

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

All the markets are holding up well, and probably will continue to do so for the next two months.

It is just possible that some of our cattlemen in attending to the matter of improved bulls have neglected giving the proper attention to their cows.

The impetus which has been given to the improvement of Texas herds recently by the plucky purchases of a few of her most progressive stockmen is of incalculable value and will be most likely to act as a stimulant to others to "go and do likewise."

The state of Montana has recently issued through Governor Smith a number of rigid regulations concerning the transportation and admission of stock into the state. Southern cattle, from the fever-infected area are admissible only between March 1 and November 1 of each year.

To our friends, the Northern breeders: Appreciate fine breeding and wouldn't pay the price required for something extra good. We want you to take it all back now, and at the same time enlarge your herds. Texas will need lots more of your bulls—and your best ones, at that.

Come to think of it, the average cattleman does not pay as much attention as he should to his cows when aiming at the up-grading of his herds. It will pay from time to time to weed out all the sorry cows and off-colored ones, replacing if desired with a better class. Of course the providing of full-blooded bulls must never be neglected, that is if you expect to get the top of the market for your yearlings.

There was a deal of kicking during the past winter about the disposition of feeders to rush their cattle on the market in a half-fat condition, but few cattle were kept back till really finished. This seemed strange in view of the cheapness and abundance of corn. One good feed was effected by this action—it prevented the cattle from coming to the market from the feeders at the finish, and now there is no over-supply of cattle in sight. Feed lots contain fewer animals than a year ago, distillers likewise. Light runs are the rule at the markets now-a-days and, on the whole, the Journal is glad to note that a material decline for the next six days. The conditions rather indicate the possibility of an advance.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the most profitable time for stock farmers to market their steers. Some contend that they should be sold as yearlings, other at two years, and still others insist that the raiser should keep the steer till he is four years old and "get all there is in him out of him." This may be best when grain and feed stuff are cheap and abundant and the farm, and on the other hand, would be the worst policy possible where these conditions were lacking. One thing is certain, however, every stock farmer should and could raise a calf worth on present markets \$12 to \$15, at a year old, instead of a runty, half-bellied scrub worth only half the money.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Montana cattlemen, at their meeting at Miles City last week, listened to a talk from Professor Emory, director of the United States experiment station at Bozeman, in which he suggested that the best interests of cattlemen were not served by turning their cattle over to the shambles at Montana as long as there was feed at home. "When a Montana farmer comes and asks you to use his feed in feeding cattle, don't turn away," said the professor. "A bunch of good healthy steers in a corral with plenty of feed is good collateral. I am told that 100,000 Montana cattle are being fed in a single Iowa county. This is wrong; the feed money should be kept here."

I want to tell the farmer and the cattlemen co-operate in feeding live stock. Here is a suggestion that might often be acted profitably upon in Texas. The farmers and cattlemen here do occasionally co-operate in the manner suggested, but there should be more of it. True, Texas is not in the "feeding belt," but she raises thousands of tons of sorghum, millet, Kaffir corn, milo-maize and other feed, not to speak of corn and cottonseed. Much of this should be put into steers that are now sent outside of the state for fattening. The old-fashioned idea of antagonism between the cattlemen and the "nest-er" is about dead. There is no antagonism. Let them co-operate, to their mutual advantage.

MORE WATER NEEDED.

Some time since the Journal asserted that one of the chief needs of our large ranches and pastures now-a-days was more water, and that cattle losses were to be attributed year in and year out as much from this cause as from lack of food or the severity of weather. It may seem a little out of season to revert to this just now, when here in Texas wintry blasts are over, good rains have fallen and the country is carpeted with beautiful spring verdure. No so, however; whenever a fault or a need is recognized, it cannot be remedied too soon.

Texas stockmen have been richly blessed the past winter in that the percentage of stock loss was nominal, while their brethren on the Northwestern ranges have lost heavily. We may not always be thus fortunate, however; the records of past winters in Texas occasionally show heavy mortality in cattle, and the future will be no exception. It behooves our cattlemen, therefore, to lose no time in furnishing more water for stock. In pastures where their tanks or windmills are few and far between—not only in view of winter's needs, where it is a heavy tax on cattle to walk miles to water, but also because the hot summer will be here after a while, when this extra provision is needed quite as much. Now is the time, therefore, to plan work of this kind and have it done as speedily as possible, so as to be prepared for all emergencies.

THE FARM.

Always (during the season) have a few rows bedded up and ready for planting out sweet potato slips, which can be done at odd times of evenings, after rains, or during dry weather, by watering at planting time.

However low the prices may be, it will always pay to do the best we can. If the profit from a good crop of wheat or corn, or from a good beef animal, is small, remember that it would have been much smaller still if the crop or the animal had been a poor one.

Some Australian salt bush has been growing upon the Experiment Station grounds at Tucson, Arizona, without water for over two years. The location of the plants is upon the mesa north of the city where it is very dry. This would indicate that this forage plant is valuable in arid regions, and as experiments made elsewhere show that it thrives upon alkali land it promises to be a valuable acquisition for Arizona. The Experiment Station at Tucson has been distributing seed gratis throughout Arizona for the purpose of having this plant thoroughly tested in this region.

SUGAR BEETS.

The low price of other farm products is turning the attention of the American farmer to the advisability of growing sugar beets. It is a fact that the United States imports sugar to an extent that is not usually appreciated by our people. The magnitude of these importations may be realized when it is known that they almost equal our exports of cotton and considerably exceed in value the wheat exported. It is little wonder, then, with corn and other farm products at present prices, that the northwestern farmer is turning his attention to some other crop that he may produce at something less than the market price. Most Southern soils are said to be adapted to the growing of sugar beets; in fact, the whole United States, with few exceptions, seems well suited for beet sugar production. This being the case, it would certainly be in the line of progress and good farming to diversify the all-cotton or all-corn states with some beet growing. Of course this can only be done on a small scale and in the nature of an experiment, but Mississippi and other Southern states should not always follow in such matters. It is the best thing that can be done for the farmer to get all the material decline for the next six days. The conditions rather indicate the possibility of an advance.

SUGAR BEET SOIL.

The query that presents itself to most people when the matter of growing beets is presented, is what kind of soil is best for them? This may be replied to in a general way by the statement that any moderately fertile soil, such as will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, etc., will be found suited to sugar beets, and even soils too salt or alkaline to grow these crops will produce a crop of sugar beets. One of the best soils found a good crop to plant upon soils somewhat alkaline, with a view of improving the soil, this crop having been found valuable for extracting and removing alkali in small quantities. Experiments have been made with growing upon the soil, in which the soils and upon heavy adobe and clay soils; upon very sterile and fertile soils, with results leading to the conclusion that extremes in all these classes of soil should be avoided, while medium soils of all kinds give satisfactory results. One of the richest soils that the soil shall have depth—that is, it must be of a friable nature to the depth of a foot or more. Another is that there shall be no "hard-pan" near the surface. A calcareous soil has been found to produce the greatest quantity of sugar per acre. In Nebraska beets were grown upon the richest soils, but the results were not so good as those obtained from a fertile clay loam. In Washington the best results were obtained from a soil intermediate between clay loam and a sandy loam. In South Dakota a dark sandy loam and clay loam gave the most satisfactory crop. In Nebraska four crops were grown upon a sandy loam. In Kansas the best results are from a loam. In Iowa a dark loam proved best. In Indiana most arable lands gave about equally good results, though a moderately sandy loam seemed rather better than others. From these results the ideal soil for the sugar beet may be called a moderately fertile, rather porous, deep sandy loam, with a porous subsoil.—Wm. Stowe Devol, in Bulletin 23, Arizona Experiment Station.

THE VELVET BEAN.

For six years we have been growing velvet beans, or peas, in our orange groves here. Where the velvet beans are planted no other fertilizer is used, and the orange groves are in a healthy, thrifty condition. They are also the most valuable forage plant I have yet found, making from three to five tons per acre. They vine thirty to forty feet, and when planted in rows four feet apart and drilled one to two feet in rows, in two months they will literally cover the ground from two to three feet deep. They will exterminate Bermuda, Johnson, Coco or any grass in one season. The lower leaves begin to drop and soon make a heavy mulch, excluding light and air, so that no vegetation can grow underneath the vines. Price 50 cents per quart by mail, \$1.00 per peck, \$3.50 per bushel, and in lots of two or more bushels, \$3.00 per bushel.

GEO. H. WRIGHT.

Mrs. Orlando Nurseries, Orlando, Fla. "Why are you staring at me like that?" irritably asked the young lord of the money lender. "Because you are an object of interest to me, my lord," replied the money-lender.

HORSES AND MULES.

Nancy Hanks 204 will not produce this year.

Bad feet in the colt often ruin the value of an otherwise valuable horse.

Treat your horse as you would wish to be treated if you were dumb, and serving a master.

If the colt is in good heart and spirits, while he is being trained, he will make a prompt rider.

Look out for your horse's shoulders. No horse can do his duty with a sore shoulder, to say nothing of his suffering.

American horsemen are discussing the feasibility of establishing a horse repository in England for the preparation and sale of American horses.

Horses that have to pull heavy loads should have perfect freedom of their heads. It is cruel to rein a pulling horse up tight.

Have all the parts of the harness soft and pliable, and well fitting to the animal. Make the noble servant of man comfortable and he will serve you faithfully.

The scripture tells us: "The righteous man regardeth his beast"; the proverb of the day is, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." The former is the stronger way of putting it. Many who are good farmers in other respects do not properly appreciate the horse. He should be kind to all the live stock under his care.

Texas, the far-away Lone Star State, always noted for gallantry and the love of personal liberty, has been reached by that same "reform" wave that has done so much injury to the trotting turf in so many states of recent years. A Texas friend writes us that a bill has been introduced in the Texas legislature to absolutely prohibit the pool selling of live horses of any kind, and we take this opportunity to impress upon the minds of our hundreds of readers in that state the necessity of immediate action in opposition to this measure. Its adoption would simply close every prominent track, and would in a very few years annihilate every speed breeding farm in the entire state. These are calamities that Texas horsemen and track managers cannot afford, and it behooves them to move at once with their united strength against the proposition. There are only a few blind reformers in Texas, but the majority of Texans and of the Texas legislature are not industry killers, and hence if horsemen—legitimate horsemen, not city poolroom managers—will lay their case before the Texas solons the proposed total prohibition will not become a law.—The Western Horseman.

There can be no evasion of the fact that this country, as a whole, is not well and generally supplied with breeding stock, such as is needed for the production in numbers of the classes of horses that are now and will be for years in most active demand. Not only has this country passed that stage in which quantity, not quality, rules in horse stock production, but the old world is driven to this country for her supplies, and, as has long been the case there, only high-class horses are wanted at all. The life of civilized man is progressive, and each succeeding generation is more exacting than the preceding one. Succeeding generations are not only more highly educated, but are more fastidious, and wear better clothes, eat better food and drive better horses. The old-fashioned horse car has given way to the more rapid, luxurious and esthetic electric car, and when people do ride behind horses the same mark of advancement—good looking and good acting steeds—is demanded. This is true of the hack horse, the express horse, the plow horse, the horse for the family turnout and the horse driven to buggy by the farm hand on his Sunday peregrinations. The plug horse, like the bull-tongue plow, has given way before the irresistible march of progress, and both the old world and the new, from now on, will want only horses of high grade in their respective classes. There can be no disputing the fact that the extreme closeness of the times and peculiar aspects of the horse market have resulted in an alarming shortage of breeding stock of the better grades in all classes, and just how the kind and numbers of horses up to classification requirements for future market demands are to be produced is a proposition that is not of easy solution.

CAVALRY HORSES.

The Journal sometimes since published the specifications under which cavalry horses are purchased for the government, but repeats them here in response to an enquiry: The cavalry horse must be sound, well bred and of superior class; gentle under the saddle, free from vicious habits, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; without blemish or defect; of kind disposition, with easy mouth and gait and otherwise to conform to the following description: A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition from 15.1 to 16 hands high, weighing not less than 950 pounds, and more than 1150 pounds, and from four to eight years old; head and ears small, forehead broad, eyes large and prominent with perfect vision in every respect; shoulders long and sloping; chest full; back short and broad; forelegs straight and standing well under; barrel large and increasing from girth toward flank; withers elevated, back short and straight; loins and haunches broad and muscular; hocks well bent, and under the horse, pastern slanting, and feet small and sound. Each horse will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any animal that does not meet the above requirements in every respect will be rejected. A horse under four years old will not be accepted unless he be an especially fine animal well developed. Every accepted animal must be provided with a strong hump halter free of charge to the government.

SWINE.

It is the consensus of opinion that it does not pay to cook food for hogs.

A mistake is made by a great many in feeding too much to the sow immediately after farrowing. For at least ten days the feed should be light, and when the food is increased, too much care cannot be taken to increase it gradually.

An Iowa breeder gives the following "boiled down" advice about care of young pigs: "Young breeders paste the finy joints to burst plenty of light food up to time of farrowing; give a double feed at time of making nest; feed water first twenty-four hours, then light feed and increase slowly; keep nest dry; give full dose of sunshine and repeat daily if possible; exercise after six days."

What is fair average weight of a pig at birth? At the Oklahoma Experiment Station a litter of five pure-bred Poland-China pigs from a yearling sow averaged 2.6 pounds the day of birth. When seven days old they averaged 4.6 pounds, when one month old, 4.78 pounds when seven, 7.57 pounds when fifteen days old, two pigs having been lost in the meantime.

Where wood is plentiful charcoal can be made. Cut into four-foot lengths, saw ends square, pile of shavings or kindling until you have a cord of two. Cover with leaves or straw, then cover with dirt to a depth of three inches, making small openings around the bottom. Drop some coals of fire down into the shavings. Wait until the shavings are dry, then pile hole at the top. Be careful not to allow any new holes to form around the sides or on top until it is nicely charred. Then recover and pile on one side, being careful to suppress all signs of fire. A first-class article can be made of this, and a variety of shavings, sawdust or kindling will do. When should positively have a supply all of the time. It need not be fed carelessly, but once or twice a week.

The breeder of pure bred swine is always tempted to overfeed, for the reason that fat covers defects, and a sow which is always fat is always a visitor, and when shipped a fat sow reaches the buyer in fine condition, and is pronounced a "daisy," when if simply in good breeding condition, the first feeling would be of disappointment. The fat covering, however, wears off when the new pasture begins to improve in the new pasture, and when farrowing time comes she is far more likely to produce vigorous pigs and to feed them well than when overfed herself. Dry sleeping quarters with a variety of shorts, and sows vigorous and healthy. They will endure a great deal of cold without harm if kept dry, and given plenty of clean straw for bedding. Overcrowded brood sows is always to be avoided; sows which crowd together in sleeping quarters will often injure each other and the coming litters. It is cheaper to make extra pens, which need not be costly, rather than ruin the sows or their prospective litters.

