sheep in the disease caused by this e immature worms where they mature into apleasant things, made of each of which are more than eggs, one only of which es-be the parent of thousands

100公司数

J. J. HEMINGW BULLS
Grace's Solo, 37,554—W.
Hamilton, Webberville, T
Harry Branch, 32,436—J
Mrs. A. Willimin, Raish
Harry Flags, 41,565—W
to W. T. Henson, Wills F
Lie of St. Lambert,
White to W. N. Murph
Tex.

Tex.
Loonette's Free Silver
Gray to G, W. McDona
Lottie's Tormentor,
White to W. N. Murphy
Moro St. Lambert, 29,7
ton to W. Boyce, Gregg.
D Ponal's Cactus, 32,7
liams to T. J. Brown, Sc.
COWS AND HEL
Bicycle Girl, 109,658—T.
C. R. Wright, Mexia.
Buttercup of the Brook,
Webb to C. R. Wright, I.
Chula Vista, 97,188—L.
to J. C. Munden, Marshal
Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro

Esterhazy, 102,707—A. J.
C. Vaughn, Blooming Gro
Glenny Kilgore, 109,145—
Bro. to J. L. Thompson, V.
Leonette's Orange, 1
Gray to W. E. Johnson, M.
Mamie Heneger, 57,789—
Son to Mrs. D. S. Gall
Prince H. 79,149—Parks Prime II., 79,142—Parks M. L. Hagard, Midiothia Queen of the Prairies Andrews to H. L.

St. Lambert's Montezun P. Haywood to J. C. M

Sallie Fair, 62,660—J. L. W. Persohn, McKinney, Sheldon's Maud, 86,187-to W. E. Johnson, Milles Susie Kilgore, 109,146

Bro. to J. L. Thompson, V. Tenny Kilgore, 109,692

Bro. to W. C. Hooker, Mc Tinsy Kilgore, 109,440

Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Willie Howard, 102,001

Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M. Willie Howard, 102,001 Willie Howard, 102,001— Bro. to W. C. Hooker, M Transfers for the week cember 24, 1895: Canvasser, 31,110—R. Ol Howard, Quanah. Captain Herne, U. S., Willis to T. E. Lancaster, China Grove, 42,261—Mrs

son to J. M. Cardwell, L. Colonel Harry, 42,001—A. colonel Harry, 42,001—A.

to S. L: Burnap, Austin,
Coro Lambert, 37056—V
gomery to W. V. Elsell, P
Golden Rob. 35,276—S. T
E. C. Snow, Vernon.
Odelle's Harry, 41976—A
sey to S. L. Burnap, Aust
Oleo Stoke Pogls, 42,277—
To W. A. Northington S

to W. A. Northington, S. Tormentor F. of Lawn, & Foster to R. W. William COWS AND HEII Anna Field, 93,241—Esta Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Argyle's Hugo, 107,832— to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J Baron's Vesta, 108,616—J
to S. L. BJrnap, Austin.
Bertha Easy, 84,108—W.
E. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Bonnie Signaldina, 108,
Wright to J. M. Lang, M.
Calico Landseer, 108,740—kins to S. L. Burnap, Austins to S. L. Burnap, Austins to W. A. C. Waus,
Clara, Princess, 97,186—J
Laird to W. A. C. Waus,
Crdm Pat Pogis, 109,178—to W. A. Northington, Sp.
Dorjava's Conan, 108 Dorjava's Conan, 10.
Dempsey to S. L. Burnan,
Dora H., 105,293—Parks
Gill & Gill, Nash.
Duchess of Ingleside,
Orris to W. Weller, Shaw
Effle P., 79,484—Parks & I & Gill, Nash.

& Gill, Nash.

Eva Landseer, \$1.831—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
Fancy Vic, 94.059—P.
T. J. Dodson, Seguin.

Factoria Data 202. Favorite Dalsy, 93,831—1 to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvi Ferris Signal, 109,365—J. A. W. Lander, New Hope. Gilt Edge Jess, 110,199— chett to M. B. Hastain, A. Golden May, 73,511—Park Gill & Gill, Nash. Indian Squaw, 81,730—E Burts to Mrs. A. G.

