Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

PROFITS IN RAMIE.

The cotton planters of Texas are talking about the Mexican weevil destroying cotton. Why not plant ramie? It will worth reading. He thinks that will grow to perfection in many places where only cotton is grown now. There is a growing demand for the fiber, and not nearly enough is grown to supply the demand.

Felix Fremery has an article in the RFarm and Ranch of the 16th which is not more than two cuttings can be grown in Texas per year, but from my experience, I should say that by irrigating and using fertilizers in rich, sandy loam, three crops can be easily grown in this part of Texas. The roots can be planted from January to April, also in September or October. A farmer with 100 acres in ramie can take care of it as easily as ten acres in cotton, and after it is once planted, it will grow for years. Roots can be taken from the field to sell or plant out more. There are companies that will contract to take all the fiber at $80 a ton, and the yarn is worth from 60 to 75 cents a pound. The profit in the goods made from ramie is immense, as the goods are like silk, and sold as such, and raw silk is worth ten times as much as ramie. One and a half tons can be grown on an acre a year.

It is hard work to get planters to take hold of it. It is something new, so they stick to cotton. A farmer can be more independent with ramie than with cotton, because most of the labor in cultivating it can be done with horse power. I have ten acres in ramie, growing it for the roots alone, but within a few days have had a call for dry stocks, which are to go to New York city to be manufactured into fiber.

Now, every cotton planter should try this who has rich land and means to irrigate. It can be grown without irrigation, but it will not be of even length, and cannot be cut as often.

There should be at least twenty-five acres in one locality so that a decorticator could be had, as the ramie, after being decorticated can be shipped at a much less expense than the stalks. Planting the roots is the only way for the average planter. It is much more difficult to grow it from seed. One who has a natural wind break around a nice lot of land has an ideal place for ramie. C. W. WILKINS.

Clear Creek, Tex.

SWEET POTATOES.

Plant Deep in High Ridges and Use Air Slacked Lime.

To the Tribune.

As the time for general sweet potato planting is at hand I would earnestly advise setting on good wide and very high ridges. Don't be afraid of drying out. Draw them up with a hoe after plowing and plant the vines deep.

The potato worm is the most serious pest that has ever attacked any crop and there seems but one way to keep them out. Keep on hand a lot of air slacked lime and after every rain go over and throw a little around and over each hill, and especially the collar of each plant. There is where the eggs are laid and every insect has a fear of lime.

The only absolute preventive of the attack of curculio I have ever found was to spray the plums and peaches with a strong white wash, leaving the fruit coated white.

While sweet potaties will make a fair crop without fertilizing, a light dressing of cotton seed meal. New Orleans phosphate or hull ashes will more than double the crop. Open the furrows and strew along the bottom and then mix with a small sweep or bull tongue. Bed up on the furrow, rake up high and knock the top off lightly before planting. Prepare the ground now, if not already done.

Potatoes on low flat ridges run mostly to vine and a moderately heavy rain will cause them to rot in the fall. That reminds me that June is often one of the wettest months in the year. Let every one see that every water furrow is open and ditches are cleaned, for the hot sun in June quickly scalds every plant where the earth is filled to saturation, though only for a few hours. Tomatoes and melons are most easily damaged. H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Galveston, Tex.

STOCK PEAS.

Farmers are just beginning to realize that the cow pea is a good stock food, and also incidentally a good fertilizer. Farmers who planted them last year are planting them again this year, says the Horticultural Visitor. There are a great many different varieties. Clay peas are the most permanent, and more of these are grown in the south than all other varieties combined. They are a very vigorous grower and heavy producer, and are longer in maturing than Whippoorwills which are the next most permanent. The Whippoorwill is the earliest field or cow pea we have. The black and red are both good producers, but are not grown very extensively, as they do not make much vine.

Stock, or cow peas as a rule, are planted in the corn after the second plowing, and are hand picked after frost. Some plant in rows by themselves and cultivate, and some sow broadcast for hay or fertilizer, or for the peas. When they are sown for a fertilizer, hogs are turned in on them, and when the peas are eaten the vines are turned under. They fatten stock faster than any thing else. To make hay out of the vines, cure the same as clover hay; and, to keep from mildewing, put one layer of straw and one layer of pea vines, and the stock will eat the straw with as great relish as the vines. Horses are very fond of the vines. To feed the peas when dried to cattle, they should be crushed in a corn mill. There is no richer food to be had. As a fertilizer there is nothing to equal them. Plant in the last of May after the weather gets warm, and until after the middle of July or first of August.—Coleman's Rural World.

PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE.

If the artisan or mechanic or merchant did not learn something new every year in their pursuit, they would soon be distanced by the progress of the age. New conditions and circumstances obtain every year, requiring new methods to make a success of efforts in that line.

Farming is no exception to this general rule. In fact, more than in any other business it is necessary for the farmer to be learning something new to make his farming a success. He should not get so deep in old ruts that he cannot pull out and drive over firmer ground. Physical labor is essential, but it cannot secure success unless mental labor be coupled with it. The patient, plodding mule is a factor in the work of making a crop, but would not be one without some one to guide and direct him. The farmer must not only be willing to work, but having an accurate knowledge of his business, give his full attention to all its multifarious details.

At present farming is in a transitory state. Those who still pursue and will continue to pursue the old ruts, will be forced to reduce their acreage to a small point or abandon farming. Bad seasons and low priced products are beyond the control of farmers and act as a discouragement to the business of farming. The best school for farming is on the farm itself. In beginning to farm, the first thing to learn is the routine methods that have been most successful in the neighborhood. The advice of any old farmer on this point will be found of great value.

When the old routine methods are thoroughly mastered, then and not before, should begin the work of improvement. The mistake made by amateur farmers is that they commence at the wrong end and introduce novelties in crops and methods of cultivation which turn out unprofitable. The beginner should not commence farming operations with a contempt for established routine methods, but examine and study the reason why the old and experienced farmer employs them and has not adopted other crops and newer methods of cultivation.

He should not imagine that he knows it all. There is a great deal to learn and it requires labor, money and experience to obtain a perfect knowledge. To keep up with the progress in agriculture requires study, thought and application. When a farmer has mastered the improvements in agricultural knowledge and the use of improved agricultural implements, he is prepared then to make farming a success.

ABOUT KAFFIR CORN.

To get the best results plant the red variety. Prepare the ground as for corn, then remove all the hoes from a nine-hoe wheat drill except the one in the middle and the outside hoe at each end. Stop up the feed holes where the hoes were removed, and set the drill to sow the smallest possible amount. The rows will then be 32 inches apart, and by using a gauge, as on a corn planter, they can be kept regular. About six pounds of good, clean seed per acre is sufficient where the crop is wanted for the grain as well as fodder. I try to have a stock every six or ten inches in the row, and prefer this to any hill system of planting. The plant is a slow grower at first; consequently the land must be in good shape and thoroughly warm before seeding. Do all the cultivating possible before the seed is planted. After the plant is 20 to 24 inches high it will take care of itself, provided the ground is clean. I would not advise planting corn or Kaffir corn on low, moist land, where corn is a reasonably sure crop, but on high, thin or dry land and especially in the semi-arid portions of the country it is worthy of trial.

FEEDING INSTEAD OF SKINNING.

Judging by the experience of the past, the farmers of America have been skinning their soil instead of feeding it. Does it not appear unreasonable to mourn over poor crops and hard times so long as this practice of skinning the soil is pursued? Is it good sense or sound economy to continue a practice so ruinous? It destroys fertility and reducing the yield, encourages extension of breadth which results in reducing prices and annihilating profits. This persistent depletion of the farmer's productive capital is slowly killing the goose of the golden egg.

The continual cropping of the same land in cotton burns up the humus of the soil. The sale of the cotton seed is an exportation of farm fertility that is also destructive. The utilization of them in meat production as a necessary supplement to the unlimited and cheap forage plants, field peas, winter rye and other crops that can be grown in corn and truck fields, after the primary summer crops are made, covering the surface and utilizing results in the ever-progressive work of the laboratory of the soil would enable the farmer to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Another advantage would be the assuring of the cheapest meat production on the continent. Increasing the fertility of the soil is a sure way to cheapen the cost of production. The effort of the farmer should be to put more fertility into the soil than he takes from it. His study should be to so rotate his crops and diversfy his pursuits that he can feed his land systematically, thoroughly and economically.—The Southern Farm.

The Denver Field and Farm says:

For the past fifteen years every conceivable test of utility has been made upon all the cereals. Over 400 different varieties of wheat have undergone the most thorough trials of this arid climate, soil and methods of cultivation and irrigation. They have been subjected to the tests of thick and thin sowing, deep and shallow planting, early and late sowing, cultivated and uncultivated, irrigated and unirrigated, selected seed and unselected seed, seed crossed and uncrossed, cross-bred seed sown by its parents, seed of the parent stock of the stool beside that of its tillers, that ripering first by that ripening last, the largest grain of the head by the smallest, and many other tests. In all cases and under all conditions, except late sowing, Prof. Blount has found that thirty pounds of good, sound and pure wheat is enough for an acre drilled or broadcast. In a bushel of common sized wheat there are in round numbers 822,000 kernels, half of which, if sown evenly upon an acre, would place them less than four inches apart each way, giving each kernel about twelve square inches on which to grow and develop. If sown early and the conditions of the soil are favorable, such thin sowing, it will be found, will produce more and better grain than a larger quantity, because there will be room for each kernel to grow unobstructed.

A mortgage makes a man rustle, and it keeps him poor. It is a strong incentive to action and a wholesome reminder of the fleeting months and years. It is fully as symbolic in its meaning as the hour glass and scythe that means death. A mortgage represents industry, because it is never idle night or day. It is like a bosom friend, because the greater the adversity the closer it sticks to a fellow. It is like a brave soldier, for it never hesitates at charges nor fears to close in on the enemy. It is like the sand bag of the thug—silent in application but deadly in effect. It is like the hand of Providence—it spreads all over creation and its influence is everywhere visible. It is like the grasp of the devil fish—the longer it holds the greater its strength. It will exercise feeble energies and lend activity to a sluggish brain; but no matter how hard debtors work the mortgage works harder still. A mortgage is a good thing to have in the family—provided always it is in somebody else's family. —Truth.

Observations of Kansas wheat made during a trip of several hundreds of miles last week satisfy the writer that this state is very soon to harvest an enormous crops. While portions of the wheat belt suffered considerably from lack of moisture for a time, and some damage was done which the later rains could not overcome, yet the seasonable weather which has prevailed for some weeks has done a wonderful work in reviving and bringing forward the plants. Some fields were too badly burnt to ever recover, some will be spotted, very few will make as great crops as would have been produced had the earlier rains been a little more timely, in some localities considerable damage was done by hail, but in the great majority of fields the assurance of an abundant harvest is excellent.—Kansas Farmer.

John G. Carter says in Denver Field and Farm:

We find various classes of farmers in every country. There were but few practical farmers among the pioneers of North America. The virgin soil, which was rich with the accumulated plant food of former ages, yielded abundant crops with but few failures, and so they continued to sow and reap season after season, forgetting that the land would not always produce unless there was returned to it some equivalent for that taken from it. But there is a much larger class who are farmers of a higher and truer sense; they are the bone and sinew of the country; they produce not only improved grains, stock and fruits, but produce and rear the men of sterling force and integrity, the true patriots, the men of truly moral power and he must have a false estimate of the farmer's calling who does not deem it most useful and ennobling.

IMPROVE THE HOME—Many farmers, when their fences have gone down, buildings need repairing and everything on the place looks like going to wreck, become disgusted and offer their farms for sale. Of course such a place is not attractive, and if it finds a buyer at all will be sold at a discount. A few dollars expended for paint, whitewash, lumber and nails will add hundreds to the value of the place, and, many times, after such a place is fixed up, courage returns to the would-be seller and he finds his farm a pleasant enough place for him to stay.—Correspondence Practical Farmer.

Improvements in machinery steadily go on and it is impossible for the present generation to see what changes may not take place in the next. The Breed weeder is fast gaining ground as a farm implement. It is made expressly for destroying weeds, while they are very young. Riding farm tools are fast taking the place of those which require the farmer to walk.

The hay crop is an assured fact in Kansas. It is a very important one, yet the most neglected of any crop produced. It represents not less than $13,000,000, even under the reckless system employed in the state. If farmers would give this crop the attention that corn or wheat receives it should represent this year nearly $20,000,000.

Now is the time to get rid of weeds, otherwise they will reduce the yield one-third and the value one-half. They are to the soil what disease and bad habits are to the man, and the sooner they are eradicated the better. All weeds are perennial where poor farming exists, no matter how the botanists may class them.

When spring chickens are ripe, don't hasten to town to see how many of them you can get rid of, but see that a full share of them reaches the home trade. They are none too good for farmers, and yet spring chickens and spring lambs are two luxuries of which many farmers do not even know the taste.

A farm house without trees surrounding it is a dismal, lonesome home as a rule. When so little is needed to change its character, it will surely pay to do so. In many places the shrubs and shade trees almost hurt one's eyes by the abrupt and inexcusable way in which they are not there. —Colman's Rural World.

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

Four leagues of land in a square body fourteen miles west of Lubbock, Lubbock county, Texas. Every acre rich loam soil, thick set, with curly Mesquite grass and tillable. All under four-wire fence, two inexhaustible wells with windmills, ranch house, horse pasture and forty acres farm now planted in maize and cane; price, $2 per acre, 50 cents down, balance due the state, twenty years' time at 4 per cent interest; notes with approved security, real estate or personal property, located in Central or Southern Texas accepted; also 500 heifer yearlings, cross and high grade Hereford and Durham, now on the land and can be bought with it at $13; terms as above. Address Box 81, Rogers, Tex.

UTAH—THE 45th STATE.

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

SPOONS FREE TO ALL.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to any one sending her ten two-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made $13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook in the back. The spoon is something housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly,

JEANNETTE S.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CRIPPLE CREEK.

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

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

SWINE.

SWINE PLAGUE.

In order to better supply the information sought of the experiment station by many inquirers respecting the nature and symptoms of and treatment for swine plague, Director William Stowe Devol of the Arizona station, Tucson, has sent to the Texas Live Stock Journal the following communication respecting this very important subject:

"Swine plague is a contagious and infectious disease of the hog, caused by minute bacterial forms frequently found present in the air passages of swine, and sometime of other domestic animals. They are, however, execept under certain conditions of environment, in a state apparently harmless to the animals. But when the proper external and internal conditions combine the bacteria multiply rapidly and produce a virulent form of disease, which is contagious and terminates fatally in a majority of cases. The swine plague germ is a small, oval, non-motile bacterium, easily distinguished under the microscope from the hog cholera bacterium, the latter being larger, rod-like and possessing flagella.

Swine plague may be produced in a herd of hogs by inclement weather and unwholesome food or other causes producing an unhealthy, weakened or unthrifty condition. The most notable symptoms characterizing this disease are: A tendency to lie upon the belly in some secluded place; refusing to eat, or eating but little, causing the animal to soon look gaunt; when aroused it will usually give one or two dry coughs, hang its head and arch its back as if in pain; the eyes will water in the early stages, but later the secretion becomes yellowish, thick, accumulating in the corners and frequently gumming the eyes shut. Sometimes the skin of the abdomen, under surface of the neck and inner surface of the legs, becomes congested and reddish in color. An eruption sometimes appears under the body, most frequently upon those parts where the congestion shows. Scabs form over the small eruptive spots, which heal, and when the scabs fall leave bare spots upon the skin. The pig walks with an irregular, tottering gait. The animal usually has the "sniffles" and the breathing is laborered and short. The animal usually has diarrhoea, which frequently becomes very foetid towards the last. There is usually shivering and fever, the temperature rising to 106 degrees or 107 degrees Fahrenheit. In one case I saw it as high as 108.4 degrees.

In making the post-mortem examination the following appearances may be noted: The lungs are the principal organs affected in most cases. These are often much inflamed and have numerous small colorless or yellowish spots where the tissue has become lifeless. In cases of long duration there will frequently be found spots or masses of cheese-like substance. Spots of the lung tissue, angular in outline, or in some cases a large part of the lung, may be dark red in color and in substance resemble liver. Frequently the serous membrane of the pleura, peritoneum and pericardeum are inflamed and have upon them false tissue or fibrinous deposits. These fibrinous deposits may appear from the surface of the intestines, which may also be more or less congested.

Once established in a herd swine plague spreads rapidly, especially if the pigs sleep together and are permitted to pile up in the shed or under a shelter, as the disease is communicated almost entirely by inhalation. Under the above-mentioned conditions the well pigs breathe the infection exhaled by the sick ones and thus "catch" the disease. The disease germs may be carried for some distance in the air, and upon the clothing of man, fur of animals and plumage of birds. Where buzzards abound they are undoubtedly a prolific cause of spreading the disease, especially if the affected swine are permitted to die and be devoured by them. Rabbits and dogs are also a source of danger in spreading it, and men passing from herds of diseased swine frequently take with them enough germs to cause an outbreak in a well herd.

When in any locality an outbreak occurs of swine plague or any disease which may be suspected of being swine plague or a contagious disease of any kind, every precaution should be taken to prevent its spread. No one should be permitted to pass from a farm having the disease upon it to one where there are swine and no disease among them, without first disinfecting. Dogs should not be permitted to run at large. Every pig or hog, young or old, should be killed as soon as it shows symptoms of having the disease, and the carcass should be burned, or at least deeply buried. All well animals should be removed at once from the pasture within which diseased animals are found, and kept from mingling with them. Provision should be made, when possible, for removing the well hogs to another fresh pasture if sick ones should be found among them, and the moving process repeated if necessary.

The regimen should receive attention. Wholesale food and good water should be provided for the well and sick hogs. A few drops—about eight to twelve drops per animal—of carbolic acid in the water each day is found beneficial as a preventive, and also in treating sick animals. The following mixture, recommended by Dr. Salmon of the bureau of animal industry, has been found beneficial in many cases, but no "sure cure" is known:

One part wood chacoal.
One part sulphur.
Two parts sodium chloride (common salt).
Two parts sodium bicarbonate.
Two parts sodium hyposulphite.
One part sodium sulphate.
One part antimony suphide.

These ingredients should be well pulverized and then thoroughly mixed. The dose is one tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog, once a day. Those weighing less should receive smaller doses in the same ratio as the reduction in weight. It is best fed by mixing with bran, middlings or some other soft feed. After having been induced to eat it once hogs will usually return to it with a relish. It must not be understood that this is a specific for swine plague, though there are many cases of record where its use has apparently cured the disease. It has been of greater value, perhaps, as a preventive, and when so used the dose may be somewhat reduced in quantity.

During the time the disease is found upon the place all sleeping quarters, breeding places, feed lots and other places where the swine congregate should be thoroughly disinfected every few days. This is best done by sprinkling well with air slacked lime or a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid, or with some other germicide. No stagnant water should be permitted in the pasture or feeding lot, and the [illegible] of lime or carbolic acid should be used liberally about the water hole or water trough. All litter and [illegible] should be frequently removed and burned. In irrigated regions waste water should not be permitted to pass [illegible] of infected swine to carry the disease to other herds, and after the disease subsides the pastures should be thoroughly dried to kill stray germs that may be lurking among the vegetation.

The swine plague bacterium is a comparatively delicate organism and may be destroyed by a proper observance of the above-mentioned regulations. There are circumstances under which it would be impossible to observe the requirement to dry out the pasture and pens. If in these cases they could be thoroughly flooded the germs could be killed, as they drown easily.

It must be remembered that the disease does not always attack a herd with the same severity. Some outbreaks are compartively mild and none but the weak hogs and little pigs succumb, and the percentage of mortality among these may at times be small; whereas in other outbreaks the mortality reaches 90 per cent or more and old hogs are taken off with the little ones. The condition of the animals also has much to do with the mortality. Swine plague may be expected to carry off a greater percentage of the unthrifty animals than of those well and hearty. I have found also that in herds where the constitutions of the swine were much weakened by close inbreeding the mortality is much greater than where the herd is kept thirfty by out-crossing.

In the Mississippi basin and some other localities hog cholera is associated with swine plague. Although this resembles swine plague in a great many respects, and the treatment for the two diseases is the same in all essential particulars, in the matter of ridding a place of hog cholera there is much difference. The hog cholera bacterium is much harder than that of swine plague, and it will live and multiply in stagnant water and moist soil and litter, thus making it a very difficult matter to completely eradicate the disease from a place upon which it has once appeared. But with care a few months during the hot weather of the summer will suffice to clear a place of swine plague.

KAFFIR CORN FOR PIGS.

The Kansas experiment station, to which we have all hitherto looked for the chief part of our exact experimental information in relation to Kaffir corn, furnished, in a bulletin just received, the details of a second feeding trial with pigs, made last season. The first trial, as reported in a previous bulletin, gave as a general result the conclusion that Kaffir corn was not equal to either corn or ground wheat as a fattening feed for pigs, averaging 153 pounds when the trial began. In the second experiment the pigs averaged only 63 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. Lot 1 was fed on Red Kaffir corn, ground into meal; lot 2 on a mixture of two-thirds Kaffir corn meal and one-third soy bean meal; lot 3 was fed on corn meal and lot 4 on a mixture of two-thirds corn meal and one-third soy bean meal. The feeding period was 77 days, at the end of which time lot 1, on Kaffir corn and meal alone, made a gain of .47 of a pound daily for each pig, consuming an average of 6.48 pounds of meal for each pound of grain. Lot 2, fed on Kaffir corn and soy bean mixture, gained 1.64 pounds per pig daily, and consumed 3.51 pounds of feed for each pound of gain. Lot 3, fed on corn meal alone, made .79 pound daily per pig and consumed 4.88 pounds of corn meal for each pound of gain; and lot 4, fed on corn meal and soy bean mixture, gained 1.65 pounds daily and consumed 3.23 pounds of feed for each pound of gain. The general result shows that when fed singly to young pigs of the weight indicated, corn meal is worth one-third more than Kaffir corn meal; when mixed with a rich nitrogenous feed like soy bean meal, the two mixtures are very nearly equal in feeding value. When these results are considered in connection with those formerly reached at the same station, they tend to show that as a single feed corn meal, as compared with Kaffir corn meal, has a greater efficiency the younger the pigs to which the meals are fed. The difference in favor of the corn meal decreases as the pigs increase in age, and if fed to matured hogs there is a probability that there would not be much difference between the two. The opinion is ventured that it will probably be found that the white varieties of Kaffir corn are more nutritious than the red.—Live Stock Indicator.