When pigs are weaned in the spring the pasture season has arrived, unless in very exceptional instances. They should, therefore, have access to pasture, and where this is not practicable, some green food should be given to them as early in the season as it is obtainable. In addition to the pasture, they will be fed some of it without grinding during the summer season. It should be soaked for twenty-four hours or until it is soft enough to admit of being dent by pressure of the end of the finger. But when fed it should be given on a floor. If fed in a trough the sows may be fed soaked and without grinding during the summer season. It should be soaked for twenty-four hours or until it is soft enough to admit of being dent by pressure of the end of the finger. But when fed it should be given on a floor. If fed in a trough the sows may be fed soaked and without grinding during the summer season. 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POULTRY.

A poultry house floor covered with dry dirt or sifted ashes, is better for the fowls and more easily cleaned and kept vermin proof than a plain board floor. A cemented floor should be a sure preventive of chicken flies in a poultry house.

If you are beginning with fowls, don't think that your first step is to devise some variety or cross which shall knock out all others at one crack. Take the breeds with which others have experimented, and brought up to a state of productiveness that cannot be questioned. This country has plenty of varieties. What it needs is more poultry raisers and less "fanciers."

There are but few farmers that know how many chicks they lose in a year. They set every hen that desires to hatch, a large number of chicks come out (but never counted) and they are carefully attended to; but later in the season, says an exchange, when the farmer begins to inform himself regarding the number on hand, he is surprised to find a large majority missing. Gone—the hawks, rats, crows, snakes and family cat have decimated them to a very few. Chicks should be raised on business principles. They should be so managed that the farmer knows how many were hatched, and if a single one is missing, he should at once investigate the cause and endeavor to avoid further loss from that source. If this was done there would be more profit, and poultry would pay.

If your hens lay soft-shelled eggs it is because there is not enough lime in their food. Feed them grit, gravel, oyster shells, plaster of ground bone. Cut clover is another source of lime in the poultry ration. Investigation has shown 100 grains of lime are needed to make a strong egg shell, and as 1000 pounds of wheat or corn contain less than a pound of lime, the hen can not get the lime she needs out of the grain rations. It would require the lime from 200 pounds of wheat to supply a dozen eggs.

MILLET SEED FOR CHICKS.

The Journal has always believed in millet seed as a suitable feed for little chickens and the writer is now using it successfully in feeding several broods. That eminently practical poultry writer, Mrs. Nettie Hawks, in a recent communication to the Journal, says: "A reader has recently written, asking what I feed young chicks these days, and wishing to know if I favor millet seed as much as ever. Yes; I feed millet seed even more than ever, and have never found anything to exceed it. Chicks grow very fat and healthy reared upon millet seed to such that they forage for themselves and find food that I cannot find for them, and then they will return to me at nightfall for more millet seed. For a first feed nothing could be better, and for several days no other kind is offered them. They grow very fat and healthy and at the first appearance of other eatables before them, resent the change and demand their customary rations. But we also like them to have oatmeal or rolled oats, and this we buy in quantities expressly for chick food. In feeding rolled oats we advise sifting the flour from it before feeding. We feed the oats dry, in just their flake form. We have sometimes moistened it all into a cake, but do not like the plan, and have not of late done so. I have made paste and not so digestible. Phosphorus and iron we would much prefer, but so long as the price remains 4 and 5 cents per pound we shall not feed it to any extent. These days we are hearing and reading a great deal about Kaffir corn as an exceptionally fine food for both hens and chicks, and the fact is, it will find a goodly sized patch of it growing at our home for chicks. We shall feed it this season, for we shall buy it. The white variety is said to be the best, and especially for white fowls. Many breeders of white fowls are intending to raise it. It is said to have a tendency to keep white feathers white, while it is also claimed that feeding white fowls field corn will give to their plumage that objectionable tinge of cream yellow."

WATERMELONS.

An acre of watermelons under favorable conditions may bring as good a return for the expense and labor involved as anything I know of. The past season I planted one acre of Peerless and Fordhook Early, and my account book shows that from it I sold 4019 pounds for \$287. Counting those sold and given away, would bring a number picked, 5000, easily making a gross return of \$200. The soil is light sand and was well covered with well-rotted manure before planting; 200 pounds phosphate were applied around the hills after the plants were up. I planted early in May, and the weather was such that the plants suffered no setback, nor required planting over. The first picking was made July 28. There was little competition the first two weeks, so the melons at first sold readily for \$10 and \$15 per 100. The Fordhook Early proved a heavy cropper, holding out large size to the very last. It is worth while to try your best to have melons ripe while the weather is hot; for a couple of weeks' time in marketing may make the difference between a good profit and none at all, as markets are liable to be overstocked later in the season. But unless you have the right kind of soil, and are willing to bend your back to catch "bugs" when the sun is hot, and chase thieves when the moon is shining, don't try to raise melons. Eternal vigilance is the price, not of liberty alone, but of melons.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

When a plant is set, you should frequently rake around it.

The garden, however naturally fertile, will pay you for the manure you apply to it.

Strawberries, raspberries, etc., cannot be set in cloddy soil and expect them to live.

No plant or tree can thrive while a portion of its roots is unprotected on the surface.

Never cover the strawberry plant when you set it with soil. Keep the crown even with the surface.

Give the sweet peas support early; for some reason they will not readily "catch on" to belated support.

The little rootlets of a plant suck food from the soil, but they must have fine soil from which to do it.

Unless the government can send out seed that the seedsmen cannot supply, it had better put an end to the seed distribution.

When a fruit tree bears extraordinarily one season, it will not bear an average next season. Thin the fruit when an immense crop is on.

Plants must feed and drink. Deprive them of food and water and there can be no satisfactory results. You can furnish the food, if not the water.

A good way to estimate the value of a fruit tree is to take the yearly value of the crop as eight per cent interest. That is, if a tree produces eight dollars worth of fruit that tree is worth \$100.

Proper rotation must be observed in truck growing as in general farming. Melons, cucumbers and squashes belong to one family and should not succeed each other. Eggplants, tomatoes and Irish potatoes form another, and beans and peas another.

Have a bed in any out-of-the-way place in which to place the "volunteers." You will find them coming up in all sorts of odd places. Vegetables, and a host of others. It is possible you may get something new and striking. It is probable you will find this bed convenient to call upon when some plant in the garden proper refuses to grow or dies outright. Anyway, it will be a young man's storehouse to some "youngsters" loose therein and say, "Pick all you want."

The possibilities of truck farming were demonstrated last year by the results on a truck farm of 600 acres in north Canada. Nineteen thousand barrels of Irish potatoes brought in \$36,000; 100,000 heads of cabbages, \$12,500; 4000 barrels of citron melons, \$4,000; milk from 65 cows, \$4,000; 5000 bunches spinach, \$2,500; 2000 bunches beans, \$2,000; of asparagus, \$1,000; 1000 boxes of peas, \$1,000; tomatoes, \$1,000; radishes, \$500; beets, \$400. A total of gross revenue of \$65,500 from the 600 acres, or an average of \$110 per acre.

WATERMELONS.

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NURSERYMAN AND GROWER.

The mutual relations between the nurseryman and the fruit grower were recently discussed by the eminent horticultural authority, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, as follows: He thought the nurseryman gets a great deal of abuse which he does not deserve. He must be a man of intelligence. He cannot know too much business. His business is to be a good botanist and should thoroughly understand the physiology of trees. He should be an entomologist. The terrible San Jose scale, the extirpation of which will involve millions of dollars, was started through the ignorance, no doubt, of the nurseryman. The nurseryman should be a good zoologist. He ought to understand the changes which are made in fruit by the changes of season and location. He is the guide of the fruit grower. The nurseryman should also be a scientist, thoroughly conversant with fungus diseases and the ravages of insects; also should know the methods of escaping them.

The fruit grower ought to know how to take care of his trees. Sometimes trees are practically dead before the grower gets them home, owing to his neglect after they have reached his hands. Frozen trees should be buried immediately in soft ground, roots, branches and tops being covered. Peach and plum trees should be faithfully trimmed. The peach should also be subjected to this treatment. Every time the tree freezes, it loses from evaporation. This sap must be supplied from the roots. For this reason trees that are planted in the fall must be the more thoroughly trimmed. There is another thing for the fruit grower to attend to. He should pay his bills contracted at the nurseryman's office. Many a nurseryman has been broken up through the neglect of the grower to pay his bills.

DAIRY.

Put a thoroughbred Jersey or Holstein bull at the head of your herd and breed up.

The Jersey Bulletin did not watch the Columbian contest more closely or with greater solicitude than it has watched the work of the Jersey cow during this more prolonged struggle, and to-day we are in position to declare that the little queen is again victorious; again she leads the van and wins out on every count. A careful and impartial survey of the history of the many herds of Jersey cattle in the United States, kept primarily for breeding purposes, and of the Jersey dairies run upon business principles alone, will demonstrate beyond controversy that wherever equal energy, enterprise and intelligence have been exercised an equal amount of capital employed, the Jersey business has paid better and maintained its rank more uniformly than any other branch of farming.

Better prices for cattle have been maintained, the demand for Jersey butter has never ceased to grow, and is greater to-day than ever, as is also the demand for good Jersey cows. There have been less losses and fewer failures than in any other live stock business. Nor need the comparison be confined to farming. Under the conditions of capital investment and labor employed, the Jersey business will compare favorably with any other industry in the land.—Jersey Bulletin.

THE JERSEY COW.

Time was, a quarter of a century ago, when the Jersey cow was never considered from a strictly business point of view. She was largely, by her owners, and certainly by others, regarded as more or less of a luxury kept almost as much for ornament as for use, a rich man's plaything. But with time, the Jersey cow has changed all that. The fever passed away, the excitement died down, the boom collapsed, fancy prices fell, and the speculators sold on and quit the business, but the Jersey cow remained—her genuine qualities unchanged, her comparative value undiminished. Steadily during the seventies and eighties, her intrinsic qualities made themselves manifest in respect to quantity and esteem. Among private families through the length and breadth of the land, she came to be recognized as incomparably superior to all others as a family cow—the lawful queen of the private dairy.

In the meantime, here and there in the most advanced dairy regions the shrewdest professional dairymen had discovered that good Jersey cows, considered solely from a business point of view, were the most valuable animals that they could buy or breed. It was not, however, until the great exhibition of her powers at Chicago, during the Columbian dairy contest, that the eyes of dairymen at large were attracted to her from a business point of view. The complete and overwhelming triumph achieved in that contest put the question forever at rest as to the superiority of the Jersey cow; as to her ability to make more butter, of a higher quality, at less cost than any other known cow. It was not a fancy competition; the victory was not won on fancy points. The contest was planned entirely from a strictly business point of view. Net profit was the crucial test—the touchstone. Everything else was left out of view. It was a grand contest, ending in a noble victory, most worthily won.

WHY MEN CLING TO DAIRYING.

One thing presents itself with great force in the midst of the uncertainty which is the future of dairying, and that is that very few are abandoning the business. In a circle of forty miles I know of only one man who has decided to let his cows go and try something else. This man has recently sold his cows at auction and has made up his mind to try raising young stock and beef for the market. This is in the nature of an experiment and we shall watch it with interest. We are in a strictly dairy country. Very little grain is raised for the market, our main dependence being upon milk and its products, and it is doubtful if we could successfully compete with the great West in the production of beef.

But it is the almost universal decision that nothing pays better than dairying, and the season opens with just as strong a purpose as ever, I am able to see. The public creameries are all open for business. Cows are selling at fairly good prices, and the shipments of milk and butter are fully up to the average for this time of the year. With prices so low, who should be clinging so desperately to dairying? Because, first, in no other way can we maintain the fertility of our farms. If the farmer who keeps fifteen or twenty cows could know just the value of the natural fertilizer produced from year to year by his herd, he would be astonished at the amount. This goes back on to the land and prevents its being absolutely run out. To appreciate the loss in this direction, if one does not return to his fields as much as he takes from them, it is only necessary to look at farms from which the hay has been sold year after year and no equivalent in commercial fertilizer put back. Such farms by their barren and starved out appearance prove more strongly than any words could do the utter futility of turning our backs upon the cow.

Again dairying is our most profitable business because in no other way can we turn the products of our farms into money so good an advantage. The cow is the mint which coins the hay, corn and other crops of our lands into clean money. Upon the manner in which this is now before us; how to succeed or fail. If there are too many leaks all along the way, so that the cost of producing a quart of milk or a pound of butter exceeds the price obtained for it, then our profits must necessarily be small. This is the greatest problem now before us; how to turn our farm products most economically into butter and cheese? When this is solved, the rest will be easy enough. E. L. VINCENT.

Broome Co., N. Y.

Don't waste your life in doubts and fears; spend your life in the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours of ages that follow.—Benjamin Franklin.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.

The storm waves will reach this midland and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below:

May 7.—Cooler.
May 8.—Cooler.
May 9.—Moderating.
May 10.—Warmer.
May 11.—Threatening.
May 12.—Changeable.
May 13.—Cooler.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

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St. Joseph, Mo., May 1.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from May 4th to 8th and next will reach the Pacific coast about 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, eastern states 14th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 9th, great central valleys 11th, Eastern States 13th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, Eastern States 15th. The third disturbance of May will reach the Pacific coast about the close of 15th, cross the central valleys 16th, Eastern States 18th.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending May 8th will average above normal in those districts where the May temperature and rainfall are expected to be above normal and about normal in those districts where the predictions are for below normal temperature and rainfall.

About the middle of the month Uranus, Saturn, Earth, Venus, Mercury and the sun will be in conjunction, all in line, leaving the sun and two planets on one side of the earth and two great planets on the other side. The magnetism that passes from sun to planets and between planets must, in this unusual combination of conjunctions, pass the earth and will cause unusual disturbances and great reversals, which will affect health and the weather.

In a general way the temperature of May will average much above normal. The exceptions to this will be in Texas, the Rocky mountain countries, the upper Missouri valley and the lower Mississippi valley. The temperature will average about normal.

About Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia and New York city the temperature will average below normal. In the Southeastern States very high temperatures will prevail.

On account of a general deficiency of rainfall will occur in May. The exceptions to this will be in the Ohio valley and Texas, where rainfall will be about normal.

The charts, on account of inconvenience and expense to the newspapers publishing these bulletins, will be omitted, but will be sent to all individuals who remit stamps to me. I contemplate stereotyping my bulletins in order that illustrations in magnetism, meteorology and astronomy may be given.

General May Weather: On account of an important conjunction of the planets May weather will not only be unusual but very difficult to correctly forecast.

A drought will extend over the Atlantic and Southeastern States, the lower Mississippi and upper Mississippi valleys. The great ice drift will occur from Philadelphia to Key West and from St. Louis to Omaha and Denver.

In the Rocky mountain countries and the arid districts immediately east of them the future of dairying will be normal. June also will have sources in the Rocky mountains will be greater than usual.

A remarkably hot wave will occur from May 9th to 15th, accompanied by a dry, hot wind. Toward its close storms and rains will be followed by a cold wave. The temperature reaching near the frost line in Northern States.

The Great Reversal: In May, 1816, the solar system was greatly unbalanced. The planets were all on one side of the sun, a most unusual occurrence. The weather must always cause unusual weather in connection with this the following weather record of 1816 will be of special interest:

January was mild—so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great snow storm on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended in snow and ice, with a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing was killed. Fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Maine, and three inches in New York and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done at New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise in the river. The suburbs were covered with water and the roads were only passable in boats.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass, throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. The river was nearly all destroyed. Some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Frost was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut down and cured for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and Europe. Papers received from Europe stated that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from corn produced

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.