Joel's Bessle F., 108,954-ton to S. L. Burnap, Aust Joel's Callco, 108,613—E. to S. L. Burnap, Austin. to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Karanina Pogis, 101.8.
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kate Putnam II., 107.094
to S. L. Burnap, Austin.
Kate Scales Pogis, 109.
precht to H. H. McBride,
Katie Perry, 110,225—G.
D. C. Darroch, Kerrville,
Kitty Scales Pogis, 109.
precht to H. H. McBride,
Kitty S. H., 62.084—H. Kitty S. H., 62.084—H. Irs. M. B. Hopkins, Pha Indy Pogis Lowndes, Abbott to H. H. McBride to H. H. McBride, O'Dan Laurette Rioter, 109.20 bott to H. H. McBride, C

Leslie Signal, 105,910-& Hardin to Parks & Park
Lois Lowndes, 100,289—
to H. M. McBride, O'Dan Lucilla. 93.224-W. A. Bomar, Galnesville. Lyndall, 109.505—H. Huc Seward, Brenham, Madame Signal, 109.3 Madame Signal, 109.38
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Mary Annersly, 94.110—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesvil
May Amber, 109.181—J.
W. A. Northington, Span
Melrose Marden, 79.75
Harris to Parks & Parks
Miss Araby Pogis, 109.18
to W. A. Northington, Sp.
Mittle Gray, 110.092—78

Mittle Gray, 110.023-B.

J. D. Gray, Terrell.

Monarch's May, 109.5 J. D. Gray, Terrelt.
Monarch's May, 109.59
Parks to Gill & Gill, Nash
Orange Pearl II.. 89.222—
ris & Hardin to Parks & Tosa T., 64.673—Parks & I
Osa T., 64.673—Parks & I
Osa T., 64.673—Parks & I
W. Gill, Nash.
Oxford Teny, 93.840—W
to E. P. Bomar, Gainesv
Perstan Nora, 107.826—J
W. A. Northington, Span
Queen Marjoram, 109.690—
der to E. P. Bomar, Gaine
Resedene May, 66.685—I

Resedene May, 60.685—J.
J. C. McClelland, Thornton,
Rover's Baby, 5911—Terrel
Hardin to Parks & Parks, E
Sadle Glenn III., 105.921—T

ris & Hardin to Parks & Shellie, 92.024—W. J. Owens Moore, Naples.
Sibyl Scales Pogis, 109.208—Drecht to H. H. McBride, O'Texas Modesty, 101.032—W der to E. P. Bomar, Gainesu The Young Widow, 11.508—bott to H. H. McBride, O'Da Tommie Montgomery, 109.54 G. Burts to W. S. Heaton a Bury, Fort Worth.
Tormentor's Pride, 64.730—Ponder to E. P. Romar, Galvic Scales Posis, 109.208—Precht to H. H. McBride, O'T Welcome Lass, 105.315—Terris & Hardin to Parks & P. 118. Shellle, 92.024-W. J. Owen

Mis.
Widow's Little Baby, 109,
Abbett to H. H. McRide, C.
Yeleta Poets H., 109,171—
to W. A. Northinston, Saut
Zingara Pogis, 84,968—W
to F. P. Bomar, Gainesville,
Zula Landscer, 87,196—W

SAN ANTONIO.

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

W. W. Daly, representing the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., is in the city and stopping at the Southern hotel.

J. S. Dickson, livestock agent of the Wabash railroad, is circulating in San Antonio among the cattle shippers.

L. H. Brown of San Marcos, who owns a ranch in Karnes county, was a visitor this week to the Alamo City. Ike West of Kendall county recently

purchased of S. J. Van Raub of Van Raub, Bexar county, 110 head of year-ling steers at \$8.33 per head. T. P. McClelland of Clarendon is a visitor to San Antonio this week, and is in the market for some good saddle

A. Y. Walton, Jr., who is interested with H. D. Kampman in a fine stock

ranch in Bee county, was in the city this week. Hines Clark of Alice, one of the oldtime stockmen of Southern Texas, is in the city and stopping at the South-ern hotel.

Captain J. S. Johnson, a prominent ranchman from Colorado City, is vis-iting the city this week, and is registered at the Southern hotel.