A PROFITABLE PIG.

A year ago last fall I had a little sow, the smallest of the litter, but nevertheless a very active animal and the worst thing to get through small holes and under the fences that was ever on the place. In addition she go to liking chickens and would catch and eat every one she had a chance at. I concluded, says a correspondent of Wallace's Farmer, that the best thing to do would be to fat and sell her as quickly as possible. When she had been in the fattening pen a few days, one of my neighbors spied her and took a fancy to her. I told him what she was, but he said he wanted her anyway, and would give me six cents a pound, so I sold her. She weighed sixty pounds, and as she was over five months old, you see she was not overgrown. In a short time this man sold her to a Mr. Jones for $10, thus making a profit of $8.40, but Mr. Jones did still better with her. She grew very rapidly under his care and he kept her for a brood sow and had her recorded. She raised six pigs from the first litter and he sold two boars at $18 each, one sow at $20, and two sows at $17.50 each. The remaining pig he fattened and killed when it was worth $9, making him an even hundred dollars for the litter, and then he was offered $50 for the sow herself. If the reader, gentle or othewise, can extract any moral from this (pig) tale he is welcome to it.

TWO-CENT HOGS.

Wallaces' Farmer remarks in its last issue: "The price of hogs is now lower we believe than it has been since the fall of 1878. We have a very distinct recollection of selling in one day $500 worth at 2 cents a pound, and it astonished us to see what a pile it took to make up that $500. We remember in '63 when hogs sold in Illinois at $1.75 per hundred and the farmers then felt poor indeed. We are apt to conclude that when prices are low they will stay there or go lower, and forget that since 1878 we had a long spell of selling hogs on the farm at 5 and 6 cents a pound. We believe it was Solomon who once said: 'What has been will be,' or words to that effect, and, 'there is nothing new under the sun.' We sometimes think it eases us a little when we look back at prices lower than they are now and remember that those low prices did not last, and in the nature of things could not. It must be remembered that in '78 a dollar was not worth as much as it is now, and that even this small amount of money did not go as far in purchasing the comforts and necessities of life as a like amount will do today. The only thing to do is to grow better hogs and decrease in every way the price of production, knowing that the lower hogs are the better chance there is for them to rise, as in the light of all past experiences they will. The lower they become the greater will be the demand abroad and the wider the demand will be in the future."—Kansas City Packer.

HORSES AND MULES.

THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

Attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation, has transmitted to Collector Kilbreth the translation of a note from the Austro-Hungarian minister at Washington relative to the defective character of the health certificates that usually accompany the shipments of horses from the United States to Austria-Hungary. The letter was addressed to the secretary of state as follows:

"Pursuant to advices from the imperial and royal minister of the interior, shipments of cattle have of late been arriving from Germany at the Austrian frontier stations for which either none or only defective animal certificates were provided.

"A part of these shipments have their origin in the German empire, and a part of them only pass through German territory and issue from the Netherlands (cattle), from Belgium (draft horses for breeding purposes and for use), from England (breeding horses, riding and driving horses and race horses also, sheep and hogs for breeding purposes) and from the United States of America.

"From the latter country larger shipments of horses have been made and 1,000 head more are expected soon to arrive for importation. The American horses usually arrive at Hamburg by steamship from New York, and are shipped directly or after several days' detention in Berlin, to their destination in Austria-Hungary, and, as a rule, are only accompanied by a general certificate from a Hamburg veterinarian.

"In order to prevent shipments from the United States from a possible refusal of admission at the Austrian frontier, I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, by order of my government to ask of you to request the government of the union to call to the attention of those parties interested in the subject and in connection herewith perhaps also of shipping concerns, that with regard to the importation of animals over our western frontier the provisions that govern are article 4 of the Austrian statute of February 29, 1880, Reichtagesetzblatt (imperial Statute Journal), No. 35, and the regulations of April 12, 1880, carrying it into effect, R. G. B., No. 36, pursuant to which domestic animals are permitted to enter only on presentation of cattle certificates, wherein healthy condition at their departure from their permanent abode is certified to.

"These animal certificates are required to be issued officially and to contain detiled references, special characteristics, and finally the certification that the animals were in good health at their departure, and that they came from a place wherein, and in the neighborhood whereof, no disease infections had prevailed.

"Domestic animals for whom such statements cannot be shown, or which, despite such certificates, are stricken with a contagious disease, or declared suspected of its contraction, are not permitted to be imported."

THE SIGHT OF HORSES.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The horse show this last week has led to much intelligent conversation about one of our best friends. Some school girls who were interested in the entries stood discussing the necessity for putting blinders on horses. An exhibitor, to whom the question was referred, suggested the following interesting experiment in order to test how wide our range of vision is: Put your arms out straight in front of you, the hands open and together. Fix your eyes upon some station, any object directly facing you. Then move the arms back slowly and note carefully the exact point at which you lose lose sight of one or the other while the eyes remain upon the point originally selected. This will explain your width of range. Now a horse has a much wider range. Moreover, his eyes magnify to such a degree that human beings appear as giants. It is said that as compared with our sight, objects are at least five times as high. With such an eye and such a sensitive organization as the horses possess, it may easily be seen how dangerous it would be to attempt to drive a horse through a crowded street unless vision could be in some way limited.

The test, as the listeners applied it, resulted in a strange discovery, namely, that those who were near-sighted hade the widest range of vision. This may account for the fact known to naturalists that near-sighted persons are apt to be the most fortunate collectors in an exploring party.

THREE BEAUTIFUL HORSES.

Buffalo can claim having the three most peculiarly marked and finest horses in the world, owned by Dr. Claris, V. S., which are used for drawing his horse ambulance. The three horses all closely resemble each other in size, style and markings, being all geldings 16 hands high and weigh 1200 pounds each; are lofty high-going horses, but their peculiar markings is where their great attractiveness comes in. They are coal black and clear white in color, two of them having white manes and black tails, and one black mane and white tail all three have white heads, one side of the neck of each horse black the other side white, hips and shoulders white, middle part of bodies coal black and all have white legs running close up to body. Horses marked white and bay or white and chestnut are common but those of white and coal black colors are rare and we venture to say that there is nowhere three other horses equal to these in style and peculiar markings. The Dr. prizes them very highly and well may he do so. The first one he got he purchased from Forepaugh's circus two years ago, the second a dead mate to the first, was secured for him by William Grey in Iowa, and the thrd was purchased last week for the Dr. by Fred Collins, barn superintendent of Crandall & Co.'s, from Alex Givens of Indiana. The doctor intends getting another to match the three and hereafter drive a four-in-hand on his handsome ambulance.—The Horse Market.

The legislaturds of several states have undertaken to force railway companies to carry bicycles free. How would it be if these same legislatures would compel the railway companies to carry sulkies free instead of charging such enormous prices as they now do?—Denver Field and Farm.

A close observer of trotting sport says that to prevent the laying up of heats by race drivers he would abolish the use of the flag entirely, and rule out the horse placed last in every heat, ruled-out horses to stand in summary for the division of the money the same as a horse ruled out for not winning a heat in five.

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

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

CATTLE.

It is reported in cattle circles that all the steer herds at Amarillo, with one or two exceptions, have been sold and that there are not enough to go round. The prices realized, roughing from $15 to $20; for twos are, considering present conditions, good, and the sellers seem very well satisfied.

H. T. and W. T. Nash of Kaufman sold 1000 head of stock cattle to W. E. Hughes of Dallas, president of the Continental Cattle company. Terms, not announced.

AMARILLO AS A CATTLE MARKET

It may not be generally known except to those directly interested that among the many other great things of which Texas can boast, and is justly proud, is a little city on the big plains from which are annually shipped more cattle than go from any other one shipping point in the country. Amarillo, county seat of Potter county, located on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, 336 miles northwest of Fort Worth, is the place and is entitled to this distinction because of its many natural advantages for handling the business.

Here it is that the cattle from all over the plains country, in Texas from all that country north and west of the quarantine line, and from all parts of New Mexico, come to be sold to the ranchmen of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and the Oklahoma Territory; to the feeders of Kansas and to the local ranchmen who speculate on the market, buying in the spring and holding till fall or even until the following year. Thus a market from 50,000 to 100,000 head of cattle is found at Amarillo each spring.

The ranchmen from the northwest take the major portion of these cattle, and their purchase are for the most part two-year-old steers; the Kansas men take a goodly number of good threes and fours, which are grassed in the spring and summer and go to the feedlots in the fall. Some of the Kansans take younger steers to their ranches, in the western part of the state, and hold them there until they shall have grown to be suitable cattle for the feedlots. The Oklahoma buyers use the cattle in a similar way.

The citizens of Amarillo, ever alive to the interest of their town, and well aware of the benefits to be derived from keeping this market at their town, and fearing that the rapidity with which the country adjacent to their city is being fenced might cause these cattle to be taken elsewhere, have leased sufficient pasturage for the incoming herds and freely donate it to the use of the cattlemen.

Ordinarily this would be all right, but it so happens this year that the lack of rain has made both grass and water short and some fears are now entertained that the cattle may not do so well as they should. Next year much additional pasturage will be obtained and no similar difficulties shall be encountered.

With an abundance of grass and water, unexcelled shipping facilities and other advantages, Amarillo is the best of all places for this open market for Texas cattle, a market such as Texas must ever have. The place is situated just right as a meeting ground for buyers and sellers, is on the direct trail to anywhere a man might wish to drive and is the most accessible of all railroad towns in the Panhandle country.

Next to Amarillo as a shipping point, are Clarendon and Panhandle City, but it is at Amarillo that the contracts are made; it is there that the cattle are shown; there that the buyers and sellers meet and trade. Sometimes the cattle are delivered at other points, but when a man wants to buy cattle he never stops until he comes to Amarillo.

The sellers this year did not realize the prices they had anticipated, but still all of the cattle driven on the open-market have been disposed of at satisfactory prices. The cattle business, and more particularly the steer business, is a truly speculative branch of trade, and success in it is due mainly upon the trading ability of the men engaged therein and by the condition of the beef market at the time he has to sell. There are no bonanzas or bargains in the cattle business any more, and these buyers who annually come among us for their stockers will be found to be persistent in bidding on cattle just as though they were buying fat cattle on one of the great markets. Should the beef market be low he will buy his cattle correspondingly low, and nothing can prevent him from doing so. Thus it has been this year. The beef market is miserably low, and yet the prices paid at Amarillo were fairly good—better in most instances than the beef market would justify.

Amarillo will always be the best, most convenient and most accessible trading and shipping point in the southwest and the railway officials and citizens of Amarillo will ever be ready and willing to do their part in properly taking care of everyone.

THE "LONG S" CATTLE.

Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Tex., passed through Fort Worth Sunday, en route home from Amarillo, where he had been to ship out the two-year-old cattle to his Montana ranch. A Journal representative had the pleasure of a long talk with Col. Slaughter, having come down on the same train with him, and during the day had ample opportunity to learn quite a little regarding the cattle industry of the state at large and at the same time to learn something of Colonel Slaughter's method of handling his own large herds, with which he has been so successful.

As is well known, Colonel Slaughter's brand is known all over the country as the "Long S" or "Lazy S" brand, and is now on three ranches. First, the main breeding ranch is in west Texas on the big plains near Big Springs, where his son, Mr. Bob Slaughter, has charge and brands annually some 15,000 calves. This gives, after the loss is deducted, about 7000 yearling steers, which are moved to the Running Water ranch, headquarters for which are located in Hall county. Such a large calf crop would naturally, in the course of a few years, overstock the largest range in the world with female cattle. To avoid this every fourth female calf on the ranch is spayed, thus making the beef product of the herd quite large. These spayed heifers are taken along with the steers, and each year from 4000 to 5000 cattle are taken to the Montana ranch, and the surplus left on the Running Water ranch or sold to Kansas feeders at threes and fours, and they are such cattle as the Kansas people want.

The Running Water or steer ranch is managed by Mr. George Slaughter, thus Colonel Slaughter has in his two sons very valuable and trustworthy assistants, and success is assured them.

The writer saw the 4000 young cattle recently shipped from Amarillo and they certainly were a most excellent lot of cattle.

CHICAGO HIDE MARKET.

From Shoe and Leather Review, May 30.

The packers manifest a less confident tone. They are well sold up and would be in an excellent position to move up the quotations after each sale of "one or two cars," but everything seems to conspire to prevent such a course. The big packers have evidently issued orders to all their salesmen to sell packing house products freely. "Get the best price obtainable, but sell," is the fiat that has gone forth. Now this seems illogical if one looks at nothing but hides before boxing the commercial compass: There never was a time when farm products were so depressed in price. It is true that last year wheat was remarkably low, but most other agricultural products were doing better. Corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, flaxseed, hogs, provisions and tallow are all at the bottom of the ladder. Iron, cotton, wool and all the great staples are dull and accumulating. The speculative markets in Chicago closed weak last night, today (Saturday) being a holiday. In view of these facts there is little wonder that the big packers realize that the tanners are not likely to follow the hide market very fast or very far. Hides are in a good healthy position as compared with other commodities, and while there will be higher prices as the season advances all out-of-doors is full of arguments against a boom.

SHALL WOMEN ADVERTISE?

Here is what Mrs. J. S. Randolph says: One must have recompense for labor or it will become monotonous, whether it be in the poultry business or something else. Husbands may be ever so generous—and we believe that most of them are—yet there is not the same enjoyment in using that one has brought in through their own management. I was always permitted to have the income from the butter and eggs when we had just the old mixed breed of fowls. We always kept two cows, and with my money I bought me another and a sewing machine, besides needful things about the house. I always had good luck with chickens and made them pay, but when we got our new thoroughbreds, husband took it up and went to advertising. Then the money seemed to fall into his hands and was perfectly lost.

Until within the last two or three years I had been for several years a silent partner, always rearing the chicks, packing the eggs, and so on, while husband did the heavier work. So often with a pang of grief I have helped nail on the last slat that held some of my pets, for they were going away to some far-off place to furnish some new home with thoroughbreds. Then I would read letters of praise that would come back like this: "I am more than pleased with the birds you sent me." So husband got all the praise as well as the money, and you know how natural it is for men to pocket money and wait for the wife to ask for it a little at a time. And asking for money is something I think every woman hates. It should be offered her, but it seldom is.

I was not satisfied to have things just this way. I got to thinking it over and it seemed to me to be all one sided. I often think that women, as a rule, are better managers than the men, and if permitted a little income all their own, they can and do frequently manage to have a little sum laid away, for some unexpected emergency, or for something wanted or needed. When a woman puts forth her best energies in the poultry rearing—and she has got to do to make a success of it—she ought to have some of the praise as well as a portion of the money. If she is denied this it becomes wearisome and she can't help losing interest. This was my conclusion, so I got my favorite breed for myself, placed some advertisements where I thought they would do the most good and now I enjoy the pleasures and vexations of a breeder of thoroughbreds. This is an age of equal rights—the age that gives to women the right to carry on business for herself and the age of equality between husband and wife.

UTILITY OF SMALL CATTLE.

From an article in a late issue of the Mark Lane Express, London, under the above caption, we quote the following.

"For a long time past the grazing public have been assured that the popular taste for meat has changed, having become more pronounced for small joints, and a larger portion of lean meat to fat than it used to be. This is not a new thing of yesterday, the statement having been made almost as rife twenty years since as now, but it is only latterly that farmers have been told by those who profess to know their business better than the sons of toil do themselves, that they ough generally to change their breeds, and feed smaller animals, for the pleasure of the butchers and the consuming public. They are, of course, very unlikely to do this; those who have bred Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, and Sussex cattle in the past will most likely continue to do so in the future, because, no doubt, the respective varieties are best adapted to soil, country and climate. But there is one way in which those who have herds of all these breeds can thoroughly meet the object in view. This is by feeding for early maturity from calfdom, and turning out baby beef at from eighteen months to two years old. Unless very high feeding be resorted to, neither Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus nor Sussex yearlings will disappoint expectation, for we should imagine their joints would be small enough, and not too fat. There are a large number of other young steers likewise, which could similarly be raised from South Devon cows and the blue-grey crossbreds of the North country.

"The consideration of this subject (breeding and feeding for early maturity) is all the more important owing to the excessive, largely increasing imports of fat cattle crowding our ports from abroad. British farmers are destined to be put to their trumps in beef-making, just as they have already been in corn-growing, butter production and, more recently, bacon yield. To meet this there must be the strictest economy in raising the cattle, and the latter must be of the very best kind possible. According to the North British Agriculturist the Scotch breeders are so well aware of this that they do not hesitate to give from 50s. to £3 ($12 to $15) each for calves a few days old, if from high class pedigree herds, and as much as £5 ($22) each if they have had a few weeks' milk raising. This only shows the real value of good blood for quick grazing purposes. Store cattle may be very scarce now, and likely to be still more so as the season advances, but the canny Scotchman would not give these extraordinary high prices for such young calves if they did not believe that they were better worth the money than those three or four times the age, of a more mongrel, ne'er-do-well kind."—Live Stock Reporter.

BULL HALF OF THE HERD.

Livestock Indicator.

A noted Scotch breeder puts a "frozen fact" in breeding in the following compact and easily remembered form: "A really good bull will make a herd even from moderate cows, whilst an inferior bull will ruin a herd regardless of the high qualities it may contain." And yet farmers of the Mississippi and Missouri river basins are allowing the cream of the bulls produced within their own limits to go to the western ranges by the car load and create competition for their farm grown herds.

NO COMPETITION FROM AUSTRALIA.

From Butchers' Advocate.

The efforts of the Australian livestock dealers to ship cattle to England have resulted in nothing but loss to those making the attempts. It has frequently been urged that the loss on the first few shipments was due to the improper feeding and attention which the cattle received, and that the shippers did not anticipate any profits until the trade should be thoroughly systemafized. The Queensland Grazier figuratively throws up the sponge and says the reason for the failure of the attempts is simple, the voyage is too long; that American cattle after eight or ten days or even twelve days at sea, look as bright and fresh as if they had just left English pastures, while Argentine cattle, after thirty-five days at sea, were sore, bruised, tucked up and poor.

BEEF FROM LEAN CATTLE.

From National Stockman.

It seems that the anti-fat craze among butchers is in danger of being carried too far. In their anxiety to get as much lean and as little cheap fat as possible they are slaughtering cattle that are not in condition to furnish a good quality of beef. The best butchers are taking cattle that may be called fat, though not over tallowy, knowing that they cannot furnish discriminating customers with choice beef from animals that are not fat. Moreover, fat cattle at present prices are in the end cheaper than the thin ones, which butchers have pushed up almost to fat cattle prices. At the present values of cattle and beef butchers should be doing well, in spite of the cheapness of tallow and hides.

No Texas ranchman can afford to use scrub bulls. They should not only be good but where it is possible to obtain them none but registered animals should be used.

It is conceded by the trade and press that the experimental shipments of live cattle from Australia to England have been so unfavorable in results as to imply that the plan is a failure.

Average Panhandle and Western Texas steer yearlings are worth and are now bringing $12 to $14 per head. There ought to be good money in the business of raising yearlings at these prices.

The Eddy-Bissell company of the Pecos valley is going out of business and now has 15,000 head of cattle on the trail to, and at Amarillo, Texas, for sale and shipment. The Eddy-Bissell is one of the old-time outfits.

The new sugar mill at Eddy, New Mexico, will create a new industry in the Pecos valley—that of feeding beef cattle on beet pulp and by next winter there will be a demand for a few thousand head for that purpose. Cattle wax fat on beet pulp and the feeding of it has always been very profitable.

The cattle markets are low and prices are unsatisfactory. Good fat grass steers are, however, bringing at and around 3 cents, while an occasional choice lot goes as high as $3.25@3.40. Good grass cows are bringing $2.40@2.50. After all these are not bad prices. Cattle raised on 3 cent grass will make barrels of money sold at above figures.

Dehorned cattle sell better than horned cattle for all purposes. They are preferred by feeders, shippers, slaughterers or exporters. They look better, feed better, ship better, sell better and kill better. The man that feeds horned cattle is handicapped from 10 to 25 per hundred weight in most cases. Does any one dispute this?

A prominent cattle receiving firm says: "We advise all our customers before shipping cattle that have been fed on grass to put them in a dry lot two or three days and feed nothing but corn and hay. In this way the cattle ship better, shrink less and sell to much better advantage than they will where they show grass. This is of importance, as buyers will be very critical from now on."—Cincinnati Price Current.

It is generally understood and claimed by those in a position to know that there is a real shortage of cattle in the United States. The Journal is not prepared to speak positively as to the older and feeding states, but it does know from actual observation that a very great shortage exists in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and the Southwestern range country generally. Texas, while blessed with more and better grass than she has had for years, has, during the past few years, had the number of her cattle reduced fully 50 per cent.

The Bisbee, Arizona, Orb says: "Among the recent visitors to Bisbee was J. M. Day, from Austin, Texas. Mr. Day has in the past been in the cattle business, and came out to Arizona with some intention of purchasing the Ash Canyon property of the Witebeck Land and Cattle company, having had an option on the place from D. H. Snyder, the company's general manager. Upon arriving there he finds the title somewhat complicated, and deeming the price asked by the vendors entirely too high, besides not liking the chances of good feeding on the range, it is not likely he will take the property."

Panhandle and Western Texas two-year-olds have sold this spring at from fifteen to twenty-two dollars per head, the last named price being paid only for one or two extra choice, well-bred lots. The average price for good, straight, fairly well-bred two-year-old steers being about eighteen dollars per head. All the twos offered have been sold at and around the prices above named. Considering the fact that these cattle are raised on land worth $1 to $1.50 an acre, or probably held by lease at from 3 to 5 cents an acre, the business ought, when two-year-olds can be sold at above prices, to prove a very profitable one.

Cattle exporters at Toronto, Canada, are making a vigorous fight against the attempt now being made to ship American cattle to European points by way of Montreal. It is claimed this would seriously injure the Canadian export trade in France, where Canadian live cattle are now permitted to be landed. Some Canadian cattle having been shut out of England, exporters have built up a large trade with France, and this, they say, will be entirely ruined if American cattle are shipped with Canadian stock. The Canadian Cattle Feeders' association met in secret and decided to send a deputation to Ottawa to lay before the government an emphatic protest against the admission of American cattle into European ports.—Denver Field and Farm.

JOSEPHUS ON A JAUNT.