The storm waves will reach this midland and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below:

May 7.—Cooler.
May 8.—Cooler.
May 9.—Moderating.
May 10.—Warmer.
May 11.—Threatening.
May 12.—Changeable.
May 13.—Cooler.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Copyrighted, 1887, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 1.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from May 4th to 8th and next will reach the Pacific coast about 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, eastern states 14th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 9th, great central valleys 11th, Eastern States 13th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, Eastern States 15th. The third disturbance of May will reach the Pacific coast about the close of 15th, cross the central valleys 16th, Eastern States 18th.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending May 8th will average above normal in those districts where the May temperature and rainfall are expected to be above normal and about normal in those districts where the predictions are for below normal temperature and rainfall.

About the middle of the month Uranus, Saturn, Earth, Venus, Mercury and the sun will be in conjunction, all in line, leaving the sun and two planets on one side of the earth and two great planets on the other side. The magnetism that passes from sun to planets and between planets must, in this unusual combination of conjunctions, pass the earth and will cause unusual disturbances and great reversals, which will affect health and the weather.

In a general way the temperature of May will average much above normal. The exceptions to this will be in Texas, the Rocky mountain countries, the upper Missouri valley and the lower Mississippi valley. The temperature will average about normal.

About Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia and New York city the temperature will average below normal. In the Southeastern States very high temperatures will prevail.

On account of a general deficiency of rainfall will occur in May. The exceptions to this will be in the Ohio valley and Texas, where rainfall will be about normal.

The charts, on account of inconvenience and expense to the newspapers publishing these bulletins, will be omitted, but will be sent to all individuals who remit stamps to me. I contemplate stereotyping my bulletins in order that illustrations in magnetism, meteorology and astronomy may be given.

General May Weather: On account of an important conjunction of the planets May weather will not only be unusual but very difficult to correctly forecast.

A drought will extend over the Atlantic and Southeastern States, the lower Mississippi and upper Mississippi valleys. The great ice drift will occur from Philadelphia to Key West and from St. Louis to Omaha and Denver.

In the Rocky mountain countries and the arid districts immediately east of them the future of dairying will be normal. June also will have sources in the Rocky mountains will be greater than usual.

A remarkably hot wave will occur from May 9th to 15th, accompanied by a dry, hot wind. Toward its close storms and rains will be followed by a cold wave. The temperature reaching near the frost line in Northern States.

The Great Reversal: In May, 1816, the solar system was greatly unbalanced. The planets were all on one side of the sun, a most unusual occurrence. The weather must always cause unusual weather in connection with this the following weather record of 1816 will be of special interest:

January was mild—so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great snow storm on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended in snow and ice, with a temperature more like winter than spring.

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by new perfected scientific methods that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a better every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. All weak portions of the body strengthened. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed free. Over 2000 references.

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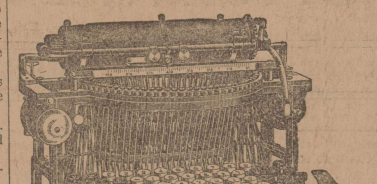
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9. Love, Love, Love, E. B. Johnson	28. The Boy I Love, E. B. Johnson
10. Love, Love, Love, E. B. Johnson	29. The Boy I Love, E. B. Johnson
11. Love, Love, Love, E. B. Johnson	30. The Boy I Love, E. B. Johnson
12. Love, Love, Love, E. B. Johnson	31. The Boy I Love, E. B. Johnson
13. Love, Love, Love, E. B. Johnson	32. The Boy I Love, E. B. Johnson
14. Love, Love, Love, E. B. Johnson	33. The Boy I Love, E. B. Johnson
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matter.R. M. Collins is traveling in the interest of
Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and is author-
ized to contract, receive and receipt for ad-
vertisements and subscriptions. Any counter-
feits shown him will be appreciated by the man-
agement.When inclined to grumble and
"kick" at your lot in life just think of
the countless thousands who are in
far worse condition than yourself in
"mind, body and estate." In other
words, count the blessings you enjoy
compared with your less fortunate fel-
low beings.Now-a-days successful business men
realize their profits by economical
management and judicious buying,
rather than by the large percentage of
gain in the selling prices over the cost
prices, and by the prevention of any
possible leakage anywhere. The same
rules may be profitably applied to the
business of farming.There is a difference between steady
systematic work and rushing things.
The business-like, methodical farmer
plans ahead and then steadily pursues
his plans. He accomplishes more than
his neighbor who has no defined plans
mapped out, but occasionally rushes
things to make up for lost time.There is a growing sentiment in
favor of holding our elections every
four years instead of every two years
as at present. There is much to be
said in favor of the change as well as
some objections to be urged against
it. One thing is certain, the present
of-recurring political contests with
their attendant turmoil, are demoralizing
to the best interests of the state.There never was a time when the
stock raiser and farmer had the same
amount of valuable gratuitous infor-
mation from agricultural journals, ex-
periment stations and information
bureaus as at present. The state ex-
periment stations are doing a good
work which is being more fully ap-
preciated than formerly, although not yet
as much as it should be.Aside from all the special and direct
conditions which are contributing to
the high prices of cattle and will con-
tinue to do so for some time to come,
one additional cause will be found
should the country assume a generally
prosperous condition and a revival of
manufacturing enterprises take place.
When people are earning steady wages
their butchers' bills will be most ma-
terially increased.While the requirements of the suc-
cessful farmer are greater than form-
erly, his opportunities are also great-
er. Facilities for education in his bus-
iness, conveniences, labor saving ap-
pliances, etc., are all greater now than
ever before. To be successful the
farmer must be "up to date" in his
methods, and the way to be up to date
is to keep posted by reading as well
as observation.The disaster at Guthrie, O. T., on
28th inst. should invoke the sympathy
of every Texan for their suffering
neighbors. As detailed elsewhere in
this issue, almost the entire town was
demolished by the flooding of Cotton-
wood river caused by unappreciated
rains and a cloudburst. The town is
practically destroyed, the loss reach-
ing about \$100,000, with the loss of
life between eighty and one hundred
persons.Never was there a time when gar-
den seeds were offered so cheap as at
present. Advertisements from reliable
firms are common offering plants and
seeds at almost nominal prices. It will
not do to class the seeds as cheap and
worthless and the offers as fakes, the
advertisers being well known, thor-
oughly established and cannot afford
misrepresentation. There is therefore
no excuse for every farmer not sup-
plying himself, wife and daughters with
vegetable and flower seeds.From a bulletin just issued by Sec-
retary F. D. Colburn of the Kansas
Board of Agriculture, it would appear
that the condition of the wheat crop
is scarcely so favorable as generally
supposed. The total area is estimated
at 3 per cent less than that of last
year, and in thirty-five of the most ex-
tensive wheat raising counties in the
state the average is placed at 70. Rat-
ing over the entire state amounts to
80. This means 16 bushels per acre,
which on the Kansas acreage now
standing, amounts to forty million
bushels.Doubtless many of our readers will
be surprised, as the Journal was, to
learn that the average value of our
corn crop for the past eight years has
been more than double that of the
wheat crop. The former has averaged
\$650,000,000, while that of wheat has
been only \$322,000,000. The hay crop
ranks between the two, being \$450,000,-
000 in value. Oats stands next below
wheat among the cereals; its value
being about \$200,000,000. Potatoes
have averaged only \$90,000,000. King
cotton during the eight years has
brought an average of only \$275,000,-
000 yearly, leaving corn a long ways
in the lead.Secretary of Agriculture Wilson
states that at the present time we are
importing sugar to the value of nearly
\$100,000,000 annually. During eleven
months of 1896 our total imports ex-
ceeded 3,325,000,000 pounds, for which
we paid foreign producers of this ev-
ery day nearly \$92,504,976. In other
words it required every pound of the
wheat and flour exported last year to
pay for the sugar which we bought
abroad. Even the enormous amount
of cotton which we sent to Europe was
only valued at double the amount that
we paid for sugar. Secretary Wilson
is strongly in favor of congress offer-
ing inducements for the cultivation of
beets and the manufacture of beet sug-
ar, by imposing strong protective du-
ties on sugar.

TEXAS ENTERPRISES.

The following are among the largest
and most important Texas enterprises:
Packeries at Dallas and Fort Worth.
Woolen mills at Waco.Cotton mills at Dallas and Galves-
ton.
Soap factories at Dallas, Waco, Aus-
tin and Houston.Breweries at Dallas, Fort Worth,
San Antonio, Houston and Galveston.
Canning factories at Paris, Terrell,
Lindale, Jacksonville, Tyler, Alvord
and Belton.Show case factories at Dallas and
Galveston.Coffin factories at Tyler and Waco.
Shoe factory at San Antonio.

Paper mill at Oak Cliff.

Baking powder factories at Dallas
and Waco.Cigar factories at Dallas, Waco, Fort
Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Gal-
veston, Willis, Victoria, Cuero, Ennis,
Greenville, Waxahachie, Sherman,
Gainesville, Hillsboro, Weatherford,
Temple, Austin, etc.The encouragement to Texas indus-
tries now seems happily to be about
to assume the shape of organization in
form of our cities."Texas Sandwich," a paper published
at Dallas and largely devoted to the
encouragement of home industries, fur-
nishes the above list and suggests that
in addition to patronizing the home
enterprises, each city should reciproc-
ate by purchasing its needs from some
sister city in the state where not sup-
plied at home. The idea is a good one
and should receive the hearty endorse-
ment of each city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CROP REPORTS.

The following reports have been re-
ceived since our last issue:

GALVESTON.

Grass is fine and stock doing well.
The fruit crop generally is the poorest
for years. A spring tomato and late
frosts did the work. Some corn is be-
ing planted and a very large increase
of cotton. H. M. STRINGER, Low.
Galveston.

JONES.

Stock are in fine fix, grass is fine
also, but fruit is damaged by late
froze. Crops are fine in this section,
especially wheat and oats. Corn is
about the same acreage as last year.
There will be twice as much cotton
planted this year.
Lenore.

WHARTON COUNTY.

Grass is good; stock doing well,
though scarce in this section; fruit
was cut off by frost. Cotton and corn
acreage about the same as last year.
Both very poor; too much cold has set
in. A spring tomato and late frosts
did the work. Some corn is be-
ing planted and a very large increase
of cotton. H. M. STRINGER, Low.
Galveston.

J. W. WESTMORELAND.

Columbus.

HASKELL.

Stock in good condition, grass good.
Wheat crop was injured by late
cold; corn acreage about same as last
year. Cotton acreage 10 per cent more
than last year. Had plenty of rain and
the condition of all crops are as good
as could be asked for. If we have po-
tential a large yield of wheat and oats
will be made. P. D. SANDERS.
Haskell.

BELL.

Grass fine; stock in good condition,
and the Jersey has supplanted the
Texas longhorn. Fruit crop fine, what
there is of it. Cotton about 10 per cent
more. Corn about 10 per cent short.
Oats and wheat each 5 per cent in-
crease. All crops look fine and the
land in better tith than I ever saw it
for this season of year. Vegetables fine
and truckers doing a good business
just now. JERRY A. MABRY.
Belton.

MADISON.

It can be truly said that stock of all
kinds is doing well; grass is better
than for some years past at this sea-
son. Fruit, on account of hail and cold
water, will not be more than half
a crop, and for the same reasons farm
crops are in the most favorable condi-
tion. Safe, perhaps, to estimate the in-
crease in acreage of corn and cotton
in this county at as much as 10 per
cent. It may be more. E. L. BYERS.
Madisonville.

SMITH.

Stock in splendid condition; grass
growing nicely; about one-half croppeaches, but they will be very fine and
will bring better prices than if we had
full crop. Cotton acreage about 20 per
cent greater than last year. Corn acre-
age about 10 per cent increase over
last year. Crops looking well. People
generally in better spirits than last
year. Twelve months ago. This section
of the state is coming to the front as a
fruit and vegetable country.
Tyler. J. C. MEDLIN.

ZAVALLA.

We have had good rains, stock of all
kinds doing well, very little trading
going on here. Stockmen holding for
higher prices. The late frost did some
little damage; very little farming done
here except on the irrigated ditches.
Crops are all looking very well. I
think about the same acreage in cotton
as last year. There is some farming
done on the ranches but principally
for raising sorghum and corn. Fred
Batesville, Texas.

SMITH.

Fruit crop very light; strawberries
and raspberries are a failure; dewber-
ries and blackberries half crop; peaches
one-quarter; plums one-half; apples
and figs full. Farm crops retarded and
injured some by excessive and heavy
rains; fall oats are as fine as could be.
Acreage of crops about as usual, ex-
cept an increase in spring oats. Grass
good. Too wet for vegetables, unless
well fertilized. W. M. KEE.
Tyler, Tex.

PARKER.

Stock in our part of the country are
looking fine; grass tip top; one-third
more cotton will be planted this year
than last. Farmers are behind with
their work, owing to the continued
late rains, and general green reigns
supreme. The small grain crops were
never better at this season of the year.
All kinds of fruit trees are loaded
down with fruit. Our community has
a prosperous year before her. One thing
is the fine gardens we can boast.
The Irish potato will be an im-
mense. Pecan trees promise an
enormous yield. Comparatively little
cotton has been planted, as the major-
ity of our farmers claim the nights
were too cold and the ground almost
boggy. C. C. POOLE.
Aledo.

HALL.

Everybody here busy and in good
spirits. Grass is very good now and
stock doing well. Considerable trade
in cattle. James A. Barnett is gather-
ing up spring calves at \$10 each, buy-
ing some that are yet to be born.
Delivery to be made in December or
January. Fruit is o. k. yet. If not
killed from now on we will have a
large crop of peaches. There will be
four times the acreage of cotton com-
pared with last year, three times the
acreage of Kaffir corn. Acreage of oats
and sorghum will be less than last year.
Cotton is now being planted. All the
corn was frost bitten last week, but
is growing nice again. Acreage of
wheat is short, but all is thrifty. Oats
could not look better.

DAN LEHMAN.

Newlin.

BURNET.

Cattle are being moved very fast
now; about 2000 head have been ship-
ped to the territories, and there are
near 3000 being gathered and placed
in pastures in this and adjoining coun-
ties. Grass has been very fine and cat-
tle are in good condition and getting
fatter. Some few have been reported
to have died with blackleg, but not many
and have not caused any uneasiness.
Hogs are scarce, and are poor and are
being held by the farmers to make
their own meat next year. At present
there are no fat hogs in this section,
and from information received there
will not be more than three or four
hundred fattened and shipped during
the summer. Fruit is a failure; as
there are only two or three orchards
I can hear of in the county that have
any prospect of a fair crop. And if
these few do well and make a good
crop, they will not begin to supply the
demand in the county. Corn is nearly
knee high and looking fine. The acre-
age is 25 per cent increase over last
year. Fall planted oats are fine and
promise a good crop. Spring planted
oats are fine, but not advanced as
the fall planted. The acreage is
about double that of last year. The
rye crop is doing well, and the acreage
double this year. The same might be
said of wheat in regard to acreage.
Considerable report of blade rust, but
farmers think the show of it is more
than we get will keep the rust down. Some
cotton up and are still planting more,
and there will be fully 50 per cent
more planted this year as was last.
But this will not be at the expense of
other crops so much as it is the new
ground and the better pen cultivation.
There have been some reports
of grub worms, but not enough to
cause any uneasiness. Farm lands in
fine condition and farmers are up with
their work; but the frequent cold
spells we have had, have kept the
ground cold and crops have not grown
as vigorous as they should. At pres-
ent, everything is very promising, and
stock doing well, and to-day there is
the appearance of a good rain coming.
Clouds are gathering fast and thick,
and a good rain will help very much.
If we get it, will report later.