G. E. King of Taylor was a visitor here this week and reports he still has about 1100 cattle on feed, which he will commence shipping out soon.

Arthur Godair of the firm of Godair, Harding & Co., commission merchants in St. Louis and Chicago, is in the city, stopping at the Southern hotel.

S. J. Williams, livestock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, is in the city looking out for the cattle to be shipped to the Territory soon.

ing a large lot of cattle at Hearne, was in the city and reports the sale last week of some of his fed cattle at \$3.90. J. H. Stevens, representing the Geo. R. Barse Livestock Commission company of Kansas City is in the city, in-terviewing his many friends and cus-

Thad B. Miller of Hondo, who is feed-

Ben I. Gillman and Andy Culpepper, two prominent ranchmen and feeders of Frio county, paid us a visit this week and subscribed for the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

covered with green grass. He went down south on business.

week, and went south to look at some cattle. He reports having quite a number of fed cattle on hand yet.

burne, was with us this week and reports that he is this week shipping out regret that any statement of this character a train of very fine fed cattle from Cle-acter should have found its way in J. W. Waters, who is ranching near | pression.

Spofford Junction, is in the city this week and reports that section of the week and reports that section of the country in fine shape and the green grass affording good feed for cattle at mistake occurs. It is claimed in this article that a resolution for the admission of Mexican cattle was ruled mission was ruled mission of Mexican cattle was ruled mission was ruled mission was ruled mission was ruled mission of Mexican cattle was ruled mission was ruled missi W. G. Moore from Marfa was a visftor here this week and reports his sec-

than for years; that rains have been abundant, and the outlook for cattle is encouraging. W., E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., was here one day, stopping at the Southern hotel. Mr. Halsell is on a business trip

tion of the state as in better condition

with a view to buying some steer cattle. Mr. Ed Carver of Henrietta ac-C. W. Merchant, a prominent cat-C. W. Merchant, a prominent cat-tleman and shipper from Abilene, is at the Southern hotel, and reports that he will soon commence shipping the left

will soon commence shipping the lot of cattle purchased from O'Connor Bros. to the Territory. J. W. McInnes, from Twohig, who is interested in both cattle and sheep, reports the authorities have arrested all the parties connected with botching brands in Encinal county and that

they are now in jail or under bond. P. R. Austin from Victoria is in the city, and gives an encouraging outlook for stock of all kinds in his section. He says shipments of cattle to the Territory will commence soon, and when they do begin will be lively for at least

Hogs are now being shipped from Southern Texas to the St. Louis market. A few years ago hogs were so scarce and high here that it was necessary to ship them from St. Louis here. It is a good sign that this country is coming to the front.

Alonzo Millett is reported very ill at time since Mr. Millett had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism at his ranch and was untile for some time to walk, and it is probable that he is again suffering from the same malady.

H. C. Thomas, a prominent ranchman of Calhoun county, was in the city this week and reports the grass in his secion as fully three weeks earlier than ast year at this time. He also reports as stock as having gone through the winter in much better condition and with less lost than for years.

M. A. Withers of Lockhart, of the irm of Withers & McGeehee, was with is one day this week, and while here eccived a telegram from St. Louis hat a train of his fed cattle averaging tbout 1300 pounds sold at \$3.90. These were Southern Texas steers, fed by Withers & McGeehee.

Ike West, a member of the firm of Bennett & West, and who lives on a ranch near Boerne, Tex., paid us a vist this week. He gives a glowing account of his section of the country, and is well pleased with his new home. Mr. West is a favorite among all the tockmen and is greetetd always with

The shipment of cattle designed for he Indian Territory will commence parlier this year than usual. Some hippers have ordered stock cars for he 25th of this month, and all of the attlemen will be in much better conlition this season than last, and of used sourse the mortality resulting from tive. shipments will not be so large propor Honately as heretofore.

S. M. Lewis returned to San Antonio this week from Missouri, where he has recently purchased a fine lot of thoroughbred Durham bulls for the firm of

Lyford & Lowe. He now has this car of buils on inspection at the Fest stock pens, and will take pleasure in showing them to anyone, and invites all those needing buils to give him a trial be-fore purchasing elsewhere.