Amarillo, Tex., May 30, 1896.

Dear Journal:

This place continues to be the liveliest town in Texas. The town is filled with buyers and sellers, and while there is still quite a difference between them in the way of prices, considerable trading is being done and everyone is good-natured and feeling good except that all are disappointed that this country cannot have the rain it now needs so badly.

Grass is very short and scarce and water is also very badly needed, notwithstanding the good rains of three weeks ago. This is not an open country, as is well known, and the trail herds coming here must confine themselves to a very small section of country. In the pastures grass is good and there is plenty of water, but on the open both are badly needed and the cattle are even now suffering. At this writing, however, everyone is eagerly watching the clouds which are now gathering and hopefully awaiting the rain which all of us feel is now approaching. A small shower encouraged us last night to think that there was something good in store for us.

Among the sales since I last wrote are the following:

Long Bros., of Sweetwater, to E. Coggshall and associates, 3200 two-year-old steers at $15.25. These cattle have been shipped from Panhandle and the Messrs. Long have gone home, if not happy, at least with a goodly sum of filthy lucre in their jeans. They brought over about 3900 cattle and about 700 were thrown back by the purchasers.

C. W. Merchant, manager for the San Simon company, sold 1700 head of the company's steers to Garland & Kahn at private terms. This was one of the smoothest and best bunches of cattle brought here and the purchasers took them at first sight and without a quibble, cutting back nothing at all.

Steve Elkins sold 300 head of twos to Garland & Kahn. A good bunch of cattle, too.

Cowden Bros. sold 2000 twos to the Standard Cattle company and Clay Robinson & Co. at $16.25. These cattle were loaded at Panhandle City, but were shipped out by the Denver coming back through this place.

Barlin & Brown of Oklahoma bought 500 ones and twos of the Crrralitos herd, originally from Mexico, but now ranging in Crosby county.

J. W. Smith, Colorado City, sold 800 twos, threes and fours to a Mr. Comers of Montana.

A. A. Bailey of Colorado sold 380 twos to—well he sold them, but I don't know who got them.

John Shy bought the John Slaughter cattle at $16.25.

Hank Cresswell bought the C. T. Ward twos at $16.

There have been numerous other sales but I am unable to report them all. Buyers are still plentiful and so are sellers. There is no danger of cattle being short, as other cattle are still coming in and each day brings news of additional herds en route.

Ed. Hearne of Roswell is here with 2300 good cattle.

Bill Sanders of Socorro arrived yesterday with a herd of 2000 thoroughbred Sonoro, Mexico, steers that are warranted to walk seven miles per hour. Mr. Saunders will get a pasture and hold his cattle till fall, as they are in poor shape to put on the market now.

Last week I went over to Panhandle City in a buggy with Clabe Merchant, who delivered 1470 head of two-year old heifers to the Standard Cattle company, and I want to say that I never enjoyed a buggy trip across the country quite so much in all my life before. Mr. Merchant is 9 years old, but is as lively as a boy and a two days' talk with him is just like a two days' lesson in the history of the cattle business of Texas. When Mr. Merchant came into this world sixty years ago next August in Nacogdoches county, Texas, no one probably, who knew him at that time thought or even dreamed he was destined to be one of the leading lights in one of the principal industries of the country, such as he now is. And when at 18 years of age he stole an old man's daughter and ran away to be married, then returned to work on a farm at $10 per month no one could have predicted that he would be one of the most successful business men in our great state. And when after he had moved his wife and baby to the northern portion of the state and left them there to go to Kansas with a herd of beef, working for old Captain Stone, his neighbors doubtless thought him crazy; but on his going to a rich old fellow, just as he started, and buying one hundred head of beeves on credit to take with him, they were astonished. And when he returned, a few months later with enough money to pay for the cattle and leave him $1500 profit, he was a big man. After this experience on the trail he followed it a few years, making money right along and in a few years he was rich. He moved west and continued in the cattle business, adding each year to his fortune. But in the big crash in 1884 Clabe Merchant, like many others, went down in the business world; everything was swept away. Taking with him two of his boys he went from Abilene to a new country, settled on a section of land which adjoins the present town site of Amarillo. When the road was built here he began work for them as live stock agent; built here the best pens in the country and by the hardest work brought here and shipped out over the then new road over 62,000 head of cattle the first year. He sold out his interests here and went to the San Simon Cattle company as their manager in 1888 or 1889 and since that time has made enough money to re-purchase every piece of property he ever owned and is again a rich man, being worth not less than $200,000 to-day. Good common horse sense, an active mind, sharp business principles, honesty and indefatigable energy are the characteristics which go toward making Clabe Merchant one of the most successful of the big hearted, whole-souled, genial cowmen of Texas.

I leave for home to-morrow. Everybody here has extended to me the right hand of fellowship and my thanks are due the good people for many courtesies and pleasures, which will be long remembered and duly reciprocated in time.

When at Panhandle City last week with Mr. Merchant we were directly in charge of Messrs. Goodnight and Henson, two old-timers from Jack county, who could not do enough for us, and certainly succeeded in giving us a pleasant visit. Among other enjoyable occurrences Goodnight got up a dance for our especial benefit and if those who read this could have witnessed old man Clabe cutting the pigeon wing, executing the double shuffle, whirling around in the mazy waltz and going through the intricate figures of the grand quadrille, they would have thought him some frisky kid of twenty or a candidate for office looking after his fences. Thine

JOSEPHUS.

POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION

St. Louis, Mo., July 22d.

For the above occasion the M., K. & T. railway will sell tickets July 19th, 20th and 21st at rate of one fare for the round trip, limited for return to July 27th.

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

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

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

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

FIRST PREMIUM TEXAS State Fair AND DALLAS EXPOSITION, 1895.

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz bottles, ½ lb 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H THOMPSON, Treas. N. Y. City.



THE ONLY LINE

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SOLID TRAINS

Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States.

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

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.
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Leaves Fort Worth 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:05 a. m.; Union depot, 8:15 a. m.; arrives St. Louis, 7:25 a. m. next day.

Limited Evening Express

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

ONLY TWO DAYS

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

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

"Remember, witness," sharply exclaimed the attorney for the defense, "you are on your oath. "There ain't no danger of my forgettin' it," replied the witness, sullenly, "I'm tellin' the truth for nothin', when I could have made 15 shillings by lying for your side of the case, and you know it."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

STATE MISSIONARY CONVENTION CHRISTIAN CHURCH — STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. STATE MEETING C. W. B. M.

Austin, Texas, June 12th to 16th. For the above occasions the M., K. and T. will sell tickets on June 11th and 12th at the rate of five dollars for the round trip, limited to June 17th for return. For those wishing to take advantage of the low rates arranged for the Mexican side trips, an extension of thirty days can be made.

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

Black Leg

Can be **Prevented** by **VACCINATION,** which is harmless, simple and economical. Send for particulars.

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

CHICAGO.

TRANSIT HOUSE.

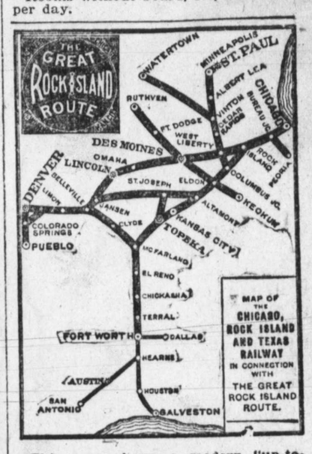
L. E. HOWARD, Manager.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Leading Hotel for Horse and Cattlemen in the United States.

Board with room, $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and $1 per day.



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

IT IS THE

Great Rock Island ROUTE !"

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

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

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.

No. 4.	Lv. Fort Worth	10:40	a m
	Lv. Bowie	1:31	p m
	Lv. Ringgold	2:09	p m
	Ar. Kansas City	8:20	next a m
No. 2.	Lv. Fort Worth	8:10	p m
	Lv. Bowie	10:40	p m
	Lv. Ringgold	11:19	p m
	Ar. Kansas City	5:25	p m
	Ar. Chicago	9:55	a m
	Ar. Denver	7:25	a m

W. T. ORTON, C. T. A.

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on

THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between

Galveston and St. Louis

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hig bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
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To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra-Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

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

TEXAS BREWING CO.

$500 00 REWARD



Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure. Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of

LOST MANHOOD

Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs should send 6 cents for his

MEDICAL TREATISE which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from all Private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Address Dr. E. A. HOLLAND, Penny Block, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

DAIRY.

BULLS—JERSEY SALES

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration for the week ending May 26, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.:

America's Signal 44436?—C. W. Howard to A. Cloud, Weatherford.

Buckie 27231—P. W. Ezell to L. G. Suggs, Neches.

Candy's Duke 44432—W. H. Marsh to C. C. Wood, Tyler.

Duke of Ruther 42349—G. L. Baley to A. J. Wright, Quanah.

Hero Rex Pogis 41293—J. H. Mitchell to J. L. Rutherford, Mt. Vernon.

Lula's Monarch 44122—M. Johnson to A. M. Doolittle, Prairie.

Major Clifton 33412—A. J. Wright to G. L. Boley, Chillicothe.

Mason King 43543—J. W. Jarratt to P. J. Mays, Waxahachie.

Mason King—43543—P. J. Mays to W. R. Parchman, Lancaster.

Orin d'Or 44393—J. W. Scott to C. E. Nance, Mineola.

Paul H. 36617—E. M. Knole to G. Scharmberg, Zaff.

Pride's Americus 32527—H. P. West to J. M. Cohegan, Roan.

Rioter's Lucio 43875—H. A. O'Neal to J. L. Sheppard, Pittsburg.

Willie Mac H. 43066—J. T. Hamell to W. H. Ligon, Hookerville.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Champion's Cenie 96585—W. B. Montgomery to A. M. Henderson, Paris.

Ditto's Highland Anne 11295—Mrs. W. L. Kendall to T. F. Hockaday, Honey Grove.

Doe Dandeer 11551—Est. of C. A. Westbrook to R. D. Moore, Bruceville.

Flossie Harries 91199—W. T. Yopp to T. C. Colter, Wilmer.

Golden Santall 112450—A. Kennedy to S. J. Hay, Dallas.

Grace Ronna 106238—J. D. Gray to S. N. Allen, Troupe.

Tone of Texas 46926—P. Flesch to C. and J. Marzbacher, Marshall.

Landseer Ferrabee 70500—J. T. Henderson to J. S. Thorn, Colfax.

Lily of Glendale 79440—J. F. Montfort to H. S. Moran, Weatherford.

Lucie Drake 105250—C. C. Barrier to D. B. Story, Naples.

Lucky Choice 27946—J. C. Munden to W. Powell, Marshall.

Maid Landseer 111552—Est. of C. A. Westbrook to R. D. Moore, Bruceville.

Olive's Pansy 49032—F. L. Simpson to A. B. Smith, Houston.

Pattie Blaine 102158—B. G. Prastridge to F. H. Kruse, Alvarado.

Princess Aloysia 108099—H. R. Barcus to A. C. Perger, Waco.

Sidney Royal 105514—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivens, Terrell.

Tormentor's Cream II. 105913—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivens, Terrell.

FARM DAIRIES.

For a good many years there has been such a tendency towards the factory or creamery system of butter making that the belief has become quite common that more butter was being produced in this country that way than on farms. But the following from "Statistics of the Dairy" by Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division, gives information on the subject that will surprise many. It is as follows:

"The most noteworthy fact in connection with the production of butter on farms is that, notwithstanding the great extension of the creamery system and the decline in the amount of butter annually exported, such production has increased even more rapidly than population. To go back to the census of 1850, it is found that the total production of butter on farms in 1849 was 313,345,306 pounds, or 13.51 pounds per capita of population. In 1860 the amount reported was 459,681,372 pounds or 14.62 pounds per capita. In 1870 the amount reported was 514,992,683 pounds, which gave an average of only 13.32 pounds for each inhabitant. Up to this time there had been no creamery butter reported, but in 1880 the production of farm butter averaged 15.50 pounds for each inhabitant, and that of creamery butter 0.85 pounds for each inhabitant, the total average being thus 16.08 pounds. At the eleventh census, however, the production of butter on farms alone averaged 16.33 pounds per capita of the population, and such had been the increase in the production of butter in creameries that the total production of butter averaged no less than 19.24 pounds per unit of the population."

A further reading of Major Alvord's report shows that in thirty-nine states and territories, considering the two Dakotas as one state for the convenience of comparison with the statistics of 1879, there has been an increase in the production of farm dairy butter. As a rule the increase has been greatest in the states where the greatest extension of the creamery system has taken place, including such states as Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

With the above facts before us it will not do to ignore the farm dairy butter interest. It will be seen that the eleventh census shows that more than five and one-half (5 1-2) times more butter is made in farm dairies in this country than in factories or public creameries. Is not the farm dairy interest worthy looking after and will it not pay to do all that can be done to improve looking after and will it not pay to do all that can be done to improve the quality of farm dairy butter produced? The writer's answer is, yes. He believes that will be the answer of many. Again, is it not high time that dairy farmers should organize?

F. W. MOSELEI

Clinton, Iowa.

MOTTLED BUTTER.

Perhaps every one who has ever made butter has been troubled with this at some time. The cause of the mottled condition which is frequently seen in butter is a disputed one, yet it is simple enough after all. As we all know salt effects the color of butter. All butter takes on a deeper hue when it has been salted a few hours. Take a lot of butter from the churn in a mass, salt it in streaks by cutting down through it with the ladle and scattering salt freely where the ladle went, let it stand half a day before working and you will see a good illustration of mottled butter. In a few words, the explanation is this: Mottled butter is caused by uneven distribution of salt, nothing more or less.

To avoid this the following plan is an excellent one, and one which is followed by many of our best butter makers today.

Leave the butter in granules, wash with water cold enough to prevent adhesion, drain and salt while still in the churn, then revolve the churn or tip from side to side until the butter globules mass somewhat and the salt is evenly distributed.

By tipping the churn one way then the other, the salt may be very evenly sprinkled on, or a wooden fork of suitable size may be used to stir it up, adding only a portion of the salt at a time.

The salt melts or dissolves the moment it touches the grains of butter and each grain is instantly coated with brine. Then when the butter has drained a few minutes remove it to the worker, press until moderately dry and pack away. No further working is necessary, and there will be no trace of streaks or a mottled condition to be found.

Salting in the churn is sure to be a favorite method with those who try it. The amount of butter can be very closely estimated as the amount from a given quantity of cream does not vary very materially from time to time. Nor is it essential to weigh out the salt each time. Measure out a pound of salt, usually a full pint of salt will weigh a pound, and it is more quickly measured than weighed each time.

Some adhere very tenaciously to the old way of twice working their butter, but once is a great plenty. If the salt is evenly distributed and the excess of moisture pressed out that is sufficient and can as well be done at one operation as at two.

W. C. ROCKWOOD.

Genesee County, Michigan.

WASTE OF FEED.

Last winter I visited the state experiment state farm at Burlington, Vermont. The stock kept there are mostly Jerseys, of which there is a large herd, some forty or fifty in all. It is in charge of an able superintendent, a gentleman of ability and experience, who has had charge of the farm and stock for several years. The cows were looking exceedingly well and were doing finely too, as far as production of milk and butter is concerned.

The cows are weighed periodically and a daily record of the yield of milk of each cow is kept, as well as the food consumed. As this is continued right along, year after year, it will be seen that the difference between the cows can at any time be determined, as to yield of milk, test of butter fat, etc., as well as the condition of the animals.

The superintendent remarked that from the study of these records of individual cows and in some cases of their great variations, he had become impressed with the idea of what he was pleased to call "waste of feed," that was being experienced in the keeping of some of these cows as compared with others. For instance, two fine-looking cows were pointed out, standing side by side, that were obtained from the same herd at the same time and for which an equal price was paid.

Here is a record of their performances for a year: No 1—Amount of milk given, 5382 pounds, yielding 298 pounds of butter; test 4.75. No. 2—Amount, 6,788 pounds, of butter 389 pounds; test 4.89. They were both milked ten months. It cost less to keep the last cow, notwithstanding the much better yield of milk and outter. As will be seen there was but little difference in the test for butter fat between the two.

He also pointed to another cow which he said would easily make twice the amount of butter over some others on the same feed.

Here are facts that cannot be disputed and they are worthy of the most earnest consideration. In the case mentioned one of the cows gave 1406 pounds more of milk and 91 pounds of butter than the other, in a year and at a less cost for feed.

Why was this? What became of a part of the feed given the poorer cow, or why did the other cow do so much better? These are question that it would be worth while to have satisfactorily answered. If the poorer cow in yield had materially improved in condition, that would seem to have accounted for it, but in this instance it did not appear to be the case. It simply cost more in feed to get a less amount of milk and butter from one cow than another, and this the superintendent termed a "waste of feed."

Where a cow accumulates fat instead of giving milk that is another thing, there is something to show for the feed, but such an animal is not suited to the dairy. Again a cow will all run to milk as some term it. The better she is fed the more milk she will give and still remain poor. Here is the other extreme.

But have not many farmers noticed certain animals in their dairies that would not do nearly as well as others with the same feed and care, and still they would be in no better condition?

If the quality of milk is the same there is a defect somewhere that it is difficult to account for. In our discrimination against cows we should take into consideration the amount of milk given in a year and its richness, as some hold out much better than others, or their milk may be enough richer to make them even at the end of the year.

But if in our trials we find some animals like those described, with a make-up that is not profitable for the dairy, then, if individuals, they should be gotten rid of if of any particular family they should be discarded—the entire family if necessary—as this defect, if such it may be termed, from whatever cause of not giving a suitable return for food and care, may "run in the blood" and cause discouragement and loss in time to come. We want cows that will "eat to the full," with a proportionate capacity to digest and assimilate to the best advantage what is given them. To build up a good dairy of cows and keep them in the best working condition requires constant skill and attention, but it can be done and will be found far more remunerative than to take them as they come, without regard to the individual merit or comparative cost of keeping.

E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vermont.

TEACHING CALVES TO DRINK.

The successful calf feeder will always use more tact than force in teaching a calf to drink, and never allow a foolish calf to betray him into a passion or display of brute force. Do not allow the calf to suck the whole hand, or a single finger, but placing the palm of either hand over its nose, give the tips of two fingers to try to suck. In this position you can gently force the nose into the milk held in a convenient sized pail in the other hand. By separating the fingers, you hold back the sides of the tongue, and insure the entrance of milk when the calf draws. If the milk is warm there will be less trouble, and you will give the calf more or less of the two fingers according to the success in keeping its nose down to business. When he does well will hardly be touching his tongue or lips, but if it acts badly, give much more surface, and allow it to suck the fingers and get a sup of milk every now and then to encourage it. Some calves will drink from the first to the third trial, while others will persist in needing the fingers for a much longer time.—Colman's.

MARKETING BUTTER.

Where a dairyman makes his own butter at home it is necessary, in order to realize the greatest profit, that he has a good market; either private customers to furnish at regular times, or some good, reliable commission merchant to send to. Commission merchants, as a rule, like dairy-butter packed in eight-pound boxes, which are sold by the piece; being so handy to pick up and carry home, business men like them, and are willing to pay for the handiness.

Many dairymen like these pails with parchment paper on the inside before the butter is put in, which is a very good plan, as this keeps the butter away from the wood, thus avoiding the chance of wood taint, also making the butter come out in much nicer shape. We must make a good grade of butter, and put in a package that will please the eyes and palates of our customers. If a customer wanted me to send him butter colored green, why, the next lot sent in would be green, if green coloring could be had, for it matters not to me what the butter is so long as it suits the consumer.—R. Crossfield before Farmers' Institute.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JULY 27th.

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

J. E. COMER, C. P. & T. A.
Fort Worth, Tex.

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

MOST FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY WRECK OF THE 19th CENTORY

SAVED BY FATE!

HELD UP BY A ROBBER.

War of Words and Bullets—The Robber Captured.

"Do I believe in fate?" queried Prof. McComber, of New York of a party of gentlmen in the smoker of a Washington southbound sleeper. "Many an an argument have I had with the late Hon. James G. Blaine on this subject. He believed in fate, in destiny. I did not, though I do to a great extent today.

"A few years ago, I, in company with a noted physician of Boston, started from the Hub to Florida. It was the first day of the terrible blizzard which cost Roscoe Conklin and hundreds of others their lives. We were snowbound in Connecticut until Thursday afternoon, when we slowly made our way to New York. We were due to leave New York that Thursday night at 9 o'clock on the Tampa sleeper. Our berths were reserved. It was 10 o'clock before we reached New York, and the Florida train had left on time. We left Jersey City on the very early train next morning, which reached Washington at 10:45 a. m., and Savannah, Ga., the next morning at 7 a. m., which was the same time the train leaving New York the evening before reached Savannah and from Savannah the sleepers of the two trains were consolidated, and went on southward as one train.

"On this occasion, as travel was very heavy, each train went southward from Savannah as a section. The train which left New York at 9 Thursday evening comprised the first section. We were the second section. Every seat was full in each train, and many were unable to secure accommodations on either.

"The sleeper of the first section went through to Tampa, and it was necessary that the doctor go on it in order to reach his winter home at Palatka that evening, as section No. 2 stopped at Jacksonville. The door tried to change seats with Mr. Redmond of Montreal, who was in the first section. This Mr. Redmond refused to do, though he did not go farther than Jacksonville that day.

"Just this side the Blackshear river we were signalled by a man waving a red handkerchief. Our train came suddenly to a halt, and we were informed that the bridge had given way, and the entire train of eleven cars had come down a precipice of seventy feet.

"Dr. Flower took care of most of the wounded, and that evening he took a carload of the wounded and 13 of the dead to Jacksonville. Had he not been there many of the wounded would soon have been among the dead. Now, the wonderful part of this story is this: The lady and gentleman to whom was sold (Thursday evening in New York) the section Dr. Flower had reserved for himself, was in the midst of the wreck, the man was killed outright and the lady fatally injured, only living a few weeks. The Canadian who efused to exchange seats to accomodate the doctor, had both legs broken, his shoulder and elbow badly mashed, besides being seriously injured internally. Twice was Dr. Flower saved from this terrible wreck.