GUS GROVE.

NOTES FROM SOUTHWEST TEXAS.
Editor Stock and Farm Journal:
When South or Southwest Texas is
named in the presence of an average
North or Northeast Texan, there
arises at once before his mind the
idea of a hard baked country, peopled
with red-headed men, freckled-faced
women, frizzly chickens, cactus, hot
winds, rattlesnakes, mustang ponies,
longhorn cattle and Mexican banditti,
and where water is an unknown quan-
tity—poor as to schools, churches,
they only see the grand old missions
constructed by the Indians, under the
engineering skill of the Spanish Jesuit
priests, three or four hundred years
ago, who came to this country right on
the heels of Columbus, put their lives
in peril and before their time, and
money in blazing the way for the ad-
vancing squadrons of commerce and
the Christian religion. But the Jour-
nal's missionary must get down to his
knitting by dishing out to its twenty-
five thousand readers some facts and
figures concerning this great country.
Cuero, (the place of hides), the point
from which this scribe is letting his
light shine, is 200 miles northwest
from Galveston and is the landingplace for freight and passengers on the
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Anto-
nio railway, and is 100 miles from San
Antonio on the San Antonio and Aran-
cavas Pass railway, and after several
days of going in and out before this
people, this scribe is prepared to say,
it is one of the prettiest little cities in
Texas, and having more evidences in
evidence of its growth than any other
city I have seen in Texas during
a three months' visit up, down and
across this great state; it is located in
a rich black sandy valley, washed on
three sides by the classic waters of the
Guadalupe (pronounced "wa-la-lu-pi")
for this tribe by the black eyes of a
Mexican Senorita. The valley
there are about ten thousand acres of
rich lands that are so spread out that
irrigating them will be an easy matter.
The "Rio Guadalupe" affords on an
average the year round a flow of water
country up the handsome sum of 49,000
cubic feet per minute, and is a source
of horse power, and to turn to account
this great force in running the city
electric light plant, cotton gins, cot-
tonseed oil mill, etc. Mr. Otto Buchel
is putting in a dam about three miles
above the city, and when completed it
will be the greatest of the valley of all
the possibilities of this country. The
power for the running of the indus-
tries already named, but will afford
the city an abundance of cheap, pure,
clear water, and besides all this Mr.
Buchel is putting in a reservoir that
will hold ten million gallons of water
that will be twenty feet above the
highest point in the city, and from it
will irrigate a five thousand acre fruit
and truck farm, and while the Jour-
nal's correspondent does not feel dis-
posed to take advantage of that scrip-
ture where it says, "A prophet it not
without honor save in his own coun-
try," yet he predicts that the valley of
the Guadalupe will, when its waters
are directed by the skill of modern en-
gineering, supply a large per cent of
the people of Texas with the cereals,
fruits and early garden truck. Even
a day dreamer cannot shoot wild as
this prediction of a great country. The
city of Cuero is reasonably blessed
with fine churches, schools, strong bus-
ness concerns, sea breeze, health,
pretty women, shade trees and princely
homes.DeWitt county of which Cuero is the
capital is almost one-half prairie and
the other half timbered. The prairie as
a rule is a rich sandy loam, the excep-
tion being a small per cent of black
waxy; the lands are very productive,
producing cotton, corn, oats, etc., and
as to fruits it is only necessary to say
that last Christmas day this people
had strawberries and cherries to mix
along with their egg-nog. The climate
is as near perfect as one may expect
to find in this sin-cured world, for
while the days may be hot and sultry
for several hours, just as soon as "Old
Sol" goes down, a nice breeze, whose
wing has been cooled by the cool and fresh
by a day's dallying with old ocean's
sprays, comes landward and while it
gives the flowers a fresh kiss and rocks
the little woodbird in its nest, makes
the evenings cool and delightful and
sleep refreshing and healthful. This
country has for several years won the
premium at Galveston, Houston, etc.,
on the first bale of cotton, and while
it has been one of the greatest cattle
countries in South Texas, it is now
gradually passing from a stock coun-
try to that of farming and stock farm-
ing. The fact of the country evolving from
cattle to a farming country is empha-
sized by sixteen thousand head of cat-
tle now having been sent to market from
Cuero during the season of 1896-97,
while the total product of the feece
staple produced in the county is put
at thirty thousand bales, and another
booming wave in this great volume of
cattle is the five hundred head of cat-
tle shipped from Cuero station over
the Aransas Pass and San Antonio
railway during the moving seasons of
1896-97, and back of all these indus-
tries and furnishing the sinews of war
is the three banking concerns worth
in all over three hundred dollars, and
of these three institutions the people of
Cuero are justly proud.

R. M. COLLINS.

(Continued on page 5.)

For Sale.

WANTED.

PASTURES—50,000 acres in a solid body;
first-class fences; no stock on it now and
newly cleared. Will be ready to be
divided to suit into pastures of 100,000 or more
acres. In Carson, Gray and Roberts Coun-
ties, Texas, near shipping pens at Panhandle.
To lease for one or more years at five (5)
cents per acre per annum. Plenty of water,
grain and shelter. Come and see it or ad-
dress GEORGE TYNG,
Care Panhandle Bank, Panhandle, Texas.

Pasture For Rent.

40,000 acres in Southwest Texas. Good
water, wind mills, abundant grass. This
pasture is near Pant's Ranch and adjoining Mrs.
King, at Point Isabel. Address
JOHN S. CLARKMAN, Rockport, Texas,
or N. S. DOUGHERTY, Baton Rouge, La.

PASTURE WANTED.

Wanted to lease 5,000 to 15,000 acres pasture,
conveniently situated to railroad. A guarantee
of payment for stock required. Address
H. A. PIERCE, Waxahachie, Tex.

Choice Mares

300 head of choice Mares for sale on account of
cattle. Write for catalogue to A. P.
Platter, Deming, J. A. Pryor, Luling, J.
D. Gray, Terrell, E. C. McGuire, W. B. McGuire,
C. E. J. Herzbach, Marshall, J. L. McGuire,
Gatesville; or W. B. SPANN, Secretary,
Dallas, Texas.

JOHN TOD,

Corpus Christi, Tex.

Bulls, -- Bulls.

We offer for sale 150 head of high grade
SHORTHORN and DEVON BULLS.
Coming ones and two, our own raising. These
bulls are located at our ranch, three miles
from Fort Worth, Texas.
Address WALTON & CO., Pettus City, Tex.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Sixty-five choice, high grade Durham
Bulls for sale, ages from yearlings to
four years old, in numbers to suit
purchasers. Address
STEWART BROS.,
Cerule, Texas.

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Breeders of—
Holstein Cattle,
Berkshire Hogs,
Bronze Turkeys,
Thoroughbred Poultry,
and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs
We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is
our specialty.

SUNNY SLOPE... REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Property of C. S. Cross.

300 head of registered animals. The sires in service are Wild Tom 51592, Lomond
64053, Archibald 6, 54433, Climax 60942, Archibald 6th 60921, Sir Bartle Beau Real
61009, Gadulus 60959, Wild Tom Archibald 6th and Climax are all sweepstakes winners.
Our breeding cows are by the best known sires of the breed—English or American—and they
contain more of the direct blood of the great BEAU REAL 11055 than any other herd in the
U. S. For his record of winners see volume H. R. We wish to call special attention to the
fact that we do not offer for sale animals bred by others, but those exclusively of our own
breeding. You are respectfully invited to visit us and look over one of the largest and best
known breeding establishments in the United States. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale
at all times. Direct your inquiries by mail or wire to
H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager, Emporia, Lion Co., Kas.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

MY HERD consists of 300 head
of the best strains, individuals from
all the well known families of the
breed. I have on hand and for sale at
all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture
close to town. I have some 100 head
of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of
car loads a specialty.

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

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STALLIONS.

ELECTRICE—Leading 8-year old sire for 1896, fee \$100
PALISADES—By Alcantara, sire of 103 in 2:30. Dam, Elise, sister to eight in 2:30.
By Messenger Prince, 189. Second dam, Green Mountain Maid, dam of nine in 2:30 and of Elise
Homer, sire of 163 in 2:30. Fee \$25.
HAWTHORNE—By Ambassador, son of Geo. Wilkes. Dam by Wilkes Boy, son of
Geo. Wilkes. Grand young horse, beautiful and fast. Fee \$100.
Trotting stock of all ages ready to race, drive on the road, or bred for sale cheap. Every
one invited to visit the farm and inspect the stock.

HENRY EXALL, Mgr., Dallas, Texas.

In writing mention this paper.

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TO TRADE HORSES.

A GOOD PIECE OF REAL ESTATE in the
best town in West Texas; pays a net interest
of 13 per cent on the investment; rented for
two years; the aggregate of the trade will be
about \$5,000.00. Will trade for town horses,
mares or mules. Address "G" care TEXAS
STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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We have a large number of Kansas and Nebraska
cattle for sale. All are of the best quality and
line, that are priced right. We can show
contract for you now for spring delivery. If you
want description of cattle, where located, and when
and where they can be shown and price, at a
moment's notice. If you want to buy, we will
have a list of cattle in all parts of the
state which would be pleased to quote.
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200 Good Mules, 25, 35, and 45. For
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Four unregistered Durham
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A ranch of 17,000 acres, extra
well located, in Northeastern
Texas, near Red River. This
ranch has been in the hands of a
good farmer, and is now under
cultivation. There are twelve houses and
about 300 miles of fence on ranch, all in
good shape. There is everlasting water and
good timber and bottom land. A splendid
location for stock raising. Will sell
this ranch at a big bargain and make terms
to suit the buyer or to lease. W. W. CONOVER,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A FINE RANCH

Of 10,000 acres, with cattle and hogs. Well
improved place, with 50 miles of San Anto-
nio, Sale or trade. J. A. B. ADAMS, Owner,
San Antonio, Texas.

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60 HEAD ACCLIMATED A. J. C. C.—60
Jersey Cattle at Public Auction.Fourth Annual Sale by the Texas Jersey
Cattle Club, Dallas, Texas,
Wednesday, May 19, at the Fair Grounds,
10 A. M. Sharp.Experience has taught contributors that pur-
chasers will pay their money for the best only.
The catalogue will show that none are too good
for the Club. Write for catalogue to A. P.
Platter, Deming, J. A. Pryor, Luling, J.
D. Gray, Terrell, E. C. McGuire, W. B. McGuire,
C. E. J. Herzbach, Marshall, J. L. McGuire,
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EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM ROSES AND SINGLE COMBS
W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks,
C. I. Games, B. C. Bantams,
White Guineas, Pekin Ducks,
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W. R. MICKLE, Breeder of

Registered Poland-China Swine
and Fine PoultryOf the following varieties: Light Brahmas
Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. Hamburgs;
also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse
Geese. Eggs hatching. Catalogues and prices
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Hereford Park Stock Farm,

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Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the
prize winner, August Wilton, 55,014, weight,
25,000 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more
first premiums than any herd of any breed at
Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Ber-
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Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

CATTLE--CON.

Hereford Bulls FOR SALE

Thoroughbred Bull Calves,
High-grade Yearling Bulls,
High Grade Bull Calves.The Grades are from dams three-quarter bred
and better, and sired by thoroughbreds of the best
families—all well marked, good individuals, fine
condition. The yearlings ready for service. For
sale in car load lots at reasonable prices. Address
G. H. ADAMS, Crestone

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
For Boone and Kerrville, leaves daily except Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sundays at 9:30 a. m. Arrives daily except Sunday at 10:45 a. m. Arrives at 6:30 p. m.
For Houston, Cleburne and Waco, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m.; arrives at 6:30 p. m.
For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alton, leaves at 1:30 p. m.; arrives at 1:30 p. m.

Southern Pacific.
EAST—Leaves at 12:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:30 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 2:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 4:45 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.
WEST—For Eagle Pass, California and Mexico; leaves at 4:45 p. m. and arrives at 1:15 p. m.

International & Great Northern.
NORTH—Leaves at 9:20 a. m. and 9 p. m.; arrives at 9:00 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.
SOUTH—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 2:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 4:45 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shores.
Train leaves San Antonio for Matamoros, Sander, Atlix, Laveria and Sander at 1:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Arrives at San Antonio at 2:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

SAN ANTONIO MARKET.

San Antonio, Tex., May 1.—The horse market yesterday was devoid of interest. Some Mississippi buyers were here selecting stock and will ship in a few days. There have been some good bunches of stock received here during the week, but there is still room for more stock. Buyers, however, will find a fair assortment of stock to choose from and be able to supply any ordinary demands. The only news reported from the horse market to-day was the receipt of one bunch of 26 mares. The market is in need of some more gentle stock and is well enough supplied with a general assortment of stock to furnish the needs of several buyers.

San Antonio Union Stock Yards' official report for yesterday was as follows:

Receipts—Cattle, 163; calves—1; hogs, 10; sheep, 2191.
Sales—Cattle, 23; hogs, 5; goats, 3. Shipments—Sheep, 2191.
San Antonio Union Stock Yards' official report for to-day is as follows:
Receipts—Cattle, 66; hogs, 8; horses, 1. Sales—Cattle, 55; hogs, 8; sheep, 182. Shipments—Cattle, 6; horses, 1. Supply on hand—Cattle, 40; hogs, 5; sheep, 149.

San Antonio quotations:
Beef, choice shipping, \$2.50@3.00; beef, common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; best cows, \$2.25@2.50; common cows, each, \$1.00@1.30; yearlings, \$2.25@2.50; spring calves, \$3.00@3.25; dairy cows, each, \$15.00@35.00 good fat mutons, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair mutons, each, \$5@1.50.

John K. Rossen of the Katy was here yesterday.

John H. Belcher of Henrietta, was here for a day this week.

Joi Gunter, a prominent North Texas cattleman, was here Sunday.

H. S. Tom of Floresville, was among the visiting cattlemen here this week.

E. A. (Pat) Paffraith of Fort Worth, was here on a business trip early this week.

J. I. Clare of Beeville, made his usual weekly visit to the Alamo city Tuesday.

W. L. Pannister of San Saba, who is putting a big lot of cattle in the territory, was here the other day.

B. B. McCutcheon of Alpine, a well known cattleman, was among the visiting cattlemen here this week.

R. J. Jennings of Pearsall, is here to-day; says his cattle are doing well and he has no complaint to make.

Jim Chittim's last shipment to market on which he has so far had returns, was a lot of grass steers which sold at \$3.45.