The cotton seed oil mill located at the Union stockyards in this city has been recently sold to the San Antonio Cotton and Oil company, and will be operated by the purchasers the coming season. The cotton seed oil business of the state has become a great in-dustry and has under proper management been made to pay on the invest-

All the stockmen who have returned from the cattlemen's convention at Fort Worth are enthusiastic over their visit, and also at the manner in which they were entertained by the citizens of Fort Worth, and all who have expressed themselves are very much grat-ified with the fact of the next convention to be held at San Antonio, and will give to the visiting stockmen a royal welcome to our city.

Major James Moore, who some two weeks ago shipped to Muscogee, I. T., two trains of southern steers, and put them on corn, has just returned to San Antonio and reports the weather for the past few days as very severe. Says he did not know it could get so cold anywhere as it was in the Territory. He reports his steers as taking their feed and doing well up to the time he

D. R. Faut, who is extensively interested in the cattle business in Southern Texas has just returned from a trip to Mexico. Says he was out on business and pleasure combined, but was not looking for cattle and did not price an animal while he was in Mexico. He takes a hopeful view of the present outlook in Southern Texas, and says if the market will make some advance stockmen will be all right once more.

The San Antonio Daily Express of the 14th inst. contains an article upon the subject of the recent Cattlemen's concention at Fort Worth, which does concention at Fort Worth, which does the stockmen of southern Texas a great injustice. In speaking of those who had recently returned from the con-vention, it says: "They came back wreathed in smiles of victory, for, as the readers of the Express know, they captured the convention despite the earnest war waged on them by the citizens of Fort Worth." Now this is both unfair and unjust to the cattle-men, as well as the citizens of Fort men, as well as the citizens of Fort Worth. It is a well-known fact by all the stockmen who were present at the convention that no conflict or war was waged by either side for the location of next annual convention. San Antonio made a fair and modest request for the Charley Flato from Shiner was a visitor to the city and reports rains in abundance and that the prairies are covered with green grass. He went down south on the city and reports rains in abundance and that the prairies are covered with green grass. He went down south on the city and reports rains in abundance and that the prairies are covered with green grass. He went down south on the city and reports rains in abundance and that the prairies are covered with green grass. He went down south on the city and reports rains in a spirit of fairness and liberality, and in recognition of the rights of a large southern Texas membership the vote of the convention, without reference to locality, was made It would also appear from reading the same article that the names of promi-William Blocker from Austin was nent stockmen mentioned as having registered at the Southern hotel this attended the convention at Fort Worth had indorsed what had been said. A personal interview with most of those whose names were mentioned discloses the fact that the article in question ap-H. B. Shiner, who resides in San Antonio, has just returned from his ranch in McMullen county, and says water and grass are both plentiful on his ranch and cattle are filling nicely.

J. A. Wilson, the energetic livestock agent of the Chicago and Alton railway, was in the city this week circulating among the cattle shippers and soliciting consignments for his road.

J. S. Lovelady from Cleburne, who is feeding a large lot of cattle at Clefact. The stockmen of southern Texas the press, and are ready to disavow and disclaim any such a sentiment or ex-

In the same article in regard to the out of order by President Bush on the ground that it was a political question, when the fact is that on a motion to amend the report of the executive committee Chairman Bush held that this report, according to all-parliamentary usage, was not subject to amendment, but only to adoption or rejection, and upon final vote the convention adopted the report of the committee as a whole. The report of the executive committee suggesting that the question of the a political one should be excluded from consideration by the convention was Many would cast their vote against such a measure, were apprehensive of the wide scope such a question might take if brought before the convention, and were in favor of relegating the question

to congress and the people, where it properly belongs. In conclusion the cattlemen of south-ern Texas, who are members of the Cattle Raisers' association regret any such statements as appeared in the Ex-press, and disclaim any intention or desire to misclaim desire to misrepresent the actions and conduct of the North Texas membership, but on the contrary feel under obligations to them for having extended us the honor of the next annual convention.

struggling man, means poverty to him while he retains them. A poor cow is a robber, a good cow is a friend. The poor cow eats and eats and never pays. The good cow eats and pays promptly for the hospitality extended her. Her presence in a dairy is as grateful as a copious rain to a parched field. Her liquid treasure embodies comfort and content to her owner. The poor cow is like a host of locusts. Her presence like theirs means ruin. Weed

Feed serves to maintain heat in the animal and it is true economy to preserve it by outside means. Warm stables save food, and as lumber is cheaper than fodder and hay, this warmth should be provided wherever the animal is kept.