"In 1884 Dr. Flower made a professional trip to Kansas. While in Southern Kansas he took a day off for hunting. Wandering away from his companions while strolling along the border of the Indian Territory where game seemed most plentiful, he was surprised by four robbers, who suddenly appeared from a thicket. He was ordered to throw up his hands. 'All right, boys, he said, 'up goes my hands, but don't point your guns this way. The appearance of the muzzles gives me neuralgia.' They seemed to enjoy his half impudent reply. After the leader had relieved him of his watch and money he shook hands with the doctor and started to go, when the doctor remarked. 'I don't mind your taking my money and watch, but I feel sorry for you, because they can never do you any good.' 'Why so?' demanded the outlaw. 'Because you are now suffering with Bright's Disease of the the Kidneys, and also have a heart trouble which of itself must soon kill you.' How do you know I have kidney and heart trouble?' asked the robber. 'I did not think anyone in this wide world could tell a sick man his trouble without asking any questions, except Dr. Flower of Boston.' It was now the doctor's turn. Drawing himself up to his fullest height and fastening his eyes on the bandit, he said: 'I am Dr. Flower of Boston.' The robber said in a nervous tone, 'I have long wanted to see you. You can help me, can you not?' 'Yes, under certain conditions.' 'Name them,' said the robber.' 'That you return to me what you have taken, and that you give me $1,000 and change your present way of living.' 'I can only give $700 today, but I will agree to the other terms.' 'All right,' said the doctor. 'Now, hands up and shell out,' and the robber good-naturedly handed over the $700 and what he had taken from the doctor. 'Now,' said Dr. Flower, give me your name and address.' 'My name is Bob Cockerel but send everything for me to William Newmier, Mound City, Kan., and I will receive it, and I trust to your honor to preserve my secret.'

"Today Bob Cockerel under another, and his real, name is a happy prosperous farmer, at the head of a family in Northern Missouri.

I have seen scores of Dr. Flower's patients at different times, and they all tell of his examination of their cases in the same accurate and wonderful way. I am thoroughly convinced that there is a kind of fate or destiny about that man which enables him to perform almost supernatural wonders in his profession.

"He is the most pleasing man personally you ever met. Polite, kind and sympathetic to an extreme; children are especially fond of him, and never want to leave him. He is the most eloquent and fascinating orator on the American platform. His language is the expression always of the most beautiful and poetical speech.

"Socially he is genial and generous; he is absolutely fearless. I don't think he knows what fear is. He believes that whatever is, is best. That he is in this world to do a work, and that he will stay here until it is done. He has great confidence in himself, and has good reasons to have. I don't think he ever knew defeat, and if he did I don't think he would recognize it, or would be long in turning it to a victory. He is most peaceably inclined, but when forced to a fight he is the most dangerous and determined foe man ever had.

"But the most wonderful feature of this wonderful man's life is his ability to diagnose accurately any disease in man, woman or child without asking a question or ever being told a thing. I am absolutely certain that there is not a sick man or woman on this earh. I don't care how subtle and complicated their disease, but that if Dr. Flower could take them by the hand he could tell them their exact condition better than they could tell him, and without asking a question or being told anything; and furthermore, I believe he is the only living man who can do so unless it is his eldest son, R. C. Flower, Jr., whom, I understand, has inherited the same gift. And when a man can tell a patient his disease accurately and in detail without having had previous knowledge, he is not likely to make mistakes in treating his patient.

"Here is a tabulated and condensed statement," said Prof. McComber, "from authentic reports of Dr. R. C. Flower's wonderful and almost miraculous work in curing the sick, and any sick person within reach of Dr. R. C. Flower should not fail to see him."

Mrs. J. E. Pettus, wife of the millionaire ranchman of Galveston, Tex., was cured by the doctor of a terrible blood trouble and tumor, after being pronounced incurable by the best skill of the state.

Miss Minerva Lewis, a prominent society and church woman, of Gonzales, Tex., was cured of a most aggravated and developed case of consumption, when all other kinds of treatment had failed her.

Mrs. S. R. Cutter, Rush, Tex., was cured of bronchial, lung and heart troubles after she had gone into an advanced state of decline and had been given up as incurable.

Mrs. E. H. Selling of Galveston, Tex., cured of cancer of tongue, after the most malignant phases had extremely developed.

Mr. Hines, the prominent ranchman of Pearsall, Tex., cured of a serious complication of chronic troubles.

A little book sent free to the sick on receipt of four cents in stamps, called "Health and Happiness," by Dr. Flower. Should be in the hands of every sick person on this earth.

Address Dr. R. C. Flower at his home office, 550 Columbus avenue, Boston, for this book.

"Washington city," cried the conductor, "change cars for the south and west." And this interesting group scattered on their different journeys.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE "KATY."

$60. San Francisco.

Selling dates June 15, 16, 23 and 24. Allows until June 30 to reach destination, with stop-over at pleasure, with final limit of sixty days from date of sale.

$38.85. Buffalo, N. Y.

Selling dates July 3 and 4. Limited to July 13 for return. Limit for return will be extended until September 1 on request.

$36.30. Washington, D. C.

Selling dates July 3, 4 and 5. Limited to July 18 for return, with privilege of extending return limit to July 31 if desired.

$30.05. St. Paul, Minn.

Selling dates August 30 and 31. Limited to September 15 for return, with privilege of extension until September 30.

$29.40. Richmond, Va.

Selling dates June 26 and 27. Limited for return twenty days from date of sale.

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

Cheap Rates.

Tourist tickets, good until October 31 for return, are now on sale by "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" to Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs and all Northern and Eastern summer resorts.

In addition to the above, the following very low rates will be made for special occasions:

National Democratic Convention. At Chicago, July 7th, 1896.

One fare for the round trip. Tickets sold July 3d, 4th and 5th, good for return until July 12th, 1896.

Meeting of the National Educational Association. Buffalo, N. Y., July 7th-11th.

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

National Encampment G. A. R. St. Paul, Sept. 1st-4th.

One fare for round trip. Tickets sold August 29th and 30th, good for return until September 16th, with privilege of extension until September 30th.

Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City and Chicago, with Pullman Sleepers and free reclining chair cars.

Through sleepers between San Antonio and Kansas City.

For tourist books, folders and additional information, address

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

ICE CREAM NOW MADE IN A MINUTE.

I have an ice cream freezer that will freeze cream perfectly in one minute. As it is such a wonder a crowd will always be around, so anyone can make from $5 to $6 a day selling cream, and from $10 to $20 a day selling freezers, as people will always buy an article when it is demonstrated that they can make money by so doing. The cream is frozen instantly and is smooth and free from lumps. I have done so well myself and have friends succeeding so well that I felt it my duty to let others know of this opportunity, as I feel confident that any person in any locality can make money as any person can sell cream and the Freezer sells itself. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo., will mail you complete instructions and will employ you on salary if you can give them your whole time.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Hon. W. B. Tullis, live stock sanitary commissioner of Texas, Hon. Wm. M. Knight, assistant attorney general and D. E. Decker, an attorney of Quanah, were in the city yesterday from the west, where they have been aiding the prosecution of the violations of the rules and regulations of the state live stock sanitary commission.

Mr. Tullis says that in the main the rules are being regarded and but few cattle have been driven across the quarantine line. In one or two instances a determined opposition to the rules has been found, but that the parties are being regularly prosecuted by the state.

On this trip Mr. Tullis, accompanied by his attorneys, attended court in Fisher and Haskell counties, into which cattle had crossed the line and instituted necessary proceedings. In the latter county the grand jury had returned five bills for violation of the rules and the cases will be heard in July. In his charge to the grand jury Col. Tullis says Judge Hamner sustained the authority of the commission to make rules and regulations regardless of the honorable secretary of the department of agriculture of the United States between November 1 and May 15 of each year. This was the question raised in the Clark injunction case in Nolan county a few weeks ago mention of which was made in the News, and Judges Hamner and Kenedy are, he says, sustaining the construction placed upon the live stock sanitary commission, act of 1893, by the attorney general.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION

Galveston, Texas, August 5th, 6th and 7th.

For this occasion the M., K. & T. quotes a rate of $5.00 for the round trip. Selling dates and limit will be announced later.

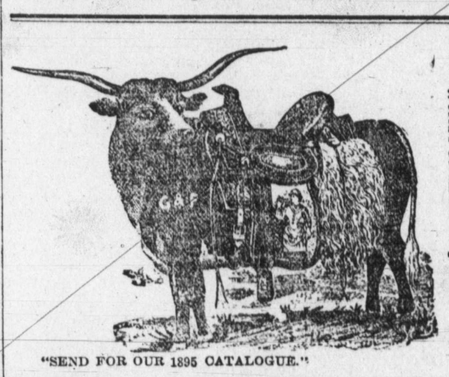
J. E. COMER, C. P. A.

LYON'S S. & C. OINTMENT
DEATH TO
TRADE MARK
WORM
CURE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBODY



WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.35. Work guaranteed 1st class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

W. L. Husbands. B. P. Eubank.
HUSBANDS & EUBANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas
Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to commercial and land litigation.



S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,
Makers of the
PUEBLO SADDLE,
PUEBLO, COL.
Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.
"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. SUNSET ROUTE
Excursion Rates
...in May, June and July, 1896...
... VIA ...
Sunset Route
Round Trip Tickets from all Coupon Stations will be Sold as Follows:

TO THE CITY OF MEXICO—June 11th, from San Antonio, at rate of $25 for round trip.

TO MONTEREY, MEXICO—From San Antonio, June 11th, at rate of $5.50 for round trip.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Account of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on June 15th, 16th, 23d and 24th, at $68.00 from New Orleans, $60,00 from Houston, and at correspondingly low rates from other points, good to return within sixty (60) days from date of sale.

TO CHICAGO, ILL.—Account National Democratic convention, July 7th. Limited to July 14th for return.

TO SAN ANTONIO—From all stations in Texas, June 8th, on account Christian Endeavor meeting at rate of one fare for round trip, with maximum of $5.00. Tickets received on deposit for extension to allow excursions to Mexico and other points.

TO SAN ANTONIO—From all stations in Texas, account Baptists' Young Peoples' convention, June 23d, and State Sunday School convention, June 25th at rate of one fare for round trip, with maximum of $5.00; final limit to return June 29th. Tickets also received on deposit for side trips to Mexico and other points.

TO ST. LOUIS—June 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th and 15th, account Republican national convention, limited to June 21st for return

TO RICHMOND, VA.—Account Confederate Veterans' reunion, on June 26th and 27th, good to return within twenty (20 days from date of sale, at rate less than one fare.

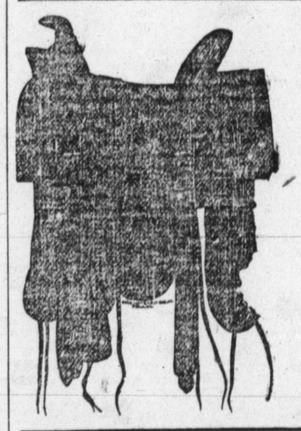
TO BUFFALO, N. Y.—Account National Teachers' association, June 30th and July 1st, with limit to July 13th, and privilege of depositing with joint agent for further extension, at rate of one fare plus $2.00 for admission.

TO WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 3rd, 4th and 5th, at rate of one fare for the round trip, with privilege of extension to July 21st for return by depositing with joint agent.

ST. LOUIS—July 19th and 20th and 21st, account Populist and American silver conventions, limited to July 27th for return.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to local agents Sunset Route.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas.
L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Tex.



TO THE STOCKMEN OR USERS OF GOOD SADDLES.

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

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

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

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

PADGITT BROS.,
Dallas, Tex.

MAUD MULLER Hand and Self Dump HAY RAKE

Made entirely of steel and possesses points of particular merit. Easiest trip device ever conceived. Automatic positive lock. Weight of driver helps dump. 56 inch wheels, double spokes. Frame forged from a solid steel angle. Combination pole and shafts. Crucible steel teeth tempered in oil and warranted. Handsome in appearance, effective in operation, simple in construction.

Our "ELI" hand dump is a reproduction of the Maud Muller, without the self dumping device, and at a cheaper price. Our "Special Wood" is still cheaper, and for the price has no equal.

MONARCH SWEEP RAKE.

Sweeps clean like a new broom. It will handle more hay with greater ease and less waste than any rake on earth. It is the only sweep rake made that will positively carry the teeth off the ground when loaded, throwing the entire weight on the carrying wheels. It will fold up like a jack knife, for transport or storage. The Acme Sweep Rake is all that we claim for the Monarch, in material, workmanship and operation, but having no folding attachment it costs less.

Acme Stackers are simple and reliable. Have been in use for 16 years—always in the lead. Our patented steel brake and drum gives the operator perfect control at all times.

We have a Complete Line of Solid Steel Track, Swivel Hay Carriers, Harpoon Forks, Floor Hooks, Etc., Etc.

Write to-day for our handsomely illustrated catalogue. It will interest you.

ACME HARVESTER CO., PEKIN, ILLINOIS.

(What fools we Texans be! But for our folly in not sustaining home factories as we should we might now be wading around up to our ankles in Brussels carpet of prosperity instead of stumbling around over the puncheon floor of financial disagreeableness. —Sandwich.

ALL ABOARD FOR COLORADO

Via the "Katy." For summer tourist rates and other information call on

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

FOR TRADE.

One 32-inch separator, one Osborne binder in good working condition, near Shreveport, La.; also twenty-five high grade Jersey cows, good milkers, in Coleman county. Will trade any or all for young mules. Address

C. C. HERNDON,
Shreveport, La.



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

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

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

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

Offices: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets.

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 A YEAR

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

A shipment of grass cattle from southern Texas brought $3.40 in Chicago last week. This is not so bad after all.

The Journal advises its readers and friends to build or rather dig storm houses. Cyclones are becoming quite numerous, "A stitch in time," etc.

Each year furnishes additional and unmistakeable proof of the fact that exclusive farming will not pay in western Texas. The man with a hoe is a failure west of the ninety-ninth meridian.

It is estimated by those in a position to know that the wheat crop in the country tributary to Wichita Falls will not average to exceed six bushels to the acre. The crop was cut short by the drouth.

As long as a majority of the men of the country continue to dabble in politics and agitate political questions about which they know but little, if anything, just so long will hard times continue. We have entirely too much politics and too many politicians.

Fort Worth is soon to have a semi-weekly market report. It will be published by the Stock Yards company and in addition to giving a correct report of this and all other great market centers, it will modestly but earnestly from time to time set forth some of the advantages of the home market, now being built up at the live stock center of Texas.

It is a somewhat remarkable but an encouraging fact that although the hog market is distressingly low at present, there is an unabated demand for fine blooded hogs. This is well, and indicates two things, namely, that hog raisers have not lost faith in the business, and that they realize that it is as cheap, nay cheaper, to raise a thoroughbred as a scrub. The fine hog will fatten quicker and be worth more on the market.

The Journal acknowledges receipt of the twenty-first annual report of the commissioner of agricultural insurance statistics and history for the year 1895. Statistics are proverbially dull, but an examination of the report in question shows that Major Rose has got together some very interesting details relative especially to insurance matters in the state, and imparts considerable information on on the subject, not generally known.

Mr. H. P. Hunt, who for the past six months has so ably and satisfactorily filled the position of Associate Editor of the Texas Farm and Stock Journal, has severed his connection with the Journal to accept a more lucrative position with the Texas Farm and Ranch. Mr. Hunt is well equipped for any kind of newspaper work and is a faithful, energetic worker. He carries with him the friendship and good will of the entire Journal force.

The Texas Coast News is rejoicing over the completion of the ship channel from deep water to the docks at Texas City. This channel is four and one-half miles long, 125 feet wide at the top, 75 feet wide at the bottom, and 17 to 18 feet deep. This will permit of vessels coming up to the dock and being loaded up to that draft, and as Inman & Co., the big cotton buyers, are amongst the principal property owners in Texas City, and the main movers in the construction of the channel, there is no doubt that a large cotton shipping business will be done at that city next fall.

ELIMINATE THE NON-PRODUCERS.

The Journal approvingly reproduces from the Southern Farm the following:

IN ITS WORST FORM.

The most objectionable form of non-production is that which adding nothing to the world's stock, is ever seeking to secure wealth by trickery, cunning and device. It matters not whether a man uses cards or plies his trade on the race track or by options and deals, it is all gambling and objectionable; stock and grain gambling disturbs and unsettles regular values and legitimate transactions and tempts men from honest industry by the prospect of enormous gains to be acquired by this species of legerdemain. It is greed in its worst shape, deadening every moral feeling and rendering its victim incapable of an honest exertion. These non-producers are drones in the hive of public life and should be eliminated.

THE SCRUBS SHOULD GO.

It is gratifying to note the wonderful improvement that is being made in Texas in all classes of livestock. The fact has been demonstrated by actual experience that with proper breeding and care Texas can and will produce as good animals as can be grown in any of the older states. It has also been proven beyond doubt or dispute that improved well bred livestock pays the producer better returns than scrubs. The better grades are more creditable and in every way more satisfactory to their owner. Then why should any one persist in breeding and raising scrubs? Why not make the most of the business by producing the kind and class of stuff that will give best results? The brindle bull, the broom-tailed filley, the razor-back hog, the scrub sheep, and the dung-hill chickens should all go and their places be filled with the best animals that money will buy. It is not necessary to begin with pedigreed females, but the males should be registered and of the best quality. Fewer stock and better ones should be the motto of every stockman and farmer in the state. If necessary reduce the number one-half, but have them good.

FARMING ON THE PLAINS.

Several years ago, when the boom was on in Texas, when the seasons were favorable for a time, and when money was plentiful, that part of Texas, known as the Panhandle, was flooded with settlers; farmers from East Texas moved there and began fencing the land and breaking the soil. Crops were plentiful, and for a time all went well and the people thought a farmers' paradise had been discovered in a country where before most people supposed only arid desert existed.

So great was the encouragement at first received by farmers to settle in that country that many others were easily induced to join them and as a result a vast country, where wire fences, settlements and farms had before been unknown, were fenced almost entirely, the surface of the earth was broken with plows, the prairies were dotted with houses, and new-made farms with a little hamlet here and there. All felt secure and felt their success assured.

But the illusion was doomed to be destroyed and Nature was to be the destroyer. Nature could not give this country the seasons essential to make farming a success in such a dry country, and now many of the fences and houses are gone, the farms are abandoned, and the people who settled the country are gone with them.

And still there can be said to be nothing wonderful or strange that a country of this kind should become depopulated even more quickly than it was populated. Farmers cannot make a living on the plains of Texas by means of farms one year in eight or ten, and nearly all those people who went there confident of success have come away bankrupt and, in fact, many of them have become so badly bankrupt that getting away is as impossible for them as crop raising.

The plains of Texas cannot be anything but a cattle-raising country until regular rains can be depended upon. A partial crop of milo-maize, kaffir corn and sorghum can be raised every year, but no one has as yet been able to make a competence even out of these so-called sure crops.

With an exceptionally well-located farm, a good pasture in connection and some cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, or some of all of them, a good independent living can be made by combining the business into stock and feed farming. But farming of itself cannot be a success on the plains.

CATTLE A SAFE INVESTMENT.

There is a strong disposition on the part of the "bears" (buyers) to use the present dull times and bad markets as a lever with which to still further pull down prices. The Journal, while emphatically and unequivocally espousing the cause of the ranchmen and cattle raisers, has no disposition to bull the market. It does not believe in booms nor extremes in either direction, but prefers a medium ground as to prices—a live and let live policy.

A large number of cattle have, during the past year, sold in Texas for more than the purchaser could afford to pay, more really than they were worth. This was especially true as to feeders last fall and also as to young steers contracted throughout central Texas during last winter for spring delivery. The natural and legitimate result was that buyers lost money. Many of the feeders lost heavily—lost their all. The result is that in addition to the heavy losses sustained by individuals the cattle business of Texas has received a back set, a black eye, the damaging effect of which is now being felt, not only by those directly interested in cattle, but by all classes of trade throughout the state. Now the buyers and bears seem determined to play even and in their efforts to pull down prices they go farther than the situation demands and make statements that the facts and present outlook do not justify. There is no cause for alarm; there is no reason for want of confidence. The cattle business of Texas was never in a more healthy or promising condition than it is today. Because feeders lost money last winter is no reason why the cattle business in general should be denounced as unsafe and a big howl as to high prices sent up all over the country. Feeders lost money because they paid too much for their cattle and feed—paid prices that were not justified by the condition of the market. They must learn to do a legitimate business; to keep within bounds. When they do there will be no cause for complaint.

The ranching business of Texas was never more promising than it is today. The present as well as the past season has been favorable indeed. The result is that Texas has a world of grass with but few cattle to eat it. The finest grazing lands in the state can now be bought or leased on very favorable terms. These stocked with mixed cattle or young steers at present prices and properly managed, will pay handsomely. Good herds of mixed stock cattle located in the Panhandle or western part of the state can now be bought, counting calves, at an average of about $10 to $11 per head. With land leased at from three to four cents an acre and cattle at above prices a profit of at least twenty-five per cent per annum can, by proper management, be easily realized. No safer, surer or better investment can be found, the croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

TO MEMBERS OF THE C. R. A. OF TEXAS.

Manager Skinner of the Fort Worth Stockyards has issued the following circular, which the Journal takes pleasure in reproducing:

Dear Sir—You have doubtless received and read the letter from Mr. W. V. Newlin, traffic manager of the Cattle-Raisers' association of Texas, relative to the privilege that the railways of Texas have granted you of trying the Fort Worth market before shipping to the northern markets, and I desire to supplement this circular with the advice that we have now three active buyers of cattle of all grades and qualities on this market; none of these buyers are at all speculators; they buy absolutely and only for slaughtering purposes; some slaughtered here and others slaughtered at points where Texas cattle cannot be purchased. This is the first time that we have been able to solicit your business for this market with the absolute certainty that you will receive a bona fide offer for anything you put on the market, and I wish to say to you that the time has now arrived when if you desire a livestock center in Texas where you know you can control your own cattle, it is for you to take advantage of this opporunity to help yourself.

The privilege that the railroads have granted you necessitates that you bill your cattle to the northern market which you intend to ship to provided you do not sell at home and have your railway agent mark the way bill plainly and distinctly with the words, "Privilege of Fort Worth market," so that as this is done you can try this market in transit. The buyers on this market will pay you prices based on the telegraphic quotations of the northern markets of the day you offer for sale, and it is safe to say that nine out of ten of your cattle will net you more money on the Fort Worth market than you can possibly secure on the northern markets.