J. P. Moore of Fort Worth, representing the live stock department of the Frisco, was here a portion of the week.

McGehee, Story & Lauda of New Braunfels, had 1197 and 1238 pound steers at St. Louis recently which sold at \$4.25.

John S. Kritzer of Taylor, was here two days of the week; says a portion of the moral vineyard is in a flourishing condition.

M. A. Withers of Lockhart, spent a day in the city this week. Lockhart and surrounding country has recently had a good rain and everything is now all right.

D. J. Franks of Del Rio, was here Friday of this week; returned home to make a shipment of cattle; says the rain a few days since extended as far west as Cline on the Southern Pacific.

H. B. Woodley shipped another train of his steers from Sabinal on the 28th. Mr. Woodley's cattle had grass enough to fatten and he ships to market this year from home instead of fattening in the territory.

Vol Bennett of Cuero, was a guest at the Southern this week. Mr. Bennett reports a good rain in his section. Says grass will now take on a fresh start and crops, which have been somewhat backward, will be much improved.

Zack Mullhall of Mullhall, I. T., was here a day recently. Mr. Mullhall, aside from being a prominent cattleman, is also live stock agent of the Frisco. He reports a good business for his road, and says the cattle business is all right this year.

O. Fuller of Waggoner, I. T., spent a portion of the week here. "Uncle" Fuller is now through with his territory shipments and will have no more business in South Texas for some time to come. He has hosts of friends here who wish he could stay with us all the time.

Among other South Texas sales at St. Louis on the 23d, the Reporter quotes the following: J. Fossati of Goliad, Texas, marketed a load of 1058-pound steers at \$3.90, and 1173-pound steers at \$3.80. First National bank of Goliad, marketed 24 head 927-pound steers at \$3.80. A. H. Pierce of Wharton, Texas, marketed 889-pound steers at \$3.40, also a few cows at \$2.75.

M. J. Baker of Cuero, was here Tuesday. Mr. Baker is an old-time settler of DeWitt county, having gone there early in the fifties, and has been actively engaged in the cow business ever since. He can tell many interesting stories of early-day Texas history, but his favorite theme is cattle; says cattle are now doing well and will continue to improve as a good rain is coming right along, now that a grass rain has fallen.

Col. Ed. J. L. Green of San Marcos, president of the First National bank at that place, and naturally interested in the live stock and agricultural industries, spent a day in the Alamo city this week. Col. Green says a fine rain visited his section early this week, and Hays county farmers are now almost sure to make big crops this year. The cattlemen have all had a prosperous year so far, and indications were never more promising for good times with all classes.

Green Davidson is at home for a day or so. This is a very busy season for Mr. Davidson and his associates. They are putting a big lot of cattle in the territory, have sold a great many which they are just through delivering, and have bought lots of cattle which they are now preparing to receive. Mr. Davidson says on his range grass is good and the late rain has been of great benefit to him. Mr. Davidson will this fall have a very fine lot of feeding steers to dispose of.

The Kansas City Telegram of the 24th says: "This is the first year in a long time in which cattlemen have bought pianos. They are now taking time with them pianos, silk dresses and other evidences of prosperity." This applies to visiting cattlemen to this city as well as to those who go to the great market centers. When the cattlemen are prosperous he plants a good part of his profits in luxuries.

T. M. Briggs of San Antonio, had grass cattle on the St. Louis market on the 25th weighing 1025 pounds and selling at \$3.95. This is very encouraging and causes everyone to think better of the business.

Jim Chittim of this city is in town to-day; is just visiting at home for a day, and to-morrow goes out again to complete his territory shipments. Mr. Chittim is one of the heaviest cattle dealers in the state, and beside the many thousands of cattle he is putting in the territory this year, has shipped to market several thousand grass steers and an equally large number of fed cattle. He is always ready to buy something for shipment or to hold; has just closed, among other deals, one by which he buys all of the Robert Adams and sons steers at \$2.00 a head. For South Texas range cattle this is an exceptionally good price and is only another instance of what good breeding will do in the way of selling cattle.

J. J. Stevens of this city, receiver for the Clinton estate, is now shipping to the St. Louis market a train load of cattle from Floresville. These cattle are four-year-old steers and, according to a sample of them which a Journal man saw weighed Wednesday, ought to weigh in market 1000 pounds strong, and the off the grass, too. Mr. Stevens expects these cattle to net in the neighborhood of \$30 and they doubtless will. Mr. Stevens has over 1000 white-face mother cows on his ranch and three years ago put with him a lot of thoroughbred bulls. He now has as fine crop of one and two-year-old steers as can be found in many days' ride. Unfortunately for the buyers, however, these cattle are not for sale and will not be till they are four years old. Mr. Stevens believes in good bulls and thinks, and rightly, too, that the very best are none too good.

Texas is to have a building at the Tennessee Centennial and it is to be a reproduction of the Alamo. Commissioner Brooker, who is now in Nashville, writes Gen. W. R. Hamby to this effect, and he also writes the contract for the erection of the building, has been let. It is to be paid for by voluntary contributions from the Tennesseans now living in Texas and an appeal calling on them to respond will be issued at the next meeting of the Texas commissioners. If one-half of the Tennesseans living in Texas will respond to the appeal according to their means, the money will be raised in little or no time, and if all will respond with \$1 each there will be more than enough to satisfy all demands. Gen. W. R. Hamby of Austin, is treasurer of the Texas commission, and subscriptions can be sent to him at any time.—Express.

Robert E. Baker, J. E. Baker, James Mundine and other expert cowboys living on Brushy creek, south of Taylor, who have achieved considerable notoriety in the roping, branding and handling of wild Texas cattle, have organized a wild west show and will take the road about the middle of May, after first giving an exhibition of their skill at the Taylor fair, which will be held next week, May 5, 6, and 7. They will make a tour of the Northern and Eastern states where cattle roping contests, broncho riding and cowboy sports are practically unknown, drawing their supply of wild Texas cattle from buyers, who will be sent out to different portions of the state for the purchase and shipment of the same. Among other attractions they have with them a negro named Wm. Pickett, who rides throws and securely ties the very wildest of Texas steers, throwing them by clutching their horns with his hands and their nostrils with his teeth, a la bulldog fashion, a feat which he has performed on several occasions at the Taylor fair grounds and which has been witnessed by hundreds. In addition to this they propose giving an interesting program of cowboy sports and pastimes, such as lassoing, throwing, tying and branding the wildest of Texas steers, broncho riding and lariat and pistol practice.

THE RAIN.

Southern Texas, or at least a large portion of it, has until lately suffered quite a little from lack of

rain. Because of this crops and grass have been backward, causing quite a little apprehension. Now, however, it's very different. Most all this section of the state was visited by good rains during the first three days of the week.

The writer has this week traveled the country from San Antonio to Houston via the Southern Pacific and from Houston to San Antonio via the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, and from San Antonio to Waco over the latter road, and found that all the country mentioned, with the exception of the country immediately around Karnes city and Kennedy junction, has had at least sufficient rain to answer present needs, and in most instances the rain was all that could be asked for. The following reports from different sections are only a sample of what has been coming in all weeks:

Weimar, Tex., April 26.—A glorious warm rain fell here yesterday evening and last night, and plenty of it. Owing to the late cool nights and mornings and cold winds much of the young cotton looked sick and many corn plants were backward in its growth, but vegetation will grow vigorously now, as the beautiful warm rain was the very thing needed under the circumstances.

Devine, Tex., April 26.—A fine rain fell here last night. Considerable corn is in tassels. Cotton is doing fine. Flatonia, Tex., April 26.—There was an incessant downpour of rain here last night from 6 p. m. to 12 midnight, making the streets a veritable river of mud. Crops are flourishing in this vicinity.

Hondo City, Tex., April 26.—One of the finest rains for years fell yesterday evening here for two hours. Gonzales, Tex., April 26.—Gonzales was blessed last night with a fine rain of several hours' duration, which will be the making of the corn crop and of great benefit to cotton and gardens, especially potatoes.

Castroville, Tex., April 25.—It has been raining slowly the greater part of the day, and as night approaches the rain is steadily increasing, with every prospect of a generous downpour to-night. Pearsall, Tex., April 26.—A splendid rain fell here last night, continuing steadily throughout the greater part of the night. Reports from Fritown, Tehuacana and other settlements give accounts of fine rains.

COMAL COUNTY FAIR.

To-day the Comal county fair and race meeting at New Braunfels opened, and the most order the most favorable. The attendance was very large and embraced many people from San Antonio, Seguin, Marion, Kyle, San Marcos, Blanco, Comfort, Center Point, Kerrville and even as distant as Fredericksburg. The race meeting was held at the beautiful Comal lake, on the banks of the Comal, on the half-mile track. The track is in excellent condition, considerable work having been done on it in preparation for the coming contests.

San Antonio horse flesh is a prominent item, among the horses from San Antonio being T. H. Banks' celebrated chestnut filly, Princess, who several years ago lowered the world's one-year-old pacing record; C. H. Redmond's trotter, East Cloud, and J. D. Strauss' fleet hard money steed, Gold Coin. All of these animals are in fine fettle and ready to start in harness events here very interesting, as was proven in to-day's races.

W. P. Britton of Seguin, is here with two speedy harness steppers, Chief Geromino, well known to the San Antonio race goers, and W. P. E. Ferdi and Cline of Seguin, who has trotting entry, as also has Wm. Stein of New Berlin.

Among the local horses are Heilig's Prince, Adolf Henne's lively Jim, Dr. Garwood's Roger Q. Schmollkohe's Belle S., Louis Bernhardt's bay gelding, Ford Simon's bay gelding, Henry Schumann's bay filly, Maud Muller.

The horses from Fredericksburg are H. Och's Vixen and pacing wonder, Hamburg.

J. W. Lockler of Brady City, is here with Gray John and J. Q. Adams. Bay of Blanco city, has Lucy Bay. Louis Vogel of the place also has a fine fleet sorrel mare in Rosa M.

Among the local runners are L. Vogel's Lady's Stocking and Schmollkohe's Air Ship.

Desha, Burton of Kyle is also here with a string of horses and some of Dr. Parke's horses and some of the horses from Kyle in time to take part in to-morrow's racing events.

To-day's card embraced five races, three harness and two running contests, besides a special match running race, the first being a three-minute, best two in three, mile heats event for a purse of \$40, \$15 of which went to the second horse; the second a free for all, half-mile dash for a \$30 purse, with \$10 in it for the second horse; the third a 2:40 class trot or pace, mile heats, best two in three, for \$50, with \$20 to the second horse; the fourth a quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds and under, for \$20, \$5 to the second, and the last race a trot or pace, best two out of three, half-mile heats for two-year-olds and under, for \$30, \$10 to the second horse. The entrance fee in all races was 10 percent of the purses and no third money was given. The same will govern to-morrow's races.

The present race meeting and county fair affords an opportunity to the people of San Antonio, which they are availing themselves of, of attending such entertainment which they do not enjoy at home. While New Braunfels, Center Point, Kyle, Seguin and the villages and hamlets that surround the San Antonio city are annually giving successful shows of this character and reaping rich harvests of shekels, supplying San Antonio with a splendid holding of a fair annually in their own metropolis. The San Antonio men in attendance at this fair are seriously discussing the advisability of inviting George B. Leigh of Center Point, Harry Land of New Braunfels, Dr. Parke of Kyle and a few more enterprising and successful fair and race meeting managers to come over to San Antonio and take advantage of the golden opportunities that are slipping through the fingers of the people who are right there, but fail to grasp them or make any attempt to catch on. Hundreds of San Antonians will travel hundreds of miles to witness fairs elsewhere because they can not witness them at

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home and thousands would witness them at home if they had the chance. Who are unable to get away to attend those held elsewhere. The small-sized country fairs attract thousands of people. In proportion to the ratio of size and the large number of attractions fairs in San Antonio would attract daily attendances of tens of thousands.

In the first race the starters were Lost Cloud, Little Geromino and Bell S. It was won in a jog by the San Antonio horse taking both heats.

The betting was even money on East Cloud against the field.

In the second race the starters were Gray John, Lucy Bay and Billy House, in which the first named was the favorite at even money against the field.

Under the wire half a length ahead of Lucy Bay, House being three lengths to the rear. Time, 51 seconds.

The third race was between George Wilkes, East Cloud and W. P. B. In the first heat Wilkes came in by a nose ahead of Cloud. The latter would have won, but the tire of Redmond's pneumatic sulky came off. W. P. B., the favorite at even money against the others, came in third. Time, 3:07. Wilkes also took the second heat and race.

The fourth race was between Birt, Lady's Stocking, Dallas and Dutch, in which the latter, the favorite, won. Birt second, Lady's Stocking third. Time, 24 seconds.

The last race was between Prince T., Lively Jim and Maud Muller in which Jim won by a head. He took the first heat in 2:03, with Maud Muller second and Prince T. third. The next heat was won by Jim in 1:52, giving him the race, Maud Muller taking second money.

The judges were T. H. Banks, Jack Stubbs and G. John. G. R. Sullivan and Sam Hurd were the starters and F. Simon clerk of the course.

Princess was shown on the track and the announcement made that she would go against time and a running mate in an exhibition race to-morrow, after which the meeting will be adjourned until next year. To Mr. H. Land, the president of the association, and his untiring work a large share of the fair's success is due.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

Twenty experiments at the Wisconsin station indicate that shallow cultivation is best for corn.

CURE.

For opium, morphine, cocaine, liquor and tobacco habits cure guaranteed. For information write

J. L. WATTS, Office, Room 10, Prescott Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

In the government of Saratoga, during the last two years the wolves have devoured, according to the official returns, 11,000 horses, 10,000 head of cattle, 33,000 sheep, 800 swine, 1000 dogs and 18,000 fowl. They have also during the same period attacked sixty-eight persons, devouring two on the spot and inflicting fatal wounds on twelve others.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE AND PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE ON THE KATY.

On and after April 18th, the trains will run as follows: Northbound—No. 2 arrives 9:40 a. m., departs 9:50 a. m. Southbound—No. 3 arrives 6:40 a. m., departs 7:50 p. m.; No. 1 arrives 6:40 p. m., departs 7:50 p. m.

W. L. GREENHILL, C. P. and T. A.

George B. Loving & Co., Fort Worth.

Scott-Harold Building.

PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY.