The Hill County Fair association announces its next and fourth annual fair for the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday immediately following the Dallas fair. The association is said to be in a flourishing condition.

A giddy girl writes to her best young man: "Don't phale to be thar." His reply was: "I'll be thar; thar's no such word as phale."

view for the coming summer.

Make your home as attractive as pos-sible, no matter who humble it may

Big over-fat pork, like big, over-fat cattle are now out of date.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	392.262	2,170,821	864,713 567,015 111,445 69,784		103,368
Sold to Shippers	1,533,234		748.244	The second secon	

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 bushet.

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO. The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are un limited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the hoof, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock.

The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to hill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of rallroads whose lines terminate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET

IN AMERICA. THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted ampl-THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amplitheater, with a tuni eled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TER-RITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Cl.i-

N. THAYER, President.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice President, and Gen'l Mgr

E. J. MARTYN

J. C. DENISON. Sec'y and Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen'l Supt. .

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

In Twelve Weeks-Veno's Remedies Are Having the Biggest Sale on Short Line From Toxas to Colorador Record—They Are the Coming Short Line From Toxas to Colorador Medicines of the World.

FATHER BESSONIES

Of St. John's Church, Indianapolis, Recommends Them-Physicians in New York City and Chicago Use

In the past twelve

weeks \$900.00 worth of

the Veno Remedies

have gone into the homes of our citizens.

To the poor they are a God-send from the fact

that they do away with big doctor fees. With a supply of the Veno Remedies in the house

there is no need for a doctor. The instruc-

tions accompanying each of their remedies

are plain and concise, and no mistake can

possibly be made if they are followed. Be

your own doctor. Don't

permit inexperienced druggists or their youthful assistant to

put up compounds haphazard to be given

Veno Remedies are most carefully compounded after the formula of Sir Morrill MacKenzie, formerly Consulting Physician in Chief to the Queen.

They are the greatest achievement of

They are the greatest achievement of nineteenth century. A blessing to

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is the

best and only scientific cure. It permanently cures malaria (chills and fever),

and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipa-

tion and liver trouble. It strengthens

the nerves, clears the brain, inviger-

worst and most desperate cases

ates the stomach and purifies the blood,

of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia and all aches and pains. No

home should be without these medi-cines. They are sold at 50 cents each, welve for \$5. Ask your druggist to get

Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Elec-

CUBAN CHILL CURE positively stops chills in one night, 25c. At drug

Wm. Parks of Clarksville, Tex., marketed cattle at St. Louis, including 1,172-pound steers at \$3.60 and \$47-pound cows at \$3.

Your Druggist Recommends Them Because Many Sufferers in this City Have Been Cured by Them.

A herd of poor cows, owned by a

Cattle in Colfax county, N. M., are looking exceedingly well for this season of the year, and cattlemen are feeling elated over the bright prospects in

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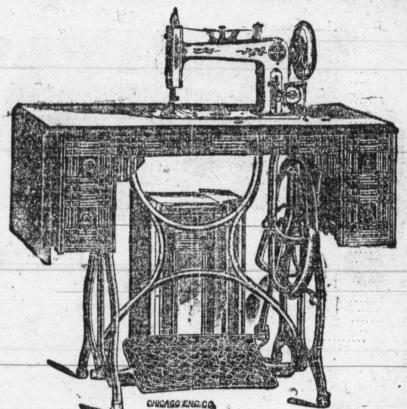
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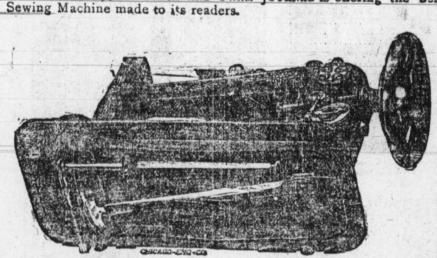
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