There is almost a certainty that another packing house, to be operated by one of the strongest packers of today will be built and ready for operation by this next fall and we have a buyer for the Eastman company of New York, who is familiarizing himself with the Texas cattle so as to improve breeding, etc., who will doubtless begin operations in the way of purchasing cattle for his firm on a large scale within thirty days, as he is becoming thoroughly convinced that Texas has the cattle that his company requires. As everything that is connected with this market favors you, if it prospers, I do not feel that it is necessary for any further comment from us in this direction, feeling assured that you will not ship your cattle out of the state until you have thoroughly investigated your home market.

Your association executives have asked you to do this and we ask you to do it because we are satisfied we can do you some good and will in this manner leave it in your hands to decide. As your association headquarters are in this city, it is needless for me to say that any information you ask for from us will be of such a character that it may first be submitted to the officers of the association before sending to you, and we will be glad to give you all the information you require before shipping. Yours most respectfully,

W. E. SKINNER,
General Manager.

A FREE CURE.

Dr. Hartman's Treatment for Female Diseases.

Chronic invalids who have languished for years on sick beds with some form of female disease begin to improve at once after beginning Dr. Hartman's treatment. The doctor's experience and knowledge of this class of cases enable him to discern with great accuracy the wants of each. These patients apply for treatment by letter giving all their symptoms. The doctor then writes them what to do and what to get. Thousands have already applied and still there is room for more. Each case receives careful and separate attention. In writing be sure to give all the symptoms and a complete history of the case, so as to make sure of valuable advice. Dr. Hartman's address is Columbus, Ohio.

For a short time the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company of Columbus, Ohio, are sending free to any address Dr. Hartman's handbook on female diseases, devoted entirely to the description and cure of diseases of the female sex.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.

One whistle signifies "down brakes." Two whistles, "off brakes." Three whistles signify "back up." Continued whistling, signifies "danger." Rapid short whistles, "a cattle alarm." A sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes signifies "ahead." Downward motion of the hands with extended arms signifies "stop." Beckoning motion of one hand signifies "back." Red flag waved up the track signifies "danger." Red flag stuck up by the roadside signifies, "danger ahead." Red flag on a locomotive signifies "an engine following." Red flag hoisted at a station is a signal to "stop." Lanterns swung at right angles across the track means "stop." Lanterns swung in a circle means "back the train." Lanterns at night raised and lowered vertically is a sign to "stop."

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

Last week I cleared, after paying all expenses, $355.55, the month previous $260, and have at the same time attended to other duties. I believe any energetic person can do equally as well as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is just lovely and every family wants one, which makes selling very easy. I do no canvassing. People hear about the Dish Washer and come or send for one. It is strange that a good, cheap Dish Washer has never before been put on the market. The Mound City Dish Washer fills the bill. With it you can wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes without wetting your hands. As soon as people see the washer work they want one. You can make more money and make it quicker than with any household article on the market. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman can make from $10 to $14 per day around home. You can get full particulars by addressing The Mound City Dish Washer Company, St. Louis, Mo. They help you get started. Then you can make money awful fast.

A. L. C.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1896.

On account of the above the rate to St. Louis via the Cotton Belt Route will be one fare for the round trip, on June 14, 15 and 16; tickets limited to 21st for return passage. See any agent of the company for further particulars, or address,

D. M. MORGAN,
G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.
S. G. WARNER,
C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street,

THE FEAR OF THUNDER.

"Electric storms are far less dangerous than the majority of people imagine," writes Edward W. Bok in June Ladies' Home Journal. "That a severe lightning storm is terrifying admits of no question, and will sometimes bring uneasiness to the heart of the strongest man. But the real danger is slight. The chance of lightning striking a house, for example, is not one in a million. Particularly is this true in cities, strung as most of them are with electric wires. The greater danger from electric storms is in the country, and even there the danger may be lessened if the simplest and most common-sense of precautions are exercised. The surest electric conductor is a draught, and if, when a thunderstorm approaches, it is seen that all windows and doors liable to occasion a draught are kept closed, the danger is at once reduced to a minimum. If a woman is "caught" out in a thunder-storm the safest shelter is a house; the most dangerous a tree, particularly an oak tree. It is a peculiar, but nevertheless a proven fact, that the oak is the most susceptible of all trees to a current of electricity. Over fifty per cent of trees struck by lightning storms during one summer, the government statistician tells us, were oaks, while the beech tree was the least harmed. Therefore, the worst possible place of shelter in an electric storm is under an oak tree, while by all odds, the safest place is in a house and out of a draught. * * The actual danger (from an electric storm) is, in truth, not from the lightning nor the thunder, but from the nervous condition into which women allow themselves to fall. And this is a danger which they can avoid. A little calm thought and a few grains of common sense will do it."

FREE LECTURE.

On "Health, Happiness, and Beauty of Women."

Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston to Visit Texas and Arkansas.

Dr. R. C. Flower will deliver his new lecture on "Health, Happiness and Beauty of Women" at the following places on dates named, a times given:

Pecos, Tex., court house, Friday afternoon, June 5, at 3 p. m.

Big Springs, Tex., court house, Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 8 p. m.

Waxahachie, Tex., Academy of Music, Sunday afternoon, June 14, at 3 p. m.

Marshall, Tex., Opera House, Sunday afternoon, June 21, at 3 p. m.

This lecture is free and is said to be one of the finest lectures ever delivered on the American platform. Dr. Flower as an orator, for pathos, eloquence, poetry and wit, has no superior. The doctor can be consulted professionally at the following places on dates named:

Big Springs, Tex., Depot hotel, Monday, June 8.

Colorado, Tex., St. James hotel, Tuesday, June 9.

Abilene, Tex., Depot hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, June 10 and 11.

Weatherford, Tex., Carson & Lewis hotel, Friday, June 12.

Waco, Tex., Hotel Royal, Saturday, June 13.

Waxahachie, Tex., Barnes hotel, Monday, June 15.

Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Worth, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16 and 17.

Corsicana, Tex., Commercial hotel, Thursday, June 18.

Tyler, Tex., National hotel, Friday, June 19.

Texarkana, Ark., Huckins house, Saturday, June 20.

Marshall, Tex., Capitol house, Monday, June 22.

Little Rock, Ark., Capital hotel, Tuesday, June 23.

Hoxie, Ark., Bowles' hotel, Wednesday, June 24, until 3 p. m.

It is claimed by Dr. Fowler's friends that he can diagnose any disease of any person without asking the patient a question, and that he is the only living physician who can scientifically do so without making a mistake.

The Boston Globe says: "In the treatment of cancer, consumption, tumor, heart and nerve troubles, Dr. R. C. Flower has no equal in the world." The Boston Traveller says: "There is no experiment in Dr. R. C. Flower's practice. Able as he is to tell any one his disease, without asking a question, he is not likely to doctor his patients for the wrong disease." The New York Tribune says: "Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston is the highest authority on chronic disease and enjoys the largest practice of any living physician."

Our readers will see that this visit of Dr. R. C. Flower to the southwest will enable the sick to consult him close to their homes.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.
CATTLE.



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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.
SWINE.

GILT-EDGE HERD.



Of registered Poland-Chinas, winners of first in every class showed in at Taylor Fair, 1896. Herd boars, "Texas Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal, U. S.," both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence solicited.

WM. O'CONNOR,
Taylor, Tex.



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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Of the most fashionable breeding. Herd headed by Jim Rivers 35,109. Also Angora goats and fancy poultry. Prices low, quality considered. Address

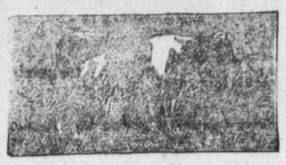
J. P. ABERNATHY,
Pulaski, Tenn.

BROOKSIDE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE

From Look-Me-Over 25,343, Klever's Model 29,719, Duncan's A. A. 13,757 and Royal Prince 11,833. Sows of the most noted strains. Pedigree with every sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address W. T. DUNCAN,
Round Rock, Texas.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX



—Breeders of—

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

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

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.
SWINE.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES, Poland-China and Essex Hogs.



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

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Pigs from prize winning strains now ready to ship. Write for prices.
NAT EDMONDSON,
Sherman, Tex.

DO YOU WANT BERKSHIRE PIGS

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HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

OUR LETTERS.

Our household has grown until it now contains one hundred and fifty members. We all agree except Critic and Scolder—that we are a very interesting household. Our great desire is to make it still more interesting and helpful. I wish to say here, those who are kind enough to help build up the Household with their good letters must inclose me their real names. Sign a fictitious name to yourletter if you wish, but inclose privately to me your real name. I have numbers of good letters which have not been published because the name of writer was not given—no name at all signed. In future no letter will be published not accompanied by the real name. But the real name will not be revealed if the wish is to keep it secret.

Grandpa comes in this week in defense of the new woman. Now, Grandpa, I do not think the new woman is at all crushed or in need of sympathy. She is fully capable of holding her own. I do not think Grandpa has the right conception of the new woman. She is not simply a woman who earns her own living—who seeks the professions, etc. She is a woman of advanced ideas, who has progressed with strides inconceivably long and rapid. She has progressed so far now that she is tearing the Bible to pieces and putting it together to suit the new woman. Now, I believe in women progressing; keeping up with advanced thought and growing broader, nobler, better in every thing which can possibly help a woman, but I would have her do this as a woman, not as a foe of man, even an enemy crying for all his rights, while neglecting her own divine rights. One thing the new woman has done for which I condemn her is to discard the old Bible, which was her best friend and promoter. Where the Bible and Christianity are found there is education, and where there is education woman is seen at her best—among the educated she is no longer a slave, but a helpmate of man's. When the new woman discards the oldest and best friends she makes a grave mistake. Grandpa pays Lenora a compliment when he says he detects in her letter a "male mind," though Grandpa must admit the female mind can produce deep-thinking letters in this progressive day. Cricket writes us a good letter. Be sure to read it. I like her very much. Hope she will be a constant member. Sarah Lee is also a new member whom I most heartily welcome. Yes, indeed I do wish Rix would write oftener and Circle Dot, too. Florence Lyles writes us a pleasant letter. I am glad she is pleased with Texas. She is going to remain all summer. I for one am very fond of violin music and think it a beautiful accomplishment for a girl. Florence, have you ever read that delightful book "The First Violin?" You would enjoy it, I am sure. Luna Bonita gives the boys and girls of the household an invitation to visit her on her birthday. It is now too late to accept, but I know it would have been a pleasure. I am delighted with a new member this week—Ione. She seems to me remarkably sensible. I know her husband congratulates himself every week on having a sensible and superior wife. If you would like a lot of new books any time, Ione, I would be glad to send it to you. Lenora seems to have captivated our household. I have several letters expressing admiration for her. Please write again, Lenora. Your last admirer is one who calls himself "Rather Fly." We have a good letter from him. I agree with him. Let us leave the old subject we have discussed so much and take up something more interesting. As Rather Fly says, take up some subject for discussion and let us hear from the different members. This might be made very interesting. While some of you are thinking of a subject I will suggest one. Suppose you discuss first, "Which has the Greater Sense of Humor, Man or Woman?" Don't answer hastily. Reflect over it and then let us hear from you. Does this subject meet with your approbation, Rather Fly? I have heard some people claim that woman has no sense of humor, could not see the point in a joke. Others claim she is quicker than men in this, that her sense of humor is superior to his. Now, let's settle this matter in the household to our own satisfaction. Would like to hear from Mr. Thomas, Busy Bee No. 2 Little Nell, Mabelle, Emma George, Pearl Lewis, Purple Pansy and many others, besides all our male members.

CHAMPIONS THE NEW WOMAN.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan.

I thought I would hold my peace. I made one effort before and tried to give a thought under disguise, which made the whole subect so ambiguous you refused it admittance to the light and, I think, wisely too. I will be plain at the risk of another failure. I cannot but defend those who are struggling with a condition not of their own choice or making. There appears to be very few people that understand the new woman. If I am not mistaken in her, she is the same woman that God made out of Adam's best rib that lay nearest his heart. She is that same woman, if Milton is right in his "Paradise Lost" that Adam left the Paradise of God and stepped into a sin-smitten world in order that he might forever be with her, and all the satanic brimstone of the nether world will never frighten him so that he will forsake her. She is that same loveable, loving, confiding, trusting and man-worshipping creature that the devil lied to and deceived. And I fear there are many devils practicing the same deceit upon her up to the present time. This woman under a new condition is what I understand to be the so-called new woman.

Now let us examine the conditions that to-day exist and see if they are not sufficient to produce the much talked of new woman. If not, then go ahead with your ridicule and sneers and whip her back. But if you find her to be a creature of condition then pity her and give her your sympathy and aid. Woman knows, if she has ever studied her own nature, that her happiness consists of being loved and loving in return. Woman was made for man's happiness, not man for woman's happiness. A man's happiness consists in loving a woman. In return a woman will sacrifice her whole self for his happiness. Now if this be her true nature, and I verily believe it is, you see now what is the proper course to pursue is to marry and live to make each other happy. But what is the prospect? Experience is a slow teacher, but is getting in its work and the experience of the present generation is that gray serge for existance is so intense that it is crushing the manhood and womanhood out of all. We are raising up children without the proper education and refinement. Who does not know that ignorance leads to menial labor. The marriageable men and women see this condition. Thinking men prefer to live alone in bachelordom rather than take a woman that he worships and not be able to treat her as he wishes to.

On the other hand a thinking woman will not risk her happiness in the care of an unthinking man, hence the unmarried women, as their homes and parents pass away are forced out into a cold, selfish and heartless world upon their own resources. Now I want to show you the new woman. While in this unnatural and forlorn condition she has the fortitude, courage and ability to force herself through sneers, ridicule and even slander, up to a recognition in the professional and business world. And marching fast forward the political equality if not preferment in the political world. Shall pay her great tribute. Just as soon as pay her great tribut. Just as soon as conditions will allow her she will live her true self again—will again be the woman God made and gave to Adam to be his helpmeet.

Now I would like to criticise Lenora's letter. It is a well-studied letter and it portrays to my mind the production of a male mind rather than that of a female. If I have misjudged you, please excuse and not become offended at my credulity. But this letter is already too long. I fear it will never see daylight if continued any further.

Very respectfully, GRANDPA.
Christian, Texas.

HOME HINTS.

Mrs. Buchanan—I shall venture on one short letter and if that escapes the waste basket perhaps I shall venture again. If our entire department was given to each one's favorite recipes it would indeed be dull and stupid, but on the other hand, if it was given over entirely to each woman's favorite novels and descriptions of babbling brooks and steep mountains it would be equally st—— well it would hardly come up to a woman's ideal page. True, the home is where the heart is, but they say a man's heart is in his stomach, so that brings us around to the kitchen. Miss Parloa and the others mentioned are regular contributors of recipes and other household knowledge to our best magizines and papers, and many of us would never have the opportunity of seeing their articles were they only published in book form. Miss Parola made a special visit to France in order to learn of their methods of cookery and housekeeping, and her letters were made one of the special features of a prominent woman's journal. A woman's duty (one of them) is to make herself attractive, and I can't see but in the gathering together, so to speak, in a woman's corner, they might discuss the things that will bring this about. I have learned, from the reading in our general papers, that one may cook, wash, scrub floors and do all housework, and still have a respectable skin, not by swathing ourselves in patent lotions and making a spectacle of ourselves for the rest of the family, but just by the simplest things that may be found in almost any kitchen. There is no housekeeper so perfect but she can leran better and more expedient ways of doing things. I am inclined to think that in this day and time when we get so much information from scientists on food and drink and its effects on the suman system, that we had better handle the recipes of our grandmothers with care. Some of us are learning that diet has much to do with our families' health, together with good sanitation, neither of which were cardinal virtues of our grandmothers' cooking or housekeeping.

CRICKET.

A NEW ACQUAINTANCE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan.

Here is another girl asking admittance to step in and chat a while with our happy sisters. Oh, what a good time we would have if we could all be together. I have been reading the "Household" for a long time. It gets better every week. Well, I will describe my home. I live near the creek and in the largest house in the neighborhood. We live in the west where there are lots of Mesquite trees and any amount of needle grass, and we girls have fine times going horseback riding. Rix, why don't you come again? I know Mrs. B. would be glad to talk to you, would you not, Mrs. B.? And there is Circle Dot, he must come too. And Isabella, poor child, I hope she is not insulted. We have quit calling you an old maid now, Isabella, you must come and talk to us some more.

Well, as Mrs. B. has not given me admittance yet I will close and try to write a more interesting letter the next time. SARAH LEE.

FOND OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

Dear Mrs. B.—I can't refrain from writing again after the perusal of so many interesting letters. I will try not to stay long, as to weary anyone. I think some of the members write real interesting letters. I think we would all enjoy a letter from "Rustic Ad-Admirer." I hope she will write again soon. Well, Mrs B., I haven't any news of interest to write this time, only this is such a beautiful country. Everything looks so pretty and green. Crops are looking nicely. We had a splendid rain here a few days ago, which the farmers were glad to see. I think farmers' lives are the happiest life that's spent. Where you can have plenty of fresh air and watermelons and fruit to your heart's delight. Give me the country life every time. I would enjoy being with Woodland Mary at the picnic. I know she will have a nice time. Glad to hear that she will remember her faraway friends. I received a letter from my little niece a few days ago, telling me they were going to have a picnic at Barnette Spring school house and it made me homesick to think they were going to have the picnic and I could not be there. I have spent many happy hours going to school there, rambling through the shady groves and gathering the wild flowers. During playtime with my dear schoolmates. Can any of you Household girls play the violin? I can play the violin very well, and also the guitar. I do like music so well. Either vocal or instrumental. I used to play with the string band when I was at home and enjoyed it so much, for I am a great lover of music and also of books and reading of any kind. Well, Mrs. B., I have given up the idea of going home for the summer. You requested me to write when I returned to Louisiana. Thank you for your invitation. I would lie very well to visit some of the territory girls, for I can imagine that is a beautiful country. Fluredy Mustard, I like your letter. Write again. Well, as I promised not to stay long, I will bring my letter to a close, with best wishes to all. Your Louisiana friend,

FLORENCE LYLES.

NATURE'S LESSON OF LIFE.

Yes, May, the beautiful queen of all months is here, with her fragrant flowers, green leaves and wide spreading branches; with the sweet songs of many birds and the mournful coo of the lonely dove; that so reminds us of a passing world. Yes, of the present, the past, of time and eternity also. A question arises, what shall the ending be, the sweet song of the mocking bird reminds us of the young and gay that know no sorrow, while the doleful coo of the dove harmonize with the sentiments of many a lonely mother, who can look back on their own cozy nest with their many little ones in one merry group, but have long since left that happy nest and now, where, oh, where are they; some with mates of their own, while others have fallen in traps, cags and other snares of this life

Dear Mrs. B., I do not wish to produce an argument by bringing up a past subject, but allow me to say, I think you misunderstood me some in regard to the dancing girl. I did not mean I loved them less for dancing or even thought them unladylike, for some of our sweetest girls are dancers. While I do think it a sin, because they are worldly and have not accepted the Savior, we notice no sound church allows such worldly amusement, and if we love such more than we do religion, of course we will partake of such, and if not we will forsake such and come out on the Lord's side to let our lights shine by forsaking the ways of the world. Of course the dear girls do not think it a sin, yet I believe it is. Neither does the infidel think he commits any sin in teaching and practicing his way, but that does not change the word of God one bit. After one, even the young and gay have the true change of heart, there are other pleasure that take the place of the worldly ones that brings them far more happiness, then we can speak the words of the apostle, the things I once loved I now hate, etc. Also the beautiful words of the poet, "'Tis religion that can give sweetest pleasures while he live; 'Tis religion must supply solid comfort when we die." I do not think it takes a sad face to be a Christian. We should always be cheerful and full of life. Dear Mrs. B., I was sorry my last letter was necessarily curtailed, as it put an opposite effect on a part of my letter, but if you will be so kind to publish this one I will promise ever after this to leave room for a more worthy member, while I peep through the window, while some of our members find fault in our dear household because one wants recipes while others want something else. I have no complaint to make. While some do not write what I enjoy most, but that same thing is just what some one has been longing to hear. Thus we should remember the world was not made for one, but for all, and I think the household page is just where we should all find something to suit us, and let us not expect it all to be for us and us alone, but for the pleasure of many. If I will not be intruding I will say to the New Woman it has long since been given up, woman is superior to man, and while you are trying to equalize yourself with him you must surely be degenerating instead of elevating yourself, for you say he is degenerated; the first thing one knows our once grand and noble people of this country will be like the Chinese—we can't tell the woman from the men on account of their dress or pants, rather. Now is not this an advancing age? Really it is, but I think the new woman's part has gone to seed; but I don't think they will mature. As I have promised to not come any more, I will not give description of my home, according to promise, as I have no room in this letter. Now, adieu, Mrs. B. and loved ones, while you may not see me any more I shall peep in each meeting and admire you none the less. I will ask you if it will not be too much to remember Luna Bonita.

P. S.—I will say to the dear girls and boys of the household to come to my house on May 19, my birthday, and I will promise them a grand time, just such as they deserve. I am fond of the young, and my house has ever seemed to be a bright spot to the young people of my neighborhood.

LUNA BONITA.

Oak Home, May 10, 1896.

CONTENTED WITH HER LOT.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household.. I wonder if any of the ladies of this interesting circle, who live on ranches, have any trouble interesting and amusing themselves these long warm days. Many ladies who have never lived our lives wonder among themselves how we can possibly live happily from one year to another, while 'tis all they can do to content themselves the customary two or three weeks visiting their country sisters. Though my sisters seem to enjoy thir visits very much, indeed, with me, yet I very often receive letters in which there is something like this: "My Dear Sister—I am so pleased to know that mother has been to visit you. I am sure it was such a relief to your loneliness, "or "I am so glad you are to take a trip, it will be so nice for you after the dull time you have, living so far in the country."

Now, I do not think I have a dull time at all. I read the Texas Stock and Farm Journal once a week, every page of which I enjoy from the cattle department to the poultry. I also enjoy reading other newspapers, especially the discussion of the silver question and the effect it seems likely to have on the presidential nomination. I have read a great many of Lord Lytton's works during the past winter. He is, I think, a very fascinating English author. I also read the last work of the author of "Macaria," "At the Mercy of Tiberius." I think this is splendid, especially the defense of the heroine in her trial. Besides my reading, I have to interest me my pony, my flower garden, my mandolin, and many other things.

I won't fill up any more space about that, for I wish to tell the Household how much I admire the liberty of speech allowed in this department, even about the "New Woman." But you may just as well let the new woman have her way, for have it she will despite you and nine time out of ten she will do nothing improper.