Time Card.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

NORTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 2
Leave.	Dist. from Pecos.	Arrive.
3:40 a. m.	0	10:05 p. m.
3:54	10	9:59
4:08	20	9:53
4:22	30	9:47
4:36	40	9:41
4:50	50	9:35
5:04	60	9:29
5:18	70	9:23
5:32	80	9:17
5:46	90	9:11
6:00	100	9:05
6:14	110	8:59
6:28	120	8:53
6:42	130	8:47
6:56	140	8:41
7:10	150	8:35
7:24	160	8:29
7:38	170	8:23
7:52	180	8:17
8:06	190	8:11
8:20	200	8:05
8:34	210	7:59
8:48	220	7:53
9:02	230	7:47
9:16	240	7:41
9:30	250	7:35
9:44	260	7:29
9:58	270	7:23
10:12	280	7:17
10:26	290	7:11
10:40	300	7:05
10:54	310	6:59
11:08	320	6:53
11:22	330	6:47
11:36	340	6:41
11:50	350	6:35
12:04	360	6:29
12:18	370	6:23
12:32	380	6:17
12:46	390	6:11
13:00	400	6:05
13:14	410	5:59
13:28	420	5:53
13:42	430	5:47
13:56	440	5:41
14:10	450	5:35
14:24	460	5:29
14:38	470	5:23
14:52	480	5:17
15:06	490	5:11
15:20	500	5:05
15:34	510	4:59
15:48	520	4:53
16:02	530	4:47
16:16	540	4:41
16:30	550	4:35
16:44	560	4:29
16:58	570	4:23
17:12	580	4:17
17:26	590	4:11
17:40	600	4:05
17:54	610	3:59
18:08	620	3:53
18:22	630	3:47
18:36	640	3:41
18:50	650	3:35
19:04	660	3:29
19:18	670	3:23
19:32	680	3:17
19:46	690	3:11
20:00	700	3:05
20:14	710	2:59
20:28	720	2:53
20:42	730	2:47
20:56	740	2:41
21:10	750	2:35
21:24	760	2:29
21:38	770	2:23
21:52	780	2:17
22:06	790	2:11
22:20	800	2:05
22:34	810	1:59
22:48	820	1:53
23:02	830	1:47
23:16	840	1:41
23:30	850	1:35
23:44	860	1:29
23:58	870	1:23
00:12	880	1:17
00:26	890	1:11
00:40	900	1:05
00:54	910	1:00
01:08	920	1:00
01:22	930	1:00
01:36	940	1:00
01:50	950	1:00
02:04	960	1:00
02:18	970	1:00
02:32	980	1:00
02:46	990	1:00
03:00	1000	1:00

E. O. FAULKNER, Receiver.

HIDES and PELTS

St. Louis Commission Co. 11 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are traveling the same dark journey with us. Oh, be swift to love, make haste to be kind.—Amiel.

Santa Fe ...TO... SAN ANTONIO A NEW WAY TO GET THERE.

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 313 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
BRICK DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves...	9:30 a. m.	No. 1 leaves...	6:15 p. m.
" 4 " " " " " "	10:30 a. m.	" 3 " " " " " "	7:30 p. m.
" 6 " " " " " "	11:30 a. m.	" 5 " " " " " "	8:30 p. m.
" 8 " " " " " "	12:30 p. m.	" 7 " " " " " "	9:30 p. m.
" 10 " " " " " "	1:30 p. m.	" 9 " " " " " "	10:30 p. m.

East Dallas.
UNION DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves...	9:40 a. m.	No. 1 leaves...	5:55 p. m.
" 4 " " " " " "	10:40 a. m.	" 3 " " " " " "	6:55 p. m.
" 6 " " " " " "	11:40 a. m.	" 5 " " " " " "	7:55 p. m.
" 8 " " " " " "	12:40 p. m.	" 7 " " " " " "	8:55 p. m.
" 10 " " " " " "	1:40 p. m.	" 9 " " " " " "	9:55 p. m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

NORTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 13 leaves...	4:30 a. m.				
" 14 " " " " " "	5:30 a. m.				
" 15 " " " " " "	6:30 a. m.				
" 16 " " " " " "	7:30 a. m.				
" 17 " " " " " "	8:30 a. m.				

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

SOUTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 33 leaves...	10:20 a. m.				
" 34 " " " " " "	11:20 a. m.				
" 35 " " " " " "	12:20 p. m.				
" 36 " " " " " "	1:20 p. m.				
" 37 " " " " " "	2:20 p. m.				

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

NORTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 14 leaves...	11:30 a. m.				
" 15 " " " " " "	12:30 p. m.				
" 16 " " " " " "	1:30 p. m.				
" 17 " " " " " "	2:30 p. m.				
" 18 " " " " " "	3:30 p. m.				

Texas Trunk.

SOUTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 11 leaves...	11:30 a. m.				
" 12 " " " " " "	12:30 p. m.				
" 13 " " " " " "	1:30 p. m.				
" 14 " " " " " "	2:30 p. m.				
" 15 " " " " " "	3:30 p. m.				

THE DALLAS MARKET.

The business of the live stock market was transacted on fairly good receipts. Demand was active and receipts found ready purchasers on offering. The supply for the week was below requirements in all lines. While the decline in the price for hogs was 10 cents, with a recovery of 5 cents in the local market, the decline in packing centers is relatively 15 cents per 100 pounds.

The Dallas Packing company reports receipts for the week liberal, demand active, supply below the needs, fluctuations within a range of 10 cents per 100 pounds and the close of the week strong with a decline of only 5 cents as compared with last week, while the outside packing centers even up the transactions of the week at a decline of 15 cents. Good fat hogs weighing 175 to 250 pounds, carload lots, \$3.20; wagon load lots, \$2.95.

For lighter, heavier and rough hogs, 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds less than the above quotations.

Some of the representative sales made at the packing house are as follows:

Carload hogs—P. W. Bean one car, averaging 195 pounds at \$3.40 per hundred; Wm. Allen three cars, 150 pounds, \$3.40; C. H. Brown one car, 180 pounds, \$3.35; L. R. Russell three cars, 195 pounds, \$3.45; W. S. Spradler one car, 150 pounds, \$3.30; R. B. White one car, 205 pounds, \$3.40; Dodge Mason one car, 185 pounds, \$3.25; J. W. Woods two cars, 185 pounds, \$3.30; J. W. McKinney three cars, 175 pounds, \$3.30; C. J. Jones, one car, 185 pounds, \$3.30; W. D. Hoyle one car, 170 pounds, \$3.15; L. Russell one car, 200 pounds, \$3.20; Stevenson & Comer one car, 180 pounds, \$3.30; Wm. Allen two cars, 195 pounds, \$3.30.

Wagon hogs, one load each—J. M. Cox, averaging 220 pounds at \$3.25 per hundred; T. D. Wells, 125 pounds, \$3.15; H. Bicknell, 325 pounds, \$3.25; C. W. Boardman, 180 pounds, \$3.25; A. Umphress, 210 pounds, \$3.20; J. W. Clark, 190 pounds, \$3.25; I. S. Dickenson, 135 pounds, \$2.90; F. H. Hines, 190 pounds, \$3.35; D. Press, 200 pounds, \$3.35; A. W. Griffin, 175 pounds, \$3.25; J. H. Davis, 180 pounds, \$3.20; J. T. Lott, 190 pounds, \$3.20; D. R. Blackshear, 150 pounds, \$3.10; J. H. Hudson, 210 pounds, \$3.20, 135 pounds, \$3.10; W. M. Brown, 180 pounds, \$3.10; Geo. Stroud, 200 pounds, \$3.20; H. Bicknell, 400 pounds, \$2.90; Penn, 180 pounds, \$3.20; J. L. Hight, 235 pounds, \$3.15; B. W. Meadows, 270 pounds, \$3.00; L. M. Patrick, 180 pounds, \$3.00; W. C. Goodman, 140 pounds, \$2.95; A. Farmer, 210 pounds, \$3.10; C. H. Bryant, 195 pounds, \$3.10; T. McCoy, 190 pounds, \$2.85; W. G. Dennis, 220 pounds, \$2.90; A. A. Rowe, 190 pounds, \$3.05; J. L. Nolan, 190 pounds, \$3.05; W. L. Bullock, 280 pounds, \$3.10; W. M. Lacy, 150 pounds, \$3.10; J. A. Brady, 160 pounds, \$3.00.

Cattle—S. F. Ecker one bunch averaging 700 pounds at \$2.65 per hundred; D. B. Sachse, cows, 940 pounds, \$1.75; veal calves 250 pounds, \$3.00; steers 600, \$2.50; Lige Rannels, 245 pounds, \$2.75; R. B. Whisenand, 340 pounds, \$2.40; J. M. Adkins, 715 pounds, \$2.25; W. D. Hoyle, veal calves, 100 pounds, \$3.00; R. L. Brown, 1 car, 750 pounds, \$2.80; E. M. Lively, 750 pounds, \$2.25.

Thomas & Searey report a fair week in all lines of business. The market well supplied but most of the stock was of an inferior class. There was very little choice fat stock, but all sold readily and at highest market prices. Hog market 10 cents per hundred pounds lower than last week; market conditions favor of both producer and shipper. They quote for coming week: Extra choice fat steers, \$2.55; good, common to good, \$2.35; extra choice fat heifers, \$2.55; good, common to good, \$2.35; choice milk cows and springers, \$1.50; \$3.00; choice veal calves, light, \$2.00; \$3.50; common to fair veal, \$2.00; \$2.50; and stags, \$1.35; \$2.00; steers 3 and 4 years old, per head, \$17.50; \$25.00; steers 2 years old, per head, \$11.00; \$15.00; steers 1 year old, per head, \$8.50; \$10.00; cows 3 to 9 years old, per head, \$10.50; \$12.50; heifers 2 years old, per head, \$8.00; \$9.50; heifers 1 year old, per head, \$6.00; \$7.00; choice corn-fed hogs, weighing 175 to 350, carload lots, \$3.20; choice corn-fed hogs weighing 150 to 350, wagon lots, \$3.10; stock hogs, \$2.00; choice fat mutton weighing 90 to 110, \$2.75; \$3.50; choice fat mutton weighing 70 to

80, \$2.50; \$2.70; common to fair mutton, per head, \$1.00; \$1.75.

Among Thomas & Searey's representative sales for the past week are:

Wagon hogs, one load each—H. P. Crabtree, Richardson, averaging 150 pounds at \$3.30 per hundred; Ed Baxter, 310 pounds, \$3.30; Jno. Oakley, 150 pounds, \$3.25; J. W. Laney, 160 pounds, \$3.30; J. J. Bird, 160 pounds, \$3.35; H. Mesquite, 150 pounds, \$3.20; J. H. Fender, 200 pounds, \$3.30; R. L. Page, 140 pounds, \$3.25; A. J. Toppel, 160 pounds, \$3.25; J. M. Bennett, 170 pounds, \$3.25; J. G. Dewberry, 200 pounds, \$3.15; D. W. Florence, 220 pounds, \$3.15; Sanger Bros., 204 pounds, \$3.15.

Cattle—Wallace & Black, 41 head averaging 803 pounds at \$2.75 per hundred; Ed Norman one bunch, 740 pounds, \$2.25; J. M. Sharp, 465 pounds, \$2.15; J. W. Brooks, 900 pounds, \$3.10; H. M. Mitchell, 915 pounds, \$2.35; J. W. Jones, 690 pounds, \$2.50; Aug. Tosh, veal calves, 125 pounds, \$3.50; E. A. Dean, 470 pounds, \$2.80; Harry Scott, veal calves, 190 pounds, \$3.00; D. Chisholm, 680 pounds, \$2.50; Jno. Curran, 840 pounds, \$2.75.

D. M. Lewis of Kleburg, was on this market Monday with cattle.

J. J. Bird of Arlington sold hogs to Thomas & Searey this week.

H. P. Crabtree of Richardson, was among the weeks visitors.

E. P. Davenport of Eastland, was registered at the St. George Friday.

N. H. Rector of Rector was a caller at the Journal office Monday of this week.

Sam Murphy of Mesquite, sold some fine milk cows to Carter & Son Thursday.

J. W. Carson of Ennis, sold a carload of steers and cows at the Central yards this week.

H. E. Mayfield of San Angelo, was among the visiting cattlemen in the city during the past week.

F. L. Combs, Alpha and W. S. Johnson of Mesquite were among the arrivals at the Central stock yards Monday.

H. L. Bowett of Willis Point, was in the city Friday with a carload of fat hogs. Thomas & Searey were the purchasers.

A. R. Brown of Sachse and G. K. Stratton of Richardson, were among the visitors at the unveiling ceremonies Thursday.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, proprietor of the famous Galloway herd of cattle, was among the visiting cattlemen at the unveiling exercises of the Confederate monument.

Col. C. C. Slaughter left a few days ago for Amarillo, where he will inspect his herd of Hereford bulls recently purchased. The herd will be on exhibition at that place May 24 and 30.

C. R. Lyles of Garland, was on Thomas & Searey's stock yards Saturday with a bunch of fat cattle. He met a Journal representative and realizing that this paper met his requirements, added his name to our list.

W. A. Sadler, a prominent buyer and shipper of Ennis, was on Thomas & Searey's yards Monday for the first time. He sold a carload of fat cows at good prices and says that in the future he will consider Dallas the best market for him.

Bryant McGinnis a prosperous colored man, lost a team of mules Saturday. His boy was driving to the city and was crossing a railroad near the fair grounds when an incoming train struck the wagon, totally demolishing it and killing the animals. The boy is seriously injured and narrowly escaped death.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas sold to T. J. Hyscham of Red Rock, Iowa, 2000 two and four-year-old steers in the straight 7D brand at about \$25 per head. Delivery May 15. J. A. Painter, of Omaha, negotiated the trade.

The 7D ranch is situated in Tom Green and Irion counties. This is the largest sale made by a Dallas man in recent years.

S. H. Nance of Wheatland, well known in the stock circles of his community, was in the city Friday and called at the Journal office for a few moments' chat. Mr. Nance says "the farmers are well up with their work in his section and that both corn and cotton are looking fine. About ten per cent more cotton has been planted this year than for several years past."

J. K. Looney of Five Mile, a prosperous farmer and one of the oldest settlers in Dallas county, was in the city one day this week, paid the Journal a call and renewed his subscription. Mr. Looney said spring and fall oats in his neighborhood were fine, wheat, good, no rust noticeable, barley the finest he has seen for eleven years, good stand of corn and all the farmers up with their work.

T. L. Wishard, a well-to-do stockman and farmer of Garland, was in the city this week. Saturday, he was rounded up by a Journal man and said: "Farmers up our way are up with their work. Wheat, oats, corn and cotton all look well and everybody is happy over the outlook. A building boom has seized our town, and the buildings now in process of construction are brick. Five contracts have been let, and everything begins to look lifted. These will be the first brick buildings we have ever had."

T. J. Skaggs of Beeville, the well known dealer in land and cattle, was in Dallas Monday and paid the Journal a pleasant call. Mr. Skaggs has been up in Hunt and Collin counties on land business, and says he would like to get a lot of the farmers in North Texas to try some of his Bee county land for awhile. "We can equal you North Texas people on cotton lands," continues Mr. Skaggs. "Our land is not black waxy but it will produce just as good corn and cotton as any land in the state. There has been such a drain on the ranches by Territory feeders that some of them are nearly depleted."

CROP PROSPECTS OF TEXAS.

At the annual meeting of the Dallas Commercial club Monday night, Mr. G. R. Holloway, chairman of the committee on agriculture, submitted the following report:

Your committee on agriculture begs leave to submit its report after investigating to the best of its ability the crop prospects of Texas.

Wheat about 600,000 acres planted; prospects good; prospective average 25 to 35 bushels to the acre.

Corn about double the acreage of last year; stand good.

Cotton nearly 15,000,000 acres planted; stand good; two weeks late.

Oats, crop good; about 1,000,000 acres planted; prospective average 70 bushels to the acre.

Barley, 10,000 acres planted; stand good.

Rye, about 25,000 acres planted; stand good; planted principally for winter pasture and the straw for collar makers.

Alfalfa clover, about 25,000 acres planted; stand good.

Sorghum seed about 100,000 acres planted; stand good.

Nearly double the acreage of the following seeds have been planted; stand good: Stock peas, beets for sugar and stock, Irish potatoes, onion seed and onion sets, watermelon and cantaloupes, beans and peas for market.

Fruit prospect good, with prospect of over 1000 cars surplus to ship to northern markets.

The report was adopted and a vote of thanks extended to the committee for valuable services rendered.

TEXAS TENNESSEANS.

New Tennessee clubs are being organized all over this state, reports of new clubs are sent to President John N. Simpson of this city, almost daily. The Indian Territory Tennesseans are also organizing. The following is a specimen of one of the letters received by President Simpson:

The Ellis County Auxiliary Society of Tennesseans of Texas, Waxahachie, Tex., April 28.—Col. John N. Simpson, President Society of Tennesseans of Texas, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—

I write to ascertain when there will probably be a meeting of the executive committee to arrange rates, time, etc., for excursions to Tennessee, and if there is any intimation from the railroads as to what rate they will offer and upon what limits of time.

The people of this county are taking quite an interest in the matter of an excursion as well as the other objects of the society, and if they can get a reasonably cheap rate with favorable time a great many will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the exposition. I believe a rate of \$10 with a thirty day limit will get over 1000 from this county. That is the figure they all seem to want.

We have now something like 600 members enrolled and have agents or enrolling officers out in every community in the county. Most of the members enrolled so far live in or near Waxahachie, and when the names from the other places come in I believe we can safely promise several thousand for our excursion.

I notice with gratification the action of Tarrant, Kaufman and other counties, and trust that every county in the state in which ex-Tennesseans reside will take similar action to co-operate with you. Very truly yours,

CHAS. C. CROCKER, President.

President Simpson announces that he will call a meeting of the executive committee—of the various clubs throughout the state, to be held in Dallas on or about May 20th for the purpose of discussing railroad rates and hotel accommodations and to prepare a programme for Texas day at the Centennial at Nashville.

The adult scalp should thoroughly washed occasionally to remove the oily particles, then apply Hall's Hair Restorer to give the hair a natural color.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

As an occupation bee-keeping is making progress in many desirable directions. True there are a few who try to belittle bee-keeping by giving the impression that anyone can keep bees and succeed without experience and labor, and others who think the experience of able men should not be presented. All this we are leaving to the bees and we are standing upon a broad and liberal platform. This industry is being recognized as a wealth-producing power of the country. The study of the life history of the marvelous honey bee has opened to our eyes a new world of the most beautiful laws of nature, in that way increasing reverence for the creator of all things, who has set these laws in force.

Every time I speak a kind word I am adding a brick to my temple of manhood.—Selected.

SUNNY SLOPE HEREFORDS.

The past year was a very successful one with the management of the well known Sunny Slope Hereford farm near Emporia, Kas. The visitor at the farm finds that about all the bulls of serviceable age have been sold at very satisfactory prices and among the sales was the highest priced bull calf of the year, also the highest priced carload of bulls sold by any American breeder during the past decade.

The herd now aggregates over 300 head, all ages, from which a choice lot of weanling bulls and heifers up to two years of age can be selected. The up-to-date Hereford man finds on an examination of the history of the Sunny Slope cattle that there are representatives by twenty-one imported or by sons of imported bulls and that there is more of the direct blood of the noted breeders of prize-winning bull Beau Real 11955 than can be found in any American herd. Beau Real won more prizes when out for show ring honors than any bull in America during a corresponding period of time. His best son, Wild Tom 11599, holds the premier position in the herd and is assisted by seven harem kings that for breeding and individuality makes it easy for the intending buyer to comprehend why the Sunny Slope management is so very successful. Further information can be had on reference to the "ad" in this issue. W. P. BRUSH.

The fact that the greater resistance is offered to the X-rays by inanimate than by living flesh is now put to practical use by determining whether a person is really dead or not.

RECKLESS NAT GOODWIN.

An Illustration of How the Comedian Has Money to Burn.

A story I have just heard about Nat Goodwin is but another instance of his reckless generosity and constant desire to burn money upon all possible occasions.

Nat had been in the habit of passing part of his time at a certain hotel, that is all the description necessary of the place—presided over by a fat, good natured German. They had known each other well and were on excellent terms.

It came about one day, during the broaching of a bill, that Mr. Goodwin disputed an item of \$50. In doing so he was morally certain that the indebtedness was not his. Mine host was equally sure on his side of the contrary. The dispute waxed hot and heavy.

"See here," said Goodwin, "I don't care for a trifling amount like \$50. It's the principle of the thing, that's all. Just the principle of the thing."

"Der same way mit me," retorted the landlord. "I don't care me for \$100,000."

"Perhaps not," doubted the comedian. "But I'd sooner throw the money away or burn it than give it to you when I don't owe it to you."

"Ah," exclaimed the German sarcastically. "You had money to burn, eh? Well, I don't believe me dot."

"Is that so?" returned Nat. "Well, now, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll burn \$50 right here before your eyes if you'll receipt the bill."

"By Chiminy!" said the host. "I'll yeast go your voice."

Without another word Nat Goodwin took his checkbook out of his pocket, filled out a check for \$50, tore it out, applied a lighted match to it, and held it until it was reduced to ashes.

The German, who had watched the process with bulging eyes, banged a rubber stamp on the disputed bill, scrawled his signature across it and said with a sigh:

"Chumping dividends! You can't get ahead oft dose actor fellows no how."—New York Journal.

SHAKING WITH 60,000.

The "God Bless You" of Honest Hearted People a Benediction.

In an article describing "The Social Life of the President" in the Ladies' Home Journal ex-President Harrison tells of the fatigues of handshaking and also of the benefits of being brought in contact with the good, honest hearted people of the country. "In the first two weeks of an administration," he says, "the president shakes hands with from 40,000 to 60,000 persons. The physical drain of this is very great, and if the president is not an instructed handshaker a lame arm and a swollen hand soon result. This may be largely or entirely avoided by using President Hayes' method—take the hand extended to you and grip it before your hand is gripped. It is the passive hand that gets hurt. It has been suggested that a nod or bow should be substituted for the handshake, but it would be quite as inadmissible to suggest a revision of the Declaration of Independence.

"The interest which multitudes attach to a handshake with the president is so great that people will endure the greatest discomfort and not a little peril to life or limb to attain it. These are not the office seekers, but the good, honest hearted, patriotic people whose 'God bless you' is a prayer and a benediction. They come to Washington for the inauguration, and later with excursions, but they are mostly to be found near their own homes. They come out to meet the president when he takes a journey, and his contact with them and interest in him revive his courage and elevate his purposes. Mr. Lincoln is said to have called these popular receptions his 'public opinion baths.'"

NAVAL MISHAPS.

We Make Too Much Fuss and Sensation Over Trifles.

We have a good navy, and we do not appreciate it. As a matter of fact, casualties to our new armorclads and cruisers have not been particularly frequent when their size and their number are considered. In this country every trivial mischance is caught up and ex-

aggerated by the sensational newspapers, but nothing is said of similar accidents in foreign navies. Barring the destruction of Admiral Kimberly's fleet by the Samoan hurricane in 1889, which no skill or foresight could have prevented, our naval service for many years has been remarkably free from really serious disasters.

There is nothing in our records to compare with the capsizing of the British frigate Captain with half a thousand men in 1870, or the fatal collision of the British ironclads Vanguard and Iron Duke in 1875, or that of the German ironclad Kaiser Wilhelm and Grosser Kurfurst the year following, when 800 men perished, or the loss of the British training ships Eurydice and Atlanta in 1878 and 1880 with 600 officers, sailors and apprentice boys, or the sinking of the British flagship Victoria, with Admiral Tryon, 22 officers and 330 sailors, by collision with the Campredon on June 22, 1893, in the Mediterranean, or the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente, on March 10, 1895, with 420 officers and seamen.

The list of minor accidents to foreign naval vessels in the past few years would be too long to enumerate. But the stranding of the British ironclads Howe and Anson, the flagship Amphion and the cruiser Sultan were far more grave affairs than any such accidents which have occurred to any of our own heavy vessels within this period. We have had our fair share of troubles, perhaps, but no more than that.—Boston Journal.

SHE OBEYED ORDERS.

Couldn't Be Blamed if Some of the Callers Refused to Give Their Names.

They had been discussing that everlasting servant problem, which can always be depended upon to furnish a topic for conversation when three or four women are gathered together. Each had told of her experience with her "help," when one of them said:

"My new housemaid is the greenest girl you ever saw in your life. Her ignorance is a perpetual source of wonder to me. The day after I got her I went out shopping and told her if any one called during my absence to say I was out and ask his name. These seemed simple instructions, but I thought she would need them."

"When I returned, I asked if anybody had called."

"Yes, mum; they did," she replied.

"Who were they?"

"They wouldn't tell their names," she answered.

"Wouldn't tell their names? I exclaimed in surprise."

"Yes, mum; but I think one of them said 'bananas' and the other 'rags.'"

"I demanded further particulars."

"I tried to tell them you was out and ask their names. You hadn't been gone very long when one of them came. It was the man who called 'bananas,' and I remembered what you said, mum, and I went after him and told him you was out. He asked me if I wanted any bananas, and I told him no; that you was out, and asked what his name was. But he wouldn't tell me. It was the same with the other person who called. He called 'rags' and only laughed at me when I ran after him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harold Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

DEPART ARRIVE
9:15 a.m. Sunday excepted, Mo River Local 8:40 p.m.
1:10 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago, Denver, Col.
Spring and Pueblo Fast Express, 7:35 a.m.
Leaving Time 10th and Pecan Sts. Depot
6 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:45 a.m. Mail and Express, 4:00 p.m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:35 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express, 5:30 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
7:15 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago, Ex. 9:30 p.m.
1:15 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago, Ex. 8:00 a.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
1:30 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex., 8:00 p.m.
7:40 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex., 7:05 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
7:50 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago M. & Ex. 6:40 p.m.
10:15 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:40 a.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
1:45 a.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:15 p.m.
1:00 p.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM
7:05 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball, Ex. 9:25 p.m.
1:10 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express, 7:35 a.m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:35 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express, 5:30 p.m.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Reported By The Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.

The market on fed cattle is fully 25c lower and in some instances more, and fed steers bringing on our market to-day 2.00@2.50, fed steers 2.25@2.50, grass cows \$1.75@2.25. The receipts on our market have been fairly liberal and sale slow on common and inferior stuff. Good cattle selling readily at the decline.

The Northern markets all came in 5 to 10c lower on hogs and slow on cattle. Fat hogs selling to-day at \$3.30@3.35.

Some of our last week's sales: Watkins & L., 82 hogs, 173 lbs, \$3.50; Hackett & Co., 35 cows, 864 lbs, \$2.40; Daggett & H., 2 calves, 120 lbs, \$3.25; Daggett & H., 1 calf, 33 lbs, \$2.35; Daggett & H., 2 calves, 50 lbs, \$2.25; R. L. Gray, 33 hogs, 107 lbs, \$3.00; J. A. McCauley, 80 hogs, 192 lbs, \$3.42; J. A. McCauley, 82 hogs, 172 lbs, \$3.40; R. V. Mitchell, 106 hogs, 166 lbs, \$3.40; R. V. Mitchell, 77 hogs, 238 lbs, \$3.50; M. M. Fuller, 87 hogs, 153 lbs, \$3.37; M. M. Fuller, 57 feeders, 96 lbs, \$2.75; McKinney & W., 2 yearlings, 500 lbs, \$2.25; McKinney & W., 3 cows, 1130 lbs, \$2.50; W. W. Majors, 69 hogs, 184 lbs, \$3.47; H. Harris, 7 cows, 913 lbs, \$2.32; G. I. Carney, 7 cows, 833 lbs, \$2.40; Harris & G., 2 cows, 890 lbs, \$2.45; Harris & G., 2 heifers, 405 lbs, \$2.25; T. Grant, 1 cow, 1050 lbs, \$2.65; J. E. Davis, 93 hogs, 169 lbs, \$3.40; J. P. Stone, 75 hogs, 189 lbs, \$3.42; J. P. Daggett, 1 cow, 870 lbs, \$2.80; Wagon hogs during week 84, 180 lbs, \$3.20; J. B. Schofield, 89 hogs, 167 lbs, \$3.42; J. A. H. Schofield, 61 hogs, 208 lbs, \$3.37; Boaz & Mc., 10 cows, 187 lbs, \$3.37; Boaz & Mc., 2 cows, 860 lbs, \$2.00; G. I. Carney, 26 cows and yearlings, 747 lbs, \$2.50; G. I. Carney, 19 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.90; G. I. Carney, 3 cows, 740 lbs, \$2.25; Hackett & L., 4 cows, 800 lbs, \$2.25; Morris & Bro., 3 cows, 1070 lbs, \$2.00; Morris & Bro., 3 cows, 906 lbs, \$2.50; Pool & S., 99 hogs, 180 lbs, \$3.40; Thomas & S., 63 hogs, 178 lbs, \$3.35; Thomas & S., 23 hogs, 121 lbs, \$2.35; J. R. Back, 71 hogs, 168 lbs, \$3.35; M. R. Hoxie, 42 hogs, 176 lbs, \$3.30; Hackett, 25 cows, 780 lbs, \$2.25; H. M. Frazier, 68 hogs, 186 lbs, \$3.40; Boyd & D., 3 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.75; J. S. Morrow, 35 hogs, 142 lbs, \$3.25; J. T. Morrow, 53 hogs, 102 lbs, \$3.10; B. H., 6 cows, 920 lbs, \$2.25; B. H., 4 cows, 737 lbs, \$2.00; Pool & S., 79 hogs, 185 lbs, \$3.40.

J. P. Graham of Marlow, I. T., was a visitor here Thursday.

John Simmons, of Weatherford, was among the visitors here Wednesday.

Ben Van Tuyle of Colorado, a well known stockman, was in the city Thursday.

Sam Davidson, of Henrietta, a prominent stockman and merchant, was in the city Tuesday.

J. T. Nall, of Wolfe City, a prominent cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Tuesday.

Charles Coppinger, the well known cattleman, was in the city from a trip to his ranch in Scurry county.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, manager of the White & Swearingen Cattle Co., was a visitor in the city Thursday.

A. Drumm, of Kansas City, member of the well known commission firm of Drumm, Plato & Co., was in the city Tuesday.

W. H. Weekes, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt road, left the city Tuesday on a rustling expedition along his line.

J. L. Pennington, general livestock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, left the city Tuesday on a trip to South Texas.

Charles Bush, of Creighton, Neb., a cattle dealer and feeder, was in the city several days last week, leaving

Monday. Mr. Bush was looking for a bunch of steers to feed.

T. W. Wilson, of Navasota, a substantial stock farmer, was in the city Thursday with a car of fat stuff. Mr. Wilson says they had a much needed rain in his section the day he left.