With many kind wishes for Mrs. Buchanan and Household I am,

Very respectfully, IONE.
May 14, 1896.

SARCASM AND SUGGESTIONS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan:

"In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea," and "his raiment was of camels hair and his food was wild locusts and honey," but—in these days comes "Brand New Girl," and behold her raiment is bloomers, and she eateth not, neither does she sleep, but she rides a bike, smokes cigarettes, and "cusses" like a sailor. And in all she hath a "magnolia" time, provided of course we take her word for it. This we will have to do because we suppose she sometimes dons dresses, and when she does she commands our respect and wins our homage. Law! law! Now don't you know she has a gay old time, especially when riding with her "elephant," or driving the young turkeys home at night. And her bloomers are "yaller." Well! well! well. Got us again and she wasn't trying to catch us either. "Henceforth our angels will not flit from cloud to cloud, and from star to star on snowy pinions, nor walk the celestial streets in robs of white samite flowing free about fair forms, but instead they will shed their feathers, don bloomers or knickerbockers, and straddling jeweled bikes of 18-karat gold, go scorching through interstellar space, or coasting down the sapphire hills of heaven." No longer will "Hope bear the rustle of wings," but rather the whirr of wheels.

Now, B. N. G. I am not kicking at you or anyone else. If you want to ride bicycles and wear bloomers, why God bless you, do both and keep it up until you are greay-headed for all I care. I think people have a perfect right to wear just what they want to, yet if I had a sister I would regret very much to see her dressed (or rathch undressed) in a pair of bloomers and astride a bike. None of it in mine, if you please. Three cheers for Lenore of Fort Worth, whose letter appeared in the Household of May 15. Such letters as hers are instructive, entertaining and highly elevating. Come again Causin L., I assure you a heartily welcome from all.

Mrs. B., why can't we take up some more interesting subject for discussion, and quit talking bloomers, bikes, etc., for awhile? I think if we would organize ourselves into a kind of literary society, take some subject for debate, and allow all members to discuss it pro and con through the columns of the Household that in a very short time we would see a decided improvement in all the letters. Let's hear from someone else on the subject. Wishing the Household a long and prosperous life I am RATHER FLY.

Odessa, Texas.

POULTRY.

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

Dear Friend—This has been such a busy season. I think I have about 175 chicks, all doing very well, but I see there is going to be trouble with lice. about 140 I have are just running on the yard, and others with hens. They are the ones that will scatter the lice. I generally hire a negro to clean after them, but he is in the country, but I will wait for him. I hope to have everything in good shape for fall and winter that is what I am working so hard for now. I have a nice little brood house and a home-made brooder that I think is the best I ever saw. (Tell us of it, Ed. Journal.) I think different from you about moisture in an incubator. The last hatch I had, all the pairs were full and it rained three or four days. From ninety-four eggs seventy-three fine chicks, none deformed or puny. They commenced to hatch early the morning of the 20th, and at 10 o'clock next day I blew out the lamp, threw the rest of the eggs away. One night we thought there was too much heat in the brooder, so we did not light the lamp. As a result some of the least ones were nearly dead. I always thought leghorns were wild. I have twenty-five or thirty and I can go out and sit down on the ground and over half of them will be in my lap or on my head, but if you try to kick them from under foot they are not there. It looks line rain, I dread it, for the chickens, but I know the farmers need it.

A TOWN WIFE.

Fort Worth, Tex.

This lady had an excellent hatch, only two and one-half eggs to the hen lost. If your machine is in a good place a week's rain won't hurt it. I never advocate a dry air, but it is the application of hot sponges that plays the mischief which you can do by having a good place for the machine, and to retain the moisture the egg is naturally supplied with by protecting from draught and keeping a humid air as the moisture pans produce.

Another one writes: What ails the chicks? The wings droop. I keep them up-stairs. The last lot of incubator eggs I had no luck with. The chicks chipped a hole, but the membrane was too tough for them to break, and they could not get out.

The first is the old song. Taking nature's place, without supplying her wants. Your chicks need meat, greens, a frolic or mother earth. A chance to stretch their legs, flap their wings by catching bugs. Put in a fly attraction. A "sassas" paper, something to draw flies and low enough that the chicks can get after them. I won't say it will cure stunted ones, but the new ones won't get that way.

The condition of the egg indicates too much moisture. The membrane is naturally brittle at pipping time. An absorption of moisture renders it like rubber. It will stretch, but not break, as it were. The fact that they broke the shell proves that all was right up to the very last.

Now, folks, please don't wait for me to write you personally, but let us have your ideas on these questions. I repeat I will positively give no address to any one without consent. Tell us how you save yourself work, both indoors and out? How you manage to have good luck? What is your favorite breed and why? Now, we can beat any poultry journal published (H. A. E. T.) in christendom for general information, if we just come out of our shell. Write an every day, common sort of a letter and it will perhaps contain something worth its weight in gold to others. Read Mrs. Randolf on women as advertisers. You perhaps have admitted it ain't just fair, but have never had the grit or will to make it otherwise, but fret over it secretly. Fraternally yours,

MRS. C. K. HAWKINS.

MORE ABOUT LICE.

Those lice. Where do they come from? Albert Semen says most assuredly lice will produce lice, but where do they first come from? I say they come from the droppings of the flock. Microscopic investigations plainly shows that insect life may develop from the increment of fowls, as well as other animals. And while these germs are invisible to the eye in their immature state, they will under favorable conditions mature very rapidly and soon assert themselves. A filthy house and ruins are the direct cause of lice and disease. For proof of this take one bucketful of droppings to a house where there never has been a fowl, leave it there one year and observe results. You will find insect pests. Put a little wheat flour in, tightly corked in a bottle and leave it for a year, and you will find worms and bugs in it. Take one of these bugs and insert it in another bottle of flour and it will produce weevils, and the whole list of mill pests. A filthy place is an unhealthy place and vermin is there every time. Cleanliness, pure air and strong disinfectants are three of the most obnoxious things vermin have to contend with.

These mean death to lice, but vigor to the fowls. I venture to say that nine-tenths of the chicks that die before they are two months old are killed by lice, or while trying to kill lice. It seems as though enough has been written and said on this one subject to put the whole world of poultry people on their guard and yet we read: 'I don't think they had lice. The setters were dusted twice." Ah me! when will people cease to think and KNOW, and if as this party says he only dusted twice I will wager every chick I have that lice and lice alone took the bulk of his 400. Powder don't kill the nits, or eggs, when a hen has a single louse she is bound to be full of nits. These nits ere you have your back turned will hatch. The first thing you know the hen is alive again. It makes no difference to me, if I have proof positive that a hen is free for fear a nit has lodged on a little head. I never give a hen chip without I oil her under her feathers and grease her bare breast with sweet oil, sheep tallow, or beef suet; any of these are soothing and does rip the bugs in good shape. And these droppings, just for the sake of an experiment, clean out every morning for a month. Make a thin white wash and while boiling hot take small dipper fulls and throw it against the roof and side of the house. Let the floor get saturated, if necessary, it won't hurt. This, of course, is in lieu of time to use a brush or a spray pump. Grease every hen with chix on the place and if any are weaned either give them a fumigation or dust with powder. Dr. A. T. Peters of the State university at Lincoln, Neb., will send you a trial package for the asking. He will give you a formula of the preparation, so that you can have it filled at your druggist's. From now until fall it will be a fight to a finish, between the lice and you, and if you would save your chicks remember "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."



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Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

MEN of all AGES



Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

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

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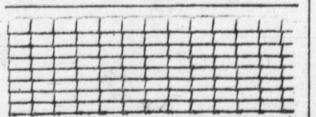
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Is the only Bee Journal published in the South, and the only bee-keepers school known is taught through its columns by that world-renowned teacher, Mrs. Jennie Atchley. How to raise queens, bees and honey, and how to make bee-keeping a success is taught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

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Cabled Field and Hog Fence,

4 to 58 inches high: Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Gates; Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free.
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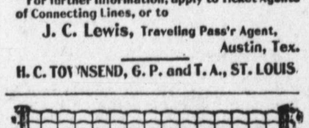
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JOSEPH L. LOVING,

Commission dealer in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

403 Main Street, Santa Fe Ticket Office.

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

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.
Effective November 2d, 1895.
Daily Except Sunday.
Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Sunday Only.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m.
Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.
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That hideous and deathly demon of sickness—constipation, is an easy enough thing to cure if you take the right medicine. Constipation is one of the commonest things in the world. It is really one of the most serious things. Fully nine-tenths of all the ordinary sickness of mankind is due to this one cause. If you place an obstruction in the gutter, it will stop the flow of water, and gradually a mass of poisonous, putrefying matter will accumulate. That is exactly what happens in the digestive organs when constipation begins. Poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood. It goes all over the body and causes all sorts of symptoms. A few of these are dizziness, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath, distress after eating, biliousness and eruptions of the skin. These things are unpleasant, but they are not serious. The serious things come afterward. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for the cure of constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, mild and efficient in their action. One is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. There is nothing else in the world like them. There is nothing that takes their place. There is nothing "just as good," although fleing and unscrupulous druggists may sometimes tell you so for their own profit. Do you want to lose your health so that the druggist can get rich?



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

PERSONAL.

W. S. Mabry of Channing was in town Saturday.

W. J. McDonald of Quanah was in town Monday.

Don Bell, the Abilene cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Frank Weaver has return home from his ranch near Sugden, I. T.

Mr. Trimble of Bedford was among the visiting cattlemen this week.

Colonel R. L. Ellison came down from his Panhandle ranch Sunday.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird was circulating among friends here Tuesday.

M. Sansom of Alvarado was among the visiting cattlemen here last Saturday.

R. N. Gay of Colorado City was among the visiting stockmen here last and.

B. F. Irby of Weatherford was amongst Fort Worth's visitors this week.

W. D. Reynolds of Albany was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Friday.

C. T. Herring of Vernon was shaking hands in Fort Worth Monday and Tuesday.

William Harrell, the well-known cattleman of Amarillo, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

William Hittson, the popular Palo Pinto cattleman, made the Fort a visit this week.

John Oliver of Groesbeck, a well-known cattle dealer, was in the city last week.

Colonel W. L. McGaughey of Tolar was in town this week doing the hand-shaking act.

W. C. Robertson of Colorado City was in town Saturday on his way home from Amarillo.

John Dawson of Oklahoma City was among the visiting cattlemen in the city last week.

J. T. Black of Prairie Hill was amongst Fort Worth's visiting cowmen this week.

T. M. Dawson of Oklahoma City was in the city Friday circulating among the cattlemen.

D. H. McNafry of Colorado City was in the city last week end on his way from Amarillo.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls was among the visiting cattlemen here the end of last weeek.

John H. Belcher, the well-known Henrietta cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Sam Davidson, a prominent cattleman of Henrietta, was at the Worth hotel Wednesday night.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo, a well known and popular stock man and feeder, was in the city Saturday.

J. R. Stephens of Gainesville, one of pioneer cowmen, was a visitor in the Fort Monday and Tuesday.

Sam White, a Panhandle cowman, who has recently moved to Weatherford, was in the city Tuesday

Uncle Henry Martin of Comanche came up Wednesday and spent a day in the live stock metropolis.

J. T. Joel of the firm of Cowden & Joel, Midland, came down over the Denver from Amarillo Saturday.

C. O. Jolim, a cattleman and mayor of Wichita Falls, was shaking hands with Fort Worth friends Thursday.

A. P. Bush of Colorado City, president of the Cattle aRisers' association, is spending a few days in Fort Worth.

Colonel Thos. S. Snyder of Georgetown was in the city Wednesday. Colonel Snyder reports recent rains in his section.

R. J. Boyd of Grandview, a well known and substantial stock farmer, was in the city Saturday with cattle at the yards.

Frank Sansom, pro tem bookkeeper at the stock yards durng the absence of W. A. Lovell returned Friday from a trip to Chicago.

Jot J. Smyth of Grandview was in the city Saturday on his return from Chicago, where he had several cars of cattle on the market.

"Uncle" Henry Stevens, representing the George R. Barse Commission company, arrived in the city Saturday from Roswell, N. M.

W. C. Harris of San Angelo was in Fort Worth last week end on his way to Cloverdale, Kan., where he has extensive cattle interests.

W. R. Moore of Ardmore, I. T., manager of the oil mill there, and one of the most successful meal feeders of the country, was here Wednesday.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, a prominent cattleman and president of the Texas and Pacific Cattle Raisers' association was in the city last week end.

F. M. and A. J. Long of Sweetwater, well-known and substantial cattlemen, passed through the city Friday on their return from Amarillo, where they disposed of their steers.

Thomas Trammell of Sweetwater, a prominent cattleman, was in the city last week end. Mr. Trammell was on his return from Amarillo, where he sold a bunch of cattle.

M. O. Lynn of Mineral Wells was here Wednesday en route home from the Indian Territory. He reports a good rain at Tulsa, and says cattle are fattening right along.

Ed H. Lehan, a well known sheep man of Kansas City, came in Saturday and left next day for San Angelo, from which place he will make some large sheep shipments to market.

J. H. Spence, Sulphur Springs, was a caller at the Journal office Monday. Mr. Spence is just down from his pasture near Sugden, I. T., and reports things in good shape up there.

D. D. Swearingen, the well-known cowman of Quanah, visited the cattle center Monday. Mr. Swearingen says cattle are looking well in his section, although rain is badly needed.

G. A. Pemberton of Midland came in Saturday on his way home from Amarillo, where he had been to deliver the 2000 twos of Connell & Pemberton to the Standard Cattle company of Ames, Neb.

Sol Mayer of San Angelo, who has a large sheep ranch near Sonora, was in the city Saturday on his way home from Chicago, where he has just finished marketing 20,000 head of sheep. He intends to ship another large consignment over the Santa Fe in a few days.

William Hittson of Mineral Wells spent Wednesday in the livestock center. "Uncle Bill" is one of the well-known old-time Texas cowmen, and his Fort Worth friends are always glad to see him.

J. D. Jeffres of Clarendon was in town Wednesday. Mr. Jeffries says his cattle are doing well, but the spotted drouth is making itself known in the Panhandle and some sections will soon be suffering for rain.

W. R. Moore, formerly of this city, but now manager of the Cotton Seed Oil mill at Ardmore, I. T., attended the annual election of the Ardmore Cotton Seed Oil mill company in this city Wednesday.

Tom Montgomery, whose home is in Fort Worth, came in a few days ago from his ranch in Crosby county. He reports the range and cattle in good condition, but says some parts of the country is beginning to need rain.

Charles Coppinger is back from a trip to his ranch in Scurry county and reports everything looking first-rate. Mr. Coppinger has just sold and delivered 3,500 head of two-year old steers to Harris Franklin of South Dakota.

William D. Reynolds, the well-known cattleman of Albany, was in Fort Worth Sunday en route to Estelline, where he goes to superintend the shipment of 2500 two-year-old steers which his firm are transferring from Texas to Dakota.

S. B. Burnett came down from his Comanche nation ranch, where he says the cattle are doing fine. Mr. Burnett will have several thousand very fine feeding steers to sell this fall, and they will be as good as there are to be had anywhere.

Jno. W. Gibson and T. A. Parkinson, prominent cattleman of Waggoner, I. T., came in over the Denver from the Panhandle Tuesday evening. These gentlemen report cattle looking well in that section, but the range very much in need of rain.

Lee J. Good of Maverick, Runnels county, shipped Wednesday from San Angelo, three cars of good cattle, billed to market with privilege of Fort Worth. At this writing the Journal has not heard from them, but they will doubtless sell here.

G. H. Connell of Dublin, a prominent cattleman and oil mill proprietor, was in Fort Worth last week. Mr. Connell reports crop and stock prospects very favorable in his section. He expects to feeed a large number of steers this coming season.

L. W. Krake, representative of the National Stock Yards, has returned from St. Louis. He arrived there the day after the cyclone and says 100 cars of Texas cattle were sold on that market the day of his arrival. The cyclone did not interfere with the business of the yards in the least.

Sidney Webb of Bellevue was here Sunday night. He says his cattle are doing well, though a little rain would hurt nothing. He is one of the big dealers who can't find words to express his opinion of the discouraging market. Mr. Webb has on hand in Archer county some 15,000 head of steer cattle from yearlings up.

W. H. King, a stockman of Abilene, came in Wednesday and will remain for some time under the treatment of a physician. Mr. King reports cattle and crops looking well in the Abilene country. Says wheat and oats are turning out first-rate, the former averaging about thirteen bushels to the acre for the county.

A. Silberstein of Dallas was in the city Saturday on his way to Amarillo, where he goes to meet a herd of 2,100 twos and threes from New Mexico. These cattle will be offered for sale on the open market at Amarillo. Mr. Silberstein also has about 500 twos and threes near Clarendon, and 3,000 fours and fives near Duncan, I. T.

Colonel James A. Wilson, the handsome kid who is the guardian angel of the affairs of the Alton road in this section, has returned from a trip to Buffalo, N. Y. It is not true that he went there to be married. He says that Colonel John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of his road, lost about $10,000 in the recent cyclone wreck at St. Louis.

D. L. Knox, cashier of the First National bank of Jacksboro, and also largely interested in cattle, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Knox reports Jack county in good condition, but says it is beginning to need rain badly, and unless favored in that direction soon the corn crop will be greatly damaged. Mr. Knox reports the wheat crop as very good.

W. L. McAulay of Runnels was here Wednesday en route to the Territory, where he has a lot of cattle. Says a light rain has fallen around Ballington, but stock water is scarce all through his section, except at Santa Anna Mountain, Coleman county. Grass is dry, but good. As to crops, he says corn is bad, and cotton and oats only fair.

Captain T. J. Eastin of Jacksboro spent Wednesday in the city. The captain is an extensive dealer in steers and has been a citizen of the free state of Jack for many years. He reports Jack county in very good shape, but says rain is needed though not as badly as down here. Prospects for crop are fairly good, and with more rain, would be assured.

Mr. J. R. Keeney of Dallas, state agent of the Page Woven Wire Fence company of Adrian, Mich., made a pleasant call at the Journal office Wednesday. Mr. Keeney staes that his company is doing a fine business in Texas and he outlook for fall trade is unusually promising. He will probably locate here in the fall and make Fort Worth a distributing point.

D. P. Gay of Ballinger was here Wednesday from the Osage nation. Says good rains, plenty of grass, etc., have made early beef and shipments are even now beginning to go forward. He looks for a rush to market in about thirty days, which will result disasterously to shippers. Many cattlemen will have paper maturing about that time, hence cause heavy shipments.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls was here yesterday on his way to the territory to look after his interests there. Mr. Jones is one of the most successful cattlemen in the country, besides which he is one who believes in raising feed for his cattle and to enable him to do this he annually cultivates over 2,000 acres of the finest land in the Wichita country, and always makes a good crop.

J. W. Barbee, livestock agent of the Cotton Belt, was seen by a Journal man Wednesday, and he says prospects along his road for cotton is good; corn, however, is nearly if not quite gone, while wheat and oats won't make a third of a crop. Rain is badly needed in many sections. Mr. Barbee reports some shipments to market over his road of grass cattle from about Laredo of late.

T. J. McCarthy of Strawn was here Wednesday, returning from Catoosa, I. T., where he has a lot of cattle on pasture. He reports fine rains there recently and says he never saw prospects better for early fat cattle. Says some beef is now ready to go just as soon as cars can be had and the washout on the 'Frisco road be repaired. After spending a week at home, Mr. McCarthy will return to the Territory.

Charles L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Denver, came down from Amarillo Sunday, where he has been quite busy of late with the northern bound shipments. He reports a good business all along the line of his road, and would be feeling very good if only a good rain could fall all over the plains country. The Denver, as usual, is the cattlemen's favorite line, and the majority of the shipments go over it.

The Ardmore Cotton Seed Oil mill company held its annual election in this city, which resulted in the re-election of the old officers as follows: S. B. Burnet of Fort Worth, president; W. B. Worsham of Henrietta, vice-president; Sam Davidson of Henrietta, second vice-president; W. R. Moore of Ardmore, treasurer and general manager; T. J. Powell of Fort Worth, secreary. The above named gentlemen also constitute the board of directors.

George H. Wright of Palestine, a prominent banker and cattleman, was here Tuesday en route to his Baylor county ranch to deliver to Messrs. Davis & Irby the "Block" brand of cattle heretofore owned by Wright & Kimble, and numbering about 1000 head of stock cattle. Mr. Wright retains his individual herd in Baylor county. He reports having delivered to various buyers several thousand head of East Texas cattle this spring, in addition to which he has has 2000 steers in the territory. Mr. Wright reports East Texas in good shape with flattering prospects.

William Roberts of Byers, Kas., was here yesterday on his way home from the "M. K." ranch, where he had been to receive the one and two-year-old steers out of the "M. K." and "Cross C." herds, numbering 2,200 head. He reports a lack of rain, dry grass, also a large prairie fire, which destroyed a hundred miles of grass. Mr. Roberts says this is the best colored bunch of cattle he ever saw, there not being half a dozen cattle of off colors in the herd, and he is highly pleased with his purchase. He paid $14.50 for the ones and $18 for the twos. The cattle are now on the trail to Kansas.

C. T. Herring of Vernon, who has an extensive ranch in the Comanche Nation and Greer county, where he is now running about 12,000 steers and several thousand stock cattle, was here Tuesday. Mr. Herring reports a fine range, says his grass and water is abundant, and cattle in fine shape; is long on range and short on cattle, but is afraid of the market. He has been unable, on account of the prevailing high prices, to buy as many cattle as he would have liked to do, and says he can get along without buying just so long as the sellers can hold out for unreasonable prices for young steers.

Mr. J. P. Abernathy of Pulaski, Tenn., one of the most successful swine breeders of that section, has a card in this issue. He has been in the business a number of years, and the experience thus gained, coupled with a superior intelligence, has brought his herd up to a high state of perfection. Mr. Abernathy gets orders from all over the south, and the superiority of his stock gives such satisfaction to his customers that his business is steadily increasing. Mr. Abernathy, while handling the best strains and the very best individuals, believes it better business policy to make prices in keeping with the prices of everything else. Parties desiring to purchase may do so by mail with the assurance that whatever representations Mr. Abernathy makes may be relied upon. If you want to improve your stock write him, and in doing so it will be to your interest to mention this paper.

E. B. Carver came down from Henrietta Sunday, and stopped in this city Monday. He was en route to St. Louis on a business trip, and expects to be away weeks. Speaking of the cattle market, both the beef and range markets, Mr. Carver said it was discouragingly low, and was congratulating himself upon having disposed of his steers, two years old and over, at good figures. He has over 5000 good black land yearlings with several hundred scattering twos, threes and fours in his Archer county pasture, which he declares he is willing to part with at a price that would not repay him the cost of the yearlings. He predicts that by fall yearlings will sell at $8, twos at $11 to $12, threes at $16, while the very best feeding steers will not bring to exceed $25. Mr. Carver, as everybody knows, is one of the heaviest dealers in the state, and while his judgment is always relied upon, his talk sometimes does. The Journal does not mean that Mr. prediction is incorrect or that his veracity is not beyond question; it only intends to convey the idea that Mr. Carver is joking.

REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Richmond, Va., June 30 to July 2.

For this occasion the Texas and Pacific Railroad company will sell tickets from all stations in Texas and Louisiana at about 1 cent per mile each way for the round trip, on June 26 and 27; final limit for return to be twenty days from date of sale.

This will be one of the greatest assemblages of the old veterans in the history of the organization, and an exceedingly interesting program has been prepared.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations, or any further informtaion, call on or address nearest Texas and Pacific agent or GASTON MESLIER, G. P. and T. A., Dallas, Tex.

MEETING UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Richmond, Va., June 30 to July 2, 1896.

The rate to Richmond, Va., via the Cotton B lt Route, on account of the above, will be considerably less than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale June 26 and 27, limited to twenty days from date of sale for return.

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

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

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

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS,

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Tex., for Mineral Wells. For further particulars address

W. C. FORBESS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent, Weatherford, Texas.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 16.

For the above occasion the M., K. & T. railway will sell tickets June 13th, 14th and 15th at rate of one fare for the round trip, limited for return to June 21st.

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

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

Cattle and Ranch Brokers!

Scott-Harrold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

We have a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle for sale at prices in keeping with the market. Among these are a few splendid herds of mixed stock cattle on which we can make easy terms.

We have several well improved ranches containing from 36,000 to 300,000 acres, held in fee simple, that we can sell on easy terms at from $1 to $2 per acre.

Those wanting to buy or sell any kind or class of cattle, or large bodies of Texas land will find it to their interest to see or correspond with us. We give prompt attention to all desirable business intrusted to us.

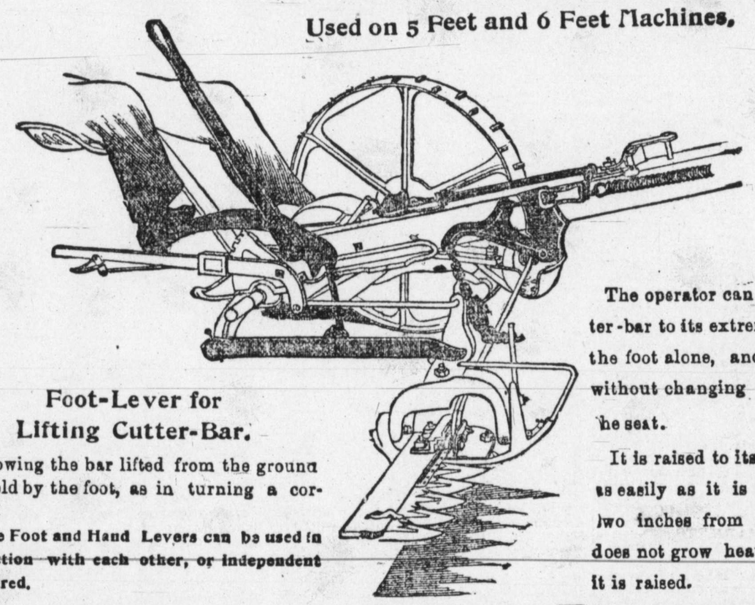
GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

P. S. We have a few very desirable residences in Fort Worth for sale cheap and on easy terms.

GEO. B. L. & CO.

THE STANDARD FOOT-LEVER,

Used on 5 Feet and 6 Feet Machines.



Foot-Lever for Lifting Cutter-Bar.

Showing the bar lifted from the ground and held by the foot, as in turning a corner.

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

The operator can raise the cutter-bar to its extreme height with the foot alone, and do it easily without changing his position on the seat.

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

FACTS KNOCK OUT PREJUDICE.

Now and then a man will get a notion that he knows a thing is not so, because he does not know it is so, and is not therefore willing to be shown he is wrong. One of our men was at Columbus, Texas, with a six foot Standard Mower. Having set it up he was explaining its construction, stating forcibly that they required no more team, and were therefore more economical than the narrow machines. Several farmers in the crowd, of course, knew that it would be impossible for a machine cutting six feet to need no more power to drive it than required in the same grass for an ordinary four-foot machine.

The result was the crowd went out in a field of heavy grass, and with a very small pair of mules hitched to a Standard six-foot Mower cut two acres in one hour, which, the grass being very thick, was equal to four tons of hay.

In this short time the prejudice of years was removed, and facts established that no amount of fluent talk would have done.

EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

A Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue Will Be Sent on Application.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Galveston, Texas, June 9th to 13th. On June 8th the M., K. and T. will sell tickets for this occasion at rate of five dollars for the round trip; same limited to June 14th for return.

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

POPULAR WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

The old reliable Texas and Pacific railway will be the "Popular Route" for the great national Republican convention at St. Louis commencing June 16th. No effort will be spared to provide for the comfort of all who use this line. Special trains will be run, with elegant day coaches and chair cars, and Pullman palace sleepers, and you will be wise to send in your name now for necessary accommodations, as the attendance promises to be the largest for any convention yet held.

Tickets will be sold via the Texas and Pacific railway at rate of one lowest limited first class fare for the round trip on June 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15, good until June 21, 1896.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations or any further information, call on nearest Texas and Pacific agent or GASTON MESLIER, G. P. and T. A., Dallas, Tex.

THE PROMISED LAND.

Why the Tourist, Traveler and Student Should Visit Utah.

There are two reasons, either one of which ought to be conclusive with every American citizen.

First—The trip from Denver to Utah via Rio Grande Western, "Great Salt Lake Route," is the grandest to be found anywhere on the continent. No European trip of equal length can compare with it in variety and grandeur of scenery and wealth of novel interest.

Second—You should go because when you have made this wonderful trip, you will find Utah at the end of it—Utah, one of the world's famous spots and a land of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal of lofty mountains and fertile valleys; of vineyards, fruits and flowers. Salt Lake City, the capital, is of great interest on account of its historical and religious associations. Here are Hot Thermal Springs, Warm Springs, Sulphur Springs, Sanitarium, Parks, Drives, Canyons, and the most delightful climate of earth. Great Salt Lake with the new and beautiful Saltair Beach Resort, of Moorish design has no equal in America. Write to F. A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake City, Utah, for copies of pamphlets, etc.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

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

FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

San Antonio, Texas, June 9th to 11th. The M., K. and T. railway has made a rate of five dollars for the above occasion, selling date June 8th and limited to June 13th for return. On tickets sold to San Antonio for the above occasion parties who may desire to take advantage of the side trip excursions can secure an extension of limit not to exceed thirty days, by depositing ticket with agent of the terminal lines at San Antonio.

On the return trip from San Antonio, stop over will be allowed at Austin for persons desiring to attend the State Missionary Convention of the Christian church and State Meeting of the C. W. B. M., to be held at Austin June 12th to 16th, and return limit of tickets will be extended to June 18th by depositing same immediately on arrival at Austin with Mr. P. J. Lawless, ticket agent I. and G. N.

Immediately after close of this convention, round trip tickets will be sold from San Antonio to Monterey, Mexico, at the rate of $5.50 for round trip, limited to ten days from date of sale for return; and to the City of Mexico, going and returning same route, at rate of twenty-five dollars for the round trip, or going one route and returning another at rate of thirty dollars, limited to thirty days from date of sale for return.

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

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

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICES, SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

MANSION HOTEL,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The market has been steady again for the past week and receipts have been good both for cattle and hogs. As good figures have been realized here as on the Northern markets, and in some instances this market shows a stronger tendency than the markets North. The following are the quotations:

Hogs—Carload lots, $2.30@2.52 1-2; wagonload lots, $2.25@2.30.

Cattle—Prime fat steers, $2.50@3.00; butcher steers, $2.50@3.00; fat cows, carload lots, $2.15@2.50; medium fat cows, $2.00@2.10; canning cows, $1.75@1.90; bulls, $1.65@1.75; light fat veal calves, $3.00@3.50.

NOTICE.

To My Friends and Customers:

Having bought an interest in the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company, I will be pleased to have my former customers consign their stock to the Fort Worth Live Ssock Commission company in the future, as I will be in a position to give consignments better attention, than ever before, as this company will have two regular salesmen on the yards at all times to look after the interests of their customers. I will send market quotations weekly or oftener if desired.

Thanking you for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance to the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company, I am,

Yours truly, J. F. BUTZ.

FORT WORTH STOCKYARD NOTES.

W. H. McCreary, buyer for Hammond & Cudahy, of Omaha, who was here last year, returned yesterday and will again begin work at this place.

Madison Hays, formerly a buyer on the St. Louis National stockyards, is here to open a house for the firm of Madison Hays & Son Co., to buy cattle, hogs and sheep on orders for Indianapolis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Buffalo.

J. W. Corwin, buyer for Eastman & Co. of New York, is also located at the yards, and is doing some business.

With these three buyers actively at work in addition to the packing house buyers, business here should soon be much more lively than usual.

Three first-class, reliable commission firms are doing business at these yards, to whom cattle, hogs and sheep may be consigned and who will always handle any business intrusted tothem in a very satisfactory manner. They are:

The Fort Worth Livestock commission company, with E. D. Farmer, V. S. Wardlaw and other equally reliable men in charge.

The Standard Livestock Commission company, under the abie management of A. S. Reed, R. K. Erwin, etc.

The Central Livestock Commission company, with Sheriff Adam Endess and J. H. Denny at the helm, is all right.

General Manager W. E. Skinner was seen by the Journal representative and said that for the first six months of the fiscal year, ending June 1, the receipts at the yards had been 29,411 cattle, 86,480 hogs, 3,912 sheep and 1,297 horses. For this period the receipts of cattle, sheep and horses have been slightly in excess of the same period last year, and the receipts of hogs have increased 50,600 head. This is quite flattering and gives much satisfaction to those in charge of the work. Business is improving all the time and the buyers now locating here will doubtless make it much better.

On the 15th of this month the Fort Worth Livestock Reporter will make its bow to the public. The Reporter will be a semi-weekly paper published by the Livestock Reporter Publishing company. D. O. Lively, formerly editor of the Stock and Farm Journal will be editor.

DALLAS MARKETS.

Market report from A. C. Thomas' yards:

Hayden Trigg of Eagle Ford, a prominent stockman, was down yesterday. J. H. Briggs of Ellis county was in with some choice cows. F. D. Marks of Dallas county was in with cattle. J. B. Stone, C. J. Wilson and L. K. Hendricks all of Dallas county, were in with hogs.

Extra choice fat steers	$ 2 70@ 3 00
Fair to good fat steers	2 40@ 2 70
Common to fair steers	1 90@ 2 20
Extra choice fat cows	2 20@ 2 60
Fair to good fat cows	1 90@ 2 10
Common to fair cows	1 20@ 1 50
Choice veal	3 50
Common to fair veal	2 25@ 3 00
Extra choice fat yearlings	2 25@ 2 50
Fair to good yearlings	2 00@ 2 10
Common to fair yearlings	1 60@ 1 80
Choice milch cows, per head	20 00@30 00
Choice springers, per head	15 00@17 50
Bulls and stags	1 00@ 1 75
Choice cornfed hogs, weighing 225 to 300, carload lots	2 50
Choice cornfed hogs, weighing 150 to 200 pounds	2 20@ 2 35
Choice fat muttons weighing from 85 to 110 pounds	2 75
Choice fat muttons weighing from 70 to 80 pounds	2 25
Common to fair muttons	1 75@ 2 00

There is but little stock coming in, and all that is received finds ready sale, hogs excepted, which remain very slow.

C. C. Lewis of Forney marketed a nice bunch of cattle yesterday. A. Nussbaumer of Dallas was on the market yesterday with a bunch of fine steers. J. J. Black of Dallas, R. F. Newton of Forney, John Oakley of New Hope and Wm. Guion of Richardson were in with stock.

London Financial.

London, June 3.—Consols for money, 113 3-16; do. account, 113 5-16.

Bar silver, 31 15-16 per ounce. Money, 1-2@3-4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 13-16@7-8 per cent.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, June 3.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 7 3-4. Net receipts, none; gross, 700; forwarded, 100; sales, 2114; spinners, 214; stock, 12,286.

Total today net receipts, 1431; exports to Great Britain, 2100; stock, 320,461.

Consolidated net receipts, 105,560; exports to Great Britain, 13,200; to France, 3054; to continent, 7722. Total since September 1: Net receipts, 5,000,735; exports to Great Britain, 2,136,726; to France, 458,051; to continent, 1,674,028.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Cotton—Quiet. Sales, 350 bales. Middling, 7 7-16c. Receipts, 430 bales; shipments, 520; stock, 14,426.

New York Cotton.

New York, June 2.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 7 3-4c; middling gulf, 8c; sales, 1,224 bales.

Futures barely steady. Sales, 221,700 bales. January, 6.75c; February, 6.80c; March, 6.85c; June, 7.44c; July, 7.43c; August, 7.42c; September, 6.81c; October, 6.77c; November, 6.71c; December, 6.72c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 3.—A few smooth steers found sales early at steady prices, but weakness soon prevailed in every branch. Sales at $4.10 were rare, the bulk of the fair to choice beef and shipping steers going at $3.75@4 and plain lots around $3.60. Calves were in moderate supply and sold best up to $5.20 and bulk choice calves around $5. Late sales of grass Texans have been largely at $2.75@3, some of extra quality selling around $3.25.

Hogs—Early trading was quite brisk at firm prices, but weakness prevailed later and 5c decline followed. Prime heavy sold early around $3.10 and choice butchers up to $3.20; fancy light sorts sold around $3.30 and rough lots down around $2.60. Most current arrivals are medium and heavy mixed that sell at $2.90@3.10.

Sheep—The demand was not so urgent and prices were 10@12c lower. Fancy natives sold at $4.35@4.50; best 68 pounds spring lambs went at $6.10 and most good to choice lots at $5@6; poor to fair selling very slowly at $4@4.75. Choice native sheep sold at $3.65@4.25, and thin to fair mixed lots at $3.10@3.60; Texans to go at $3@3.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 11,000; hogs, 31,000; sheep, 16,000.

CHICAGO MARKET NOTES.

Chicago, June 4, 1896.

We are glad to note a few encouraging features in the week's trade. While prices to-day stand only 10c to 15c higher than one week ago, we had a bulge at the opening of last week in which many good cattle found sale at a full 25c advance on the closing prices of the week before. This was the result of a supply of some 4,000 head smaller than expected and indicated that there is still latent strength in the demand, which needs only relief from burdensome supplies to develop a good, substantial advance from the late low range of values. The advance last week was scored under receipts 3,000 larger than those of the previous week and 2,000 larger than for the corresponding week last year. Most of Monday's big advance was lost under the burden of almost 25,000 cattle for the next two days, but since Wednesday a fair part of the loss has been regained. Heavy steers met with much better demand at the opening of the week than for a long time back, but during the latter half went slowly, very choice 1,600 to 1,800-pound steers selling at $4 to $4.15, while prime 1,300 to 1,500-pound steers reached $4.35 to $4.40; stockers, feeders, cows and heifers and veal calves continue in good demand and have been firm, closing strong and 10c higher than a week ago. Arrivals in the Texas division have been the largest of the season, running above 9,500 head for last week. Prices moved up with native cattle at the opening of the week, but weakened later and closed about on a level with prices of a week ago. Most of the good to choice fed steers now selling at $3.50 to $3.85; fair grassers around $2.80, and good to choice grass steers at $3 to $3.30. Would advise conservative trading with good margins at present prices. We quote: Extra beeves, 1,200 to 1,450 pounds, $4.20 to $4.35; choice to prime steers, 1,450 to 1,700 pounds, $3.90 to $4.20; fair to good, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, $3.70 to $4; common to medium, 900 to 1,350 pounds, $3.70 to $4; common to medium, 900 to 1,350 pounds, $3.30 to $3.65; bulls, poor to extra, $2.00 to $3.25; feeders, 900 to 1,100 pounds, $3.60 to $3.90; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, $2.75 to $3.50; cows and heifers, choice to extra, $3 to $4; common canning to good beef cows, $1.65 to $2.90; veal calves, common to choice, $3.25 to $5.25; grass Texas steers, $2.60 to $3.30; fed Texans, $3.10 to $4. The market to-day is rather slow, buyers expecting liberal receipts to-morrow.

A falling off of 23,000 head from the arrivals of last week has an effect of sustaining prices last week, although it kept the selling side busy to sustain values from a fall below the low level of last week's late values. It has been a sluggish, unpleasant trade during the greater part of the week. Light and medium grades met with fair demand, but it has been a constant case of peddling on all hogs, with a good many of very useful quality going around $3 and yesterday with about 53,000 the supply proved too much for the demand and prices decreased 10c to 15c, with $3 buying good heavy weights of all quality. Big coarse lots of sows going around $2.50 to $2.70. Such lots must be bought with a very wide margin from the lighter grades if buyers would escape loss at this end. The situation seems as yet untrustworthy. Bears are still having things very much their own way in the speculative tug-of-war, and have hauled prices for the product down to the lowest level in the last eighteen years, and the prospect of much advance from present prices is still in a shadow of doubt, although with very light receipts today, only 12,000, the market reacted and prices advanced 5c. This will be only temporary, however, and it would not be surprising to see good medium weight hogs selling on this market in the near future for $3 per 100. We quote: Choice to fancy heavy shipping, $3 to $3.10; fair to choice heavy packing around $3 to $3.05; rough lots, $2.75 to $2.90; good mixed and medium, $3.10 to $3.15; selected medium barrows, $3.15 to 3.25; assorted light, 180 pounds, down to 140 pounds, $3.40, and in some cases $3.45; common to choice light mixed, $3 to $3.25.

As predicted last week, prices for good native sheep and lambs have improved under a good demand at all times, while Texans, which were in excessive supply most of the time declined fully 25c from closing values of the previous week. During the first half of the week, upward of 25,000 Texas sheep were marketed at prices ruling weak to 10c lower each day, and very good Texas sheep were then bought at $3. Most of the fair to good native muttons are now selling at $3.60 to $4; and a few fancy lots went at $4.15 to $4.25. Choice clipped yearling lambs have sold largely around $5, and choice spring lambs at $5.25 to $5.50; a few fancy up to $6. There is little danger of an over-supply of choice native sheep and lambs at present, but look out for cheaper grades, which will compete with Texans, as Texas sheep are selling, and will undoubtedly continue to sell very low.—We quote: Choice to prime native wethers, $3.90 to $4.15; fair to prime westerns, $3.50 to $4; fair to choice western feeders, nominally, $2.90 to $3.30; medium to choice mixed natives, $3.10 to $3.70; fair to choice Texas muttons, $2.65 to $3.50; native and Texas culls, $2.25 to $2.75; choice to prime yearlings, $4 to $4.30; common to fair lambs, $3.60 to $4.50; good to prime lambs, $4.60 to $5.25 good to prime lambs in fleece, $4.75 to $5.50.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, June 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 5000. Market steady to a shade better. Native shipping steers, 3.40@4.30; beef and butchers steers, 3.00@4.00; light steers under 1000 pounds, 2.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, 2.50@3.60; cows and heifers, 2.00@3.50; bulls, 2.00@3.00; Texas steers, 2.60@3.70, for grass lots and the feed; cows, 2.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000. Market strong to 5c higher. Light, 3.00@3.25; mixed, 2.75@3.10; heavy, 3.00@3.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000. Market steady; natives, 3.00@3.50; culls and bucks, 1.50; lambs, 4.00@5.00.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, June 3.—Cattle— Receipts, 4600; shipments, 1700. Market fairly active and steady; Texas steers, $2.60@3.50; Texas cows, $1.90@2.60; beef steers, $3.20@4.00; native cows, $1.80@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; bulls, $2.25@3.10.

Hogs— Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 1700. Market steady to strong; bulk of sales $2.85@2.95; heavies, $2.00@2.90; packers, $2.85; mixed, $2.90@3.00; lights, $2.90@3.50; yorkers, $2.55@3.05; pigs, $2.00@3.00.

Sheep— Receipts, 700; shipments 500. Market steady; lambs, $2.50@5.00; muttons, $2.00@4.00.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Flour—Unchanged. Wheat advanced. No. 2 red cash elevator, 64 1-2c; July, 54 5-8c; August, 54 7-8c; September, 55 3-8c.

Corn—Advancing; spot stronger; No. 2 mixed cash, 25 1-2@25 5-8c; July 26 1-8; September, 27 1-4@27 3-8c.

Oats—Firm; spot steady; No. 2 cash, 17c; August, 17 1-4c bid.

Rye—32c on track.

Barley—Nominal.

Cornmeal—$1.35@1.40.

Bran—Offered this side at 40c and bid that east track.

Flaxseed—Lower; 73 1-2c.

Timothy seed—$2.50@3.00.

Hay—Firm and unchanged.

Butter—Steady; creamery, 15@17c; dairy, 8@13c.

Eggs—Firm; 8 3-4c.

Whiskey—$1.22.

Cotton ties and bagging—Unchanged.

Pork—Higher; standard mess jobbing, $6.75.

Lard— Firm; prime steam, $3.75; choice, $4.02 1-2.

Bacon—Boxed shoulders and longs, $4.50; ribs and shorts, $4.62 1-2.

Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $3.75; longs, 3.90; shorts and ribs, $4.12 1-2.

Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 8000; corn, 34,000; oats, 37,000.

Shipments— Flour, 6000; wheat, 1000; corn, 5000; oats, 5000.

New Orleans Provisions.

New Orleans, June 3.—Hog products—Quiet; pork, old, 7 1-2c.

Lard—Refined tierce, 3@3 3-8c.

Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders, 4 7-8c; bacon clear ribs sides, 4 3-4c; hams, choice sugar cured, 8 3-4@9c.

Coffee—Rio dull; ordinary to low fair, 15 3-4@17 1-8c.

Flour—Easy; extra fancy, $2.85@3.40; patents, $3.60@3.70.

Cornmeal—Quiet; $1.60.

Bran—Dull; 50@52 1-2c.

Hay—Firm; prime 15@17c; choice,19@19 1-2c.

Corn—Easier; No. 2 sacked white and mixed, 36c.

Oats—Quiet; No. 2 sacked, 25 1-2c.

Sugar—Dull; open kettle, 3@3 9-16c; centrifugal whites, 4 3-8@4 1-2c; yellow, 4@4 1-4c; seconds, 2 5-8@3 3-4c.

Molasses—Centrifugal, 4@9c.

Rice—Rough, receipts 100; sales none; dull and nominal. Clean, quiet; sales, 664; ordinary to good, 2@4c.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, June 3.—Wheat, spot, steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter 5s 4d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 1 1-2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3d.

Futures—Steady; 1-4 higher to unchanged. June, July, August, September, October and November, 4s 11 1-2d.

Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed new, 2s 11 3-4d. Futures, firm; 1-4@1-2d higher. June, 2s 11 3-4d; July, 2s 1-2d; September, 3s 1-2d; October, 3s 2d; November, 3s 2 1-2d.

Flour—Steady; demand fair; freely supplied.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, June 3. — Dry Goods—Quite a considerable business has been done for autumn in placing of orders for specialties, such as prints, staple ginghams and fancy cotton goods steady. Demand for staple cottons was very slack, as it was also for staple goods. Printing cloths dull at 2 1-2c.

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans June 3.—Cotton futures easy; sales, 61,300; June, $6.89 bid; July, $6.90@6.91; August, $6.86@6.87; September, $6.46@6.47; October, $6.43@6.44; December, $6.41@6.42; January, $6.44@6.46; February, $6.47@6.49.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, June 3.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 7 3-16; low middling, 7; good ordinary, 6 3-4. Receipts, 163; exports coastwise, 2809; sales, 900; stock, 105,653.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, June 3.—Bad crop news governed the ideas of wheat speculation today and July wheat closed at an advance of about 1-2c after an early loss of 1-2c. Corn, oats and provisions ruled firm and closed higher, though no important advance was made in any case.

Wheat—There was a fair speculative trade, the market ruling quite active at the close, being subject to rather frequent changes within the established range of 1 1-4c. The weakness during the early part of the session was attributed in a measure to the disappointing tone of the Liverpool advices, the market there being quoted unchanged, which in the face of yesterday's rise on this side was taken as a like significant and when the weather map was generally favorable. Northwestern receipts were again liberal and London reported Russian wheat very weak. Under all this holders lost confidence and sold out. Short selling was free. But after selling off 1-2c decline was arrested. Missouri crop report showed 5 points loss during the past month, and it was followed by one from Ohio, showing a loss of 2 points. Minneapolis wired that shipping purchases of wheat there yesterday were 200,000 bushels instead of 100,000. Then reports were received that looked bad concerning the Kansas crop and the market became more bullish with shorts covering generously. The Northwest also sent a good buying order and with clearances again fair the price steadily improved. The market continued to improve until the last hour. The late crop news was all bad and shorts were driven to covering.

Corn was quiet and steady. Prices were a shade easier earlier in the session on large local receipts than expected and in sympathy with the decline in wheat, but later as crop damage reports continued to come in prices advanced and a firm feeling prevailed at the close. In oats only a fair business was doing, prices being largely influenced by wheat and corn, though a firm undertone existed.

Provisions opened weak and at recessions on slightly easier livestock market. Some short covering was indulged in, however, and this, with the upward turn of grain, helped prices.

Estimates for Thursday: Wheat, 7 cars; corn, 503 cars; oats, 372 cars; hogs, 29,000 head.

New York Produce.

New York, June 3.— Wheat— Receipts, 187,100 bushels; exports, 148,100 bushels. Spot quiet but firm; No. 2 red, 70 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 67 3-8c. Options declined after opening under big crop estimates and local pressure but were rallied by unfavorable state reports, notably Ohio and Missouri, which led to acute covering and a sharp afternoon advance, assisted by foreign buying. Closing 5-8@3-4c higher; No. 2 red, June, 64c; September, 63 5-8c.

Hides—Dull.

Leather—Quiet.

Wool—Quiet.

Pig iron—Quiet; southern, $10.75@13; northern, $11@13.

Copper— Firm; brokers 11 1-2 exchange, $11.50.

Lead—Quiet; brokers, $3; exchange, $3.02 1-2.

Tin—Easy; straits, $13.35@13.40; plates quiet.

Cottonseed oil—Inactive, weak and nominal.

Coffee—Options opened steady; June advanced 10 points; other months were 5 points higher to 5 points lower; business ruled quiet with the trading chiefly local. Closed steady at unchanged prices to 10 points net advance. Sales 7750 bags, including June, $11.95@12.00; September, $10.65. Spot coffee nominal; No. 7, 13 1-4; mild dull. Cordova, 16 1-4@18c. Sales 500 bags Maracaibo.

Sugar—Raw easier; fair refining, 3 1-4; centrifugal 96 test, 3 3-4c. Sales 2000 bags; San Domingo centrifugal 96 test, 3 3-4c. Refined sugar quiet.

Kansas City Provisions.

Kansas City, June 3.—Wheat—Steady No. 2 red, 50@51c; No. 2 spring, 50; No. 3, 47@49.

Corn— Irregular; No. 2 mixed, 21 3-4@22c; No. 2 white, 22 1-4@22 3-4c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 15@16 1-2c; No. 2 white, 18 1-2@19c.

Rye—Steady; No. 2@23c.

Hay—Weak; unchanged.

Butter—Steady; creamery, 12@13c.

Eggs—Steady; strictly fresh, 7@7 1-2.

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



CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

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

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Liberal advancements made and prompt attention given to all stock consigned to me. Correspondence solicited, Market Report Free.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
Dallas, Texas.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

On the 24th of May I visited some of the swine breeders of Travis county. Along my route I noticed that crops were in fine condition, but corn is beginning to need rain and unless it comes soon the crop will be quite seriously injured. I first called on Mr. W. T. Duncan, four miles south of Round Rock. Mr. Duncan is a live, wide-awake breeder of Poland Chinas and has a fine lot of registered sows bred to prize-winning boars. He also has some particularly fine pigs from the sow I mentioned in my correspondence some time ago as being taken off at Hutto. Mr. Duncan's advertisement appears in the breeders' columns of the Journal this week.

On the 25th I visited M. C. Abrams of Manor, whom I found to be an enterprising and progressive breeder of fine Berkshires. In addition to his choice herd of hogs he breeds fine horses and has also a fine flock of sheep. As Mr. Abrams believes in keeping the merits of his stock before the public he will advertise in the Journal. Mr. Abrams is not in the least discouraged by hard times.

At Manor I called on my old friend, Dr. J. D. Fields, from whom I received a warm welcome. Dr. Fields says he has some Essex hogs and Jersey cows on his ranch that are worthy of more than passing notice. I will see and describe them later on. I also visited Mr. Shelton of the Travis County Democrat, who showed me every courtesy and expressed his belief that with a little effort an institute could be organized here.

Upon inquiry as to how many hogs had been shipped from Manor I was told that they did not raise enough for home consumption, but bought everything except corn with cotton money and that present indications were that it would soon be all cotton and no corn. Hutto, twelve miles away, has shipped at least 1500 hogs and will ship more. The soil in both localities is of the black waxy variety and the general conditions the same except that in Williamson county the farmers have organized institutes and county fairs and in Travis county they have not done so. The farmers here ought to organize and it is believed they will do so in the near future.

On Saturday, June 13th, I am to organize an institute at Elgin, in Bastrop county.

Cotton is being cut some by worms but not enough to do much damage yet.

T. A. EVANS.

Hutto, Tex., June 1, 1896.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

[illegible] ...ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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

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

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

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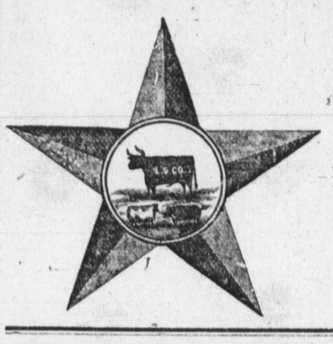
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VETERINARY.

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



A Tale of Woe and Hard Luck

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

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

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SAN ANTONIO.

Branch Office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 218 Main Plaza, Jerome Harris, Manager.

A. D. McGeehee of San Marcos and a prominent cattleman and feeder, was in the city for a day the past week, and reports the weather dry and hot.

John T. Lytle, who is always a welcome visitor to San Antonio, was with us this week shaking hands with his numerous friends and acquaintances.

Vincent Bluntzer, who is interested in ranch and catle both in Nueces and Atascosa counties, spent a day in the city on his way to the latter ranch.

James F. Scott of Alice spent the past week in San Antonio and reports it very dry in his section of the state, and reports but little rain in his section this spring.

H. B. Woodley, who lives at West End, left this week for Sabinal, where he has several thousand steers on pasture, and will be absent for several days in that section.

Jerry Yates from Atascosa county drove in to the union stockyards at this place 100 head of steers and shipped them out the same day to Strayhorn Evans Commission company, at St. Louis.

J. J. Burke of Eagle Pass, one of our representative cattlemen from that section, is in the city and says that although it is dry and hot out his way, still they have water and grass for all purposes.

Ike T. Pryor of Columbus and formerly president of the Texas Livestock association, was a visitor here for a short while during one day the past week on his return from the west to his home in Columbus.

C. B. Lucas, of Boclair, who is a member of the executive committee of the Cattle-Raisers' association of Texas, spent several days in the city this week. Says it is gettting dry down his way and the weather has been very hot.

Willis Hunter, who lives on his ranch near Oakville, spent several days with us this week and says his crop is much better than the average, as he had fine rains about three weeks ago. His cattle he reports are doing splendidly.

Robert Chapman, who is at present manager on the ranch for Dr. J. B. Taylor, was in the city this week and reports the steers of Taylor's on the ranch in La Salle county as being fat and that they will commence shipping soon.

W. G. Richardson, of St. Louis, was a visitor to San Antonio during the past week and while here purchased from W. S. Hall 345 head of good grass steers at $2.40 per hundred, and shipped them to Chicago Livestock Commission company at St. Louis.

George Mandry, who has an advertisement in this issue of the paper, is doing a general cooperage business at 214 Austin street, and is prepared to give and guaranteee the best satisfaction as to his work and requests all who are in need of tanks to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Look up his ad in this issue and see what he has to say.

Ed H. East, who lives at Archer City, has been in Southern Texas for some time, shipping out some cattle he purchased of John Wilder of Victoria, and one train of 450 grass steers averaged 1204 pounds and sold for $3.40 per hundred. This is good weight for grass cattle, and we learn out of a shipment of 1500 head none have averaged less than 1100 pounds in market.

H. G. Austin of Victoria has recently leased the "Shafer Pasture" in Nueces county, formerly occupied by E. C. Lassiter. The latter's lease had not expired but had two years more to run, but by agreement he has transferred his lease to Mr. Austin and the latter has made his lease for four years more, six years in all, and is to pay for the same at the rate of 10c per acre.

W. S. Hall of Atascosa county drove into San Antonio the past week 345 head of the fattest cattle off the grass that has been on this market this year. These are the same cattle that he wintered at Prickly Pear, and shows what just a little feed will do. Mr. Hall sold these cattle here at the union stockyards to W. G. Richardson of St. Louis for $2.40 per hundred weight up here and averaged 1058 each.

George West, one of Southern Texas' most prominent and successful stockmen, was in the city, and reports that his ranch in Live Oak county is in better condition so far as grass and water is concerned than for years past. He reports sufficient rain up to date, but would like to see more at any time. Says he does not at present think he will ship any of his cattle to market, although they are as fat as any grass cattle in Southern Texas.

Through the courtesy of W. T. Way, the representative of the Etray Horse Hutton-Evans Commission company of Southern Texas, we are enabled to publish the following sales of southern cattle made by his firm the past week: M. J. Baker, Floresville, 454 cattle averaging 988 pounds, at $3.05; J. J. Clare, Beeville, 34 head steers, 927 average, at $2.75; C. T. Cardwell, Gonzales, 23 steers, 1,050 pounds, at $3.37 1-2; Kohler and H. Beeville, 134 head, 966 pounds, at $3.45; G. W. Cavender, Cotulla, 52 head, 924 pounds, at $335; G. G. Cavender, Cotulla, 101 head, 919 pounds, at $2.85; C. M. Wells, Gonzales, 24 head, 1,042 pounds at $3.25; Dubose Bros., Gonzales, 50 head, 900 pounds, at $3.15; Johnson and Miller, of Gibson, 143 calves at $7.50 per head. While these do not constitute all the sales from Southern Texas by this firm, it gives the general average and will give the readers of the Journal a fair idea of what they can expect for their cattle on the present market.

The 345 head of steers driven into the Union stockyards Friday and sold by W. S. Hall to W. G. Richardson, averaging 1,058 pounds, here, were sold in St. Louis to-day (Tuesday) by Chicago Livestock Commission company at $3.10 and average 1,033 pounds, losing only 25 pounds on the weights here and in St. Louis. These cattle were shipped over the International and Great Northern and Iron Mountain railroads, left San Antonio at 11 o'clock Friday night and were sold in St. Louis Tuesday morning. This train went through on good time, when you take into consideration the amount of rain that has fallen in Arkansas and Missouri during the last week. The Iron Mountain is doing good service in cattle shipments and their wideawake energetic agent here (Homer Eads) is leaving nothing undone to accommodate his customers.

The following sales of southern Texas cattle were made by the Chicago Livestock Commission company at St. Louis, Mo., furnished by William Ragland, their agent here: J. W. Gallagher, San Diego, a train, 890 pounds steers at $2.60 and bulls at $2.25 to W. W. Jones, Beeville; 988 pounds at $2.90. J. E. Berry of Pearsall, 1,005 pounds at $2.90; N. G. Collins, 935 pounds at $2.50 and 966 pounds at $2.85; W. W. Brooks, Corpus Christi, 882 pounds at $2.25; D. H. Ainsworth, San Antonio, 856 pounds at $2.90; H. E. Ritchie, Pearsall, 886 pounds, at $2.75.

San Antonio will have next week, commencing June 9, as her guests, the great convention of Christian Endeavorers. This will be one of the largest, if not the largest convention of deavorers ever assembled in the state. From all the information now in possession of the reception committee the estimate is placed at 15,000 who will attend the state convention. Letters are pouring in from all directions announcing large delegations from all over the state coming to the "Alamo City." The railroads as usual in their generosity to contribute to the success of the convention have announced a rate from any portion of the state of $5 for the round trip. And now that all the public schools have closed, and the young people especially desire a trip for recreation and pleasure, many will take advantage of this opportunity to visit San Antonio, the historical city of the state.

Dr. Bliem, one of our own citizens, has composed a song for the state, which has been pronounced by competent critics as the best of the many songs that have been contributed for the use of the Endeavorers.

A unique feature of the convention will be music furnished by an orchestra composed of a number of little girls from Waco. Those who heard them at the last convention know how well they play. It is believed that on account of the low rate given by the railroads that a great many people outside of the Endeavorers will take advantage of this opportunity and visit San Antonio. The meeting and business transacted will be had in large and commodious hall at San Pedro Springs, and while the weather may be warm, we have no doubt this beautiful place will be more pleasant for the convention than any other that could have been selected. San Antonio extends a cordial welcome to all Endeavorers.

Crop prospects in Southwest Texas up to a week ago were never better, but the extremely warm weather we have had recently, coupled with the fact that we have had no rains for some time, is, to say the least, rather discouraging. Corn here at one time promised the most bountiful yield for years all over this country, but unless we can have rain soon will be cut very short. While in other portions of the United States they are having floods of rain and in some instances cyclones, we have been without anything except a few gulf clouds each morning, which soon passed away. Cotton is, of course, needing rain at this time, yet there is plenty of time yet, even in thirty days with good seasons to bring out this plant, and to make a good crop. There is no country under the shining sun that can recover from the very worst conditions sooner than this, and no plant that can endure as much drouth as cotton grown on the soil that we have here. It has been known for cotton to stand here until July without work or rain, and then with good seasons make an average crop of cotton for almost any country to which it is adapted. A great deal of land has been planted in sorghum, millett, etc., which will make a good crop yet with a good rain in the near future. Our farmers, as well as merchants, realize the importance of good crops in this section the present year to the fullest extent, and the seasons so far until within the last week have, indeed, been the most encouraging and under this state of affairs trade of every description was fair and improving gradually but surely. No country can be entirely successful without good crops on the farms, no matter what the other conditions may be that surround it, or what other industries you may have, and it does seem there are more difficulties in the way of a farmer than any other one class of persons engaged in any particular pursuit. Just why it is so will perhaps never be known, yet in our limited experience and observation, the hardest life seems to be that of him who tills the soil for an honest living. In hot and cold, in wet and dry, in season and out of it his days are as full of toil and worry at the end of the year as they were in the beginning, for after all the labor and hardships, and deprivations he realizes that he has made a failure from no fault of his own, or from any lack of industry upon his part. This is one main reason why the cities are all being crowded and why the farms in a great measure are being deserted.

During the present session of the United States court here certain attorneys appeared in court and objected to naturalized papers being issued to a certain Mexican upon the ground that the constitution of the United States makes eligible to citizenship only "Caucasian, or white persons," "Africans, or persons of African descent," and that the Mexicans occupied the same relation to citizenship as the Chinamen and Malays. A good deal of interest was manifested in the case, as upon the result of Judge Maxey's decision depended the right of a large number of Mexicans exercising in future the right of citizenship. This county numbers at least 2,000 Mexican voters, who have for years voted almost solidly one way, and has been the means of more corruption at the ballot box than any other one class of residents and citizens of the county. Judge Maxey did not, however, make any decision in the matter, but requested four or five resident attorneys as "friends of the court" to thoroughly examine into the question, and to furnish him briefs on the question, giving them until the first of November next to prepare them. If when this question has been thoroughly examined by the court and a decision reached which would disfranchise the Mexicans, many families who have resided in San Antonio and Bexar county for a lifetime, will be deprived of citizenship and just what effect such a decision would have is serious, to say the least, to contemplate. Of course, all those who have Mexican blood in them seem to regard the entire matter in anything but a serious light and attribute the move only to the attorneys who they say wanted to gain some notoriety and some reputation, but from the fact that Judge Maxey hesitated before giving a decision, and has brought to his aid some of the best legal talent in San Antonio in the investigation of the subject and from the remarks made by him at the time, shows that the position the attorneys have taken and the authorities produced by them when the question was before the court, is not a matter to be lightly considered and the final result may yet determine that the Mexicans are not entitled to citizenship. It has been a custom for a long time among the Mexicans to take out papers only of "intention to become citizens," and never take out final naturalization papers. This is all wrong and forces upon us as citizens a class of persons unworthy of such honor. It is needless to remark that the Mexican "Picardo Rodriguez," who was before the court at the time this question was under discussion as an applicant for citizenship, upon examination did not know who was governor of Texas, and thought President Diaz had control of the state.

If a tablespoon of kerosene is put into four quarts of tepid water, and this used in washing windows and mirrows instead of pure water there will remain upon the clean surface a polish no amount of friction can give.

To prevent fly specks, boil three or four onions in a pint of water, and with a brush go over the picture frames. Flies will not light on articles washed in this solution.

SHEEP AND WOOL

HOW TO SELL MUTTON.

Many small flock masters are puzzled to know just how to make the most out of their sheep. This was my predicament, but I have solved it, and perhaps my experience will be of benefit to many more.

From my flock of sixty ewes I did not have increase enough to pay to ship in a car to Kansas City or St. Louis, and even if I had enough, they were not always uniformly fat. The local butcher paid me three cents per pound, but as he retailed at fifteen, or two pounds for a quarter, he could not handle them fast enough to suit me, as our little town of 600 inhabitants did not demand much mutton at that price. One day while in town I asked a man if he would buy a quarter of a lamb at six cents per pound for the fore quarter, or seven cents per pound for the hind quarter. He jumped at the chance, and so did the next three men I met, and they all wanted the hind quarters. Here was a surprise for me. I dressed and quartered an eighty-pound lamb, that the butcher would have given me three cents, or $2.40 for. The lamb dressed forty pounds net, and brought me $2.60, with the pelt, tallow, heart and liver for my own use, and it was no more work to deliver a lamb dressed than alive; in fact, I preferred to dress it, as my hogs received the offal, and I could deliver it in a buggy, and appear neat and clean.

After this experience my meat was in greater demand, and I soon found it necessary to build a meat wagon and cut the meat up into small roasts and sell at retail. I never was quite able to supply the demand, and instead of the butcher handling one a week and always growling that he could not sell it, I sold three a week and did not supply the demand. I traded horses and stock that was of slow cash sale, at a good price, for young sheep and allowed them three cents per pound, which was as much, or more, than they had ever before realized, and used them all, also my own surplus. When cold weather came my customers surprised me by asking me for one-fourth of a hog, or a beef, fifty pounds of lard, hams and many other things and in order to supply them I used all my own surplus hogs, calves, cows and poultry, also lard and even mutton tallow.

A great cry was raised by the local butcher, and the mayor and city council passed a law prohibiting me selling any more farm produce without a license. The mayor was the butcher's father, and two of the council were his relatives, and they desired to stop me and not allow me to run. In the law they passed to fit my case they made an exception of any agent who may take orders in advance and deliver the goods in person. I simply got out an order book and booked orders one week for the following week and continued as usual. Finding this had failed another law was passed that would effectually stop me unless I was a city merchant. I met with the council and offered to pay a reasonable license, but would not pay an exorbitant one to a town of less than 1000 inhabitants. They wished to stop me and would not consent, so I put a few samples of flour, that was made at our next town, in the window at the postoffice and left my order book there. This cost me $5 a year, and I actually sold four car loads of flour in a single year. This includes bran, shorts and meal. Without any effort on my part destiny seemed to open a way for me to dispose of my mutton, and I now dispose of twelve acres of garden stuff along with it.—C. J. Norton, in Journal of Agriculture.

STATES SHEEP TO ENGLAND VIA CANADA.

John H. Lee in Drovers' Journal.

United States shippers are now sending large numbers of sheep to England by way of Montreal. One lot of 2000 head of American sheep were