Mrs. John R. Hoxie and children, long residents of Fort Worth, but more recently of Chicago, have returned here and, it is said, will probably make this city their future home.

C. T. Taylor, of Clay county, a prominent and prosperous stock farmer, was in the city Wednesday, and left for the distant Cronin Spital. The three have fine prospects for a big wheat crop in his section.

W. B. Tullis, of Quanah, member of the State Sanitary board, was in the city Wednesday on his return from a trip to El Paso, where he went to investigate some alleged cases of splenic fever. Mr. Tullis says in his opinion the deaths among cattle reported there were from blackleg.

L. H. Hill of Albany, member of the State Sanitary board, and Webb came to the city, brokers and real estate agents, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Hill states that while they would be the better off for a little more rain yet that everything is in a fairly prosperous condition in his section.

Col. W. L. Tamblin who recently returned from Texas says the Lone Star State is a carpet of green and cattle ought to get fat early, but thinks the excellent grass which enabled Southern cattle to be shipped nearly all winter has shortened the supply that will be available now—Drovers' Journal.

J. B. Gray, owner of the Moon ranch in Cottle county, arrived in the city Tuesday, accompanied by his sister, Miss Gray, his brother, Charles Gray, and his wife, Mrs. Gray. The three last named left Wednesday for New York, from which city they will sail for their home in Glasgow, Scotland. The visitors from Scotland are delighted with the Texas country and climate.

W. H. Fuqua, of Amarillo, president of the First National bank and also considerably interested in live stock, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Fuqua states that everything in the Panhandle is prosperous; a heavy cattle movement, which has already commenced, is looked for from Amarillo this season. The citizens have leased a twenty thousand acre pasture for the accommodation of trail herds.

C. E. Brown, of Childress, of the firm of James Bros. & Brown, whose cattle and ranch interests are in Lamb county, in a private letter dated 28th ult. says: "We are all right now; have had two good rains lately, raining at intervals all day yesterday. Have two acres planted with Australian Salt Bush and intend planting more." Mr. Brown and some friends are just preparing for an extended camping trip to his ranch and thence to New Mexico and Colorado.

J. M. Keen, of Farmer, a prominent stockman and an appreciative reader of the Journal, writes under date of 28th ult. "I have been looking for you for your paper. I can't get along in my business without the Stock Journal. We had a fine rain the night of the 24th; crops and grass as fine as ever known at this time of year in this country. I just sold to S. M. Cowan, of Brownsville, Texas, a fine lot of Stonewall and Young counties; they will ship in a few days to the Indian Territory."

Winfield Scott of Fort Smith is one of the largest cattle operators as well as one of the best managers in the state. Asked his opinion about the probable future of the cattle markets, Mr. Scott says he looks for good strong markets for some time to come. He has marketed at good prices most of the cattle he had on feed, and what he has got is now principally in the Indian Territory. Mr. Scott has had some "litigating" last week, owing to failure of a party to deliver a bunch of cattle which Mr. Scott had purchased and on which he advanced ten thousand dollars.

George Tyng, of Panhandle, was in the city on his return from a trip to Victoria and on his way to ranch headquarters at Pampa. Mr. Tyng reports farming conditions in good shape in South Texas, although growth of cotton and corn are being retarded by cool weather. Speaking of the general topic, Mr. Tyng said he had great confidence in the future prosperity of the general farming and stock raising community of Texas. In his opinion there is slow but steady progress throughout the men in that portion of the Panhandle where he has the best acquainted are all prospering, many of them who came in a few years since with a score or two of cattle now numbering them by hundreds. Greater comforts and luxuries will follow with these men by and by and in a few years all our farmers and stockmen will be as well fixed in these respects as those in the old states.

SHEEP IN AMERICA.

The above is the title of a neatly gotten up little book issued by the Zenger-Raymond Disinfectant Co. of Detroit, Mich., proprietors of "Zeno-leum." While intended as an advertisement for this medicine, which is claimed to be unexcelled as a sheep dip, as well as a general purpose insecticide and disinfectant, the book is full of useful and interesting information, descriptions and illustrations of the different breeds of sheep. Anyone interested in sheep will enjoy its perusal, and should by all means send for a copy.

AS WAS EXPECTED.

C. B. Farwell president of the Capital Syndicate company writes as follows to the Chicago Drovers' Journal: "In your issue of April 17 you quote from the Amarillo Champion as follows: 'Mr. Olof Bergstrom of Chicago was in the city and on citizens here made some statements, of which the following are a few: He is the confidential agent of the Farwell syndicate, and that whole concern is to be wound up and the land sold in small tracts to farmers and ranchers; that he will have charge of the land.' etc."

"I wish to say that we have no agent in Texas except Mr. A. G. Boyce, whose

headquarters are at Channing, upon our ranch. Mr. Bergstrom is not our agent, nor has he ever been.

"There is no intention on the part of the owners to close up the business at all. Of course we would be willing to sell the land at a fair price, but not otherwise."

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 April 20, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8, West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemmingsway, secretary:

Bulls—Beaver of Park Spring 47091—J. Johnson to J. Mason, Granger; Belle's Price of C H 47583—M. Lothrop to T. J. Russell, Wimboboro; Bonita of Oakdale 46919—T. A. Graves to T. E. Westhoff, Edna; Duke of Eastland 59840—J. O. Connell to C. F. Jones, Gorman; Gellian of L. W. 5411—A. Atkinson to P. Peterson, Duke; Gov. Toje 44523—T. C. Frost to J. C. Frye, Plano; Koenig of Oakdale 46920—T. A. Graves to S. Cresap, Wimboboro; A. T. Graves 1843297—T. J. Chompers to R. A. Cruse, Woodville; Paul Neronidas—R. A. Cruse to W. J. Dwyer, San Mar, Richmond; Royal Diploma 43503—Brown & Nail to R. R. Raymond, Crawford; Tormentor First of Lawn 47549—Platter & Foster to U. D. Reasor, Denison.

Cows and Heifers—Bettie W. 114627—W. C. Moughan to T. P. Davis, Clinton; Denise Landseer of Lawn 8441—D. Foley to J. W. Terry, Arcadia; Desmoda 122401—R. N. Robertson to R. G. Andrews, Wimboboro; Fancy's Buttercup 122365—C. R. Wright to J. R. Corley, Mexico; Harry's Lady Coomassie 121551—J. P. Bradbury to W. J. Dwyer, Clbourne; Imola 94177—Parks & Parks to H. R. Hentz, Ferris; Lassie Cyclone 121628—O. W. Clark to W. Walden, Dickinson; Leah Smith 87561—J. T. Brown to W. R. Nail, Crawford; Lucy Boswell 97019—J. M. Maddox to C. T. Ray, Dallas; Mary Hunt 104425—G. G. Johnson, San Mar; Orange Girl 121914—W. P. Culbertson to Mrs. L. A. Davis, Atlanta; Princess Lucia 108932—R. N. Robertson to R. G. Andrews, Wimboboro; Virgile Landseer 3d 105908—Parke & Parks to G. C. McGregor, Waco.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

THOUGHTFUL THIEVES.

Mice Replace With Other Articles All the Things They Steal.

There is a mouse in Florida locally known as the trading mouse. It is commonly a woods mouse, but it quickly adapts itself to human habitation. A colony of such mice carried two bushels of shelled beans 80 feet during six nights recently and replaced the beans with seed pods of a weed.

Jewelry, too, has been taken by these little traders. One woman on the east coast of Florida at an Indian river winter resort found a number of seed instead of a pair of earrings that she had left on the bureau. A search in the place where the earrings had been taken disclosed the earrings.

A man who had a box of poker chips in his room in an open topped box was surprised to find in their stead a string of prayer beads, a small crucifix and a number of shells. He started an investigation immediately. A priest who had roomed near by was equally puzzled by finding the colored poker chips in his room.

It is generally believed that the trading mouse learns its curious ways by robbing squirrels or blue jays of nuts laid by for future use.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Microbes in Eggs.

Professor MacClintock of the University of Michigan has discovered that microbes exist in eggs. He took a perfectly healthy hen, washed her with disinfectants and placed her in a disinfected cage, where she laid her eggs. The doctor at once broke the new-laid eggs and found that they contained bacterial germs. There is no reason to be alarmed, however, because all microbes are not enemies to man, and it has not been shown that those which exist in the eggs of healthy fowls are injurious.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Paper boats will soon be put on the market by a Dover, N. H., firm. Moosah had 44,461 visitors during the month of May, which is over 3,000 more than ever before.

Twelve people sat down at an Etina, N. H., dinner table recently whose united ages were 950 years.

Marseilles has just completed its drainage system on the model of that of Paris at a cost of 38,000,000 francs.

A bill legalizing the use of motor wagons on highways has passed its third reading in the British house of lords.

Every person under twenty-one years of age needs nine hours' rest out of twenty-four. So says Dr. Cold, an eminent German physician.

About 2,000 sailing vessels of all kinds disappear in the sea every year, carrying down 12,000 human beings and involving a loss of about \$10,000,000.

A flawless stone weighing eight tons, two and a half feet at the base and twenty-two feet long, was taken from a quarry in Eureka, Vt., the other day.

Violins are very susceptible to change of the weather. The strings of a violin always become more taut, and thus gives a sharper tone, when a storm is coming on.

The ox-eye daisy, which bothers American farmers, is now spreading in many agricultural districts in Australia, being introduced with hayseed. It causes damage to grass lands.

According to the beliefs of the Arizona Indians, the cliff dwellers built under the bluffs because they feared another deluge.

Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the gripe. Singular, isn't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOMEWHAT NEWSY.

Twenty-two Ananite pirates were recently beheaded in one batch on one of the bridges at Huc, China.

London is about to substitute electric motors for steam locomotives in its underground passenger tunnels.

Julian Story, the artist, according to Paris papers, has received a commission from the prince of Wales to paint his portrait.

A Winnegance, Me., woman recently proved her expertness with a gun by bringing down two large gulls at a single shot.

Chicago people took home 1,173,586 volumes from their public libraries last year, while Bostonians took home only 847,321 from theirs.

A famous old tavern, the Green Dragon, in Blackfriars, London, is being torn down. It stands close to the site of the house owned by Shakespeare and left by his will to his daughter, Susannah Hall.

A bear being raised on North Island, Cal., disappeared. The whole island was "beat over" for him, when the third party found him asleep in a bedchamber of a residence, where he had played smash and gone to sleep on a pillow beneath the bed.

Malaga, Hueiva, Cadiz, Tarragona, and other maritime provinces of Spain are, trying to emulate the example of Seville and Barcelona and to collect money to buy a warship each to present to the government in order to have a powerful Spanish fleet as soon as possible.

The oldest love letter in the world is in the British museum. It is a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and it was made 3,500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick, and is therefore not only the oldest, but the most substantial love letter in existence.

The Hawaiian congress has recently passed an act by which every taxpayer in the islands is compelled to register himself at the tax office, and, in addition to the usual entries according to the Bertillon system of identification, shall leave in the registrar's book the imprint of his right thumb.

The Cedars of Lebanon.

The Cedars of Lebanon have always occupied a position of honor in the estimation of man, doubtless because of their connection with the temple built by King Solomon in Jerusalem, and the various allusions to them in the Bible which convey the idea of strength and dignity. Their appearance is majestic, and when one gazes on these giants of the forest, with their evergreen leaves and obliquely extended branches, the admiration created by the references to them in the Bible is increased to awe and reverence. And, strangely enough, this seems to be the feeling towards them of those who live near. There are eleven distinct groves of cedars in the Lebanon, all of which are on the slopes of the Lebanon proper, the more northern range of the mountains of Syria, which runs but a short distance from the coast beyond Beyrout. But the most ancient and the only one of importance is the grove above the town of Becherreh—a long day's journey from Tripoli and almost directly opposite the deep sea waves that engulfed Admiral Tryon's ill-fated flagship H. M. S. Victoria three years ago—which contains about 400 trees. Only twelve of these are large and old enough to impress on our notice the age that is generally accorded to them. The whole grove is now surrounded by a wall and carefully guarded. And under the shadow of these monarchs of the wood a small chapel has been erected, as the place is considered holy.

Asbes are very essential in building up the bone in hogs, and should not be overlooked. Farmers upon the western prairies feed corn in large quantities, and there asbes are a scarce article or wholly unknown. Corn cobs furnish a strong ash, and these may be burned, carefully saved and spread upon a clean floor where the animals can help themselves.

COOPER DIP STILL LEADS THE WORLD.

Among the many sheep dips offered to the public, the COOPER DIP alone has stood the world's test for more than a half century, and still stands triumphantly at the head. It is used on one-fourth of the sheep in the whole world every year, and always returns many times over what is invested in it. For its power to increase the yield of wool, as well as to cure and prevent scab, it stands unrivaled and unequalled. There are others, but none like COOPER'S. It is the only original POWDER DIP. Send your name and address and receive valuable information free.

COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Tex.

Baby beef is the demand of the times. Then must the Herefords, Angus and Shorthorns go for naught, with their elephantine proportions? Not much. They are the very cattle needed to make the beef required at eighteen and twenty months of age, at less cost than the same can be done with longhorns or non-beef producing breeds. Herein we also have the advantage of two crops in the time previously required for one, and the two crops will outweigh and outsell the one. Then, instead of breeding for size alone, we must breed for early maturity, realizing that it is the early matured beef that catches the top of the market.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston, and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth, Dallas and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo, and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. and P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Tex.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

THE SANTA FE, \$46.00.

Selling June 22-23, 29-30 and July 1 and 2, good to return until August 15; privilege of variable routes going and returning. For full particulars, call or write, S. A. KENDIG, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

WHO'S SHELLABERGER?

He's the Wire Fence Man of Atlanta, Ga., and sells the best and cheapest fencing in existence for all purposes. Catalogue free. Write for it.

The Texas and Pacific

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LANDS.

Comprising 3,000,000 acres of Fine Farming and Grazing Lands situated in forty different counties along or near the line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in Northern and Western Texas. For sale or lease at low prices, long time and favorable terms. For particulars address,

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GENERAL AGENT,

Dallas, - - - Texas.

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PRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

18 Pages a Week. 456 Papers a Year.

A paper as useful to you as a great \$6 daily for only one dollar a year. Better than ever. ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD ALL THE TIME. Accurate and fair to everybody. Democratic and for the people. Against trusts and all monopolies. Brilliant illustrations. Stories by great authors in every number. Splendid reading for women and other special departments of unusual interests.

It stands first among "weekly" papers in size, frequency of publication and freshness, variety and reliability of contents. It is practically a daily at the low price of a weekly, and its vast list of subscribers, extending to every state and territory of the Union and foreign countries, will vouch for the accuracy and fairness of its news columns.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and the TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL together for one year for \$1.50. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.

W. L. GREENHILL,
C. E. and T. A.

BUCHAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrow 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 in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors.

GEO. B. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

Most Complete and Commodious in the West,

And second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and re-shipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896.....	1,814,698	2,605,575	993,126	87,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	889,916	2,262,148	665,090		
Sold to Feeders.....	510,433	593	124,547		
Sold to Shippers.....	228,676	334,685	80,353		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896.....	1,339,025	2,598,321	873,950		48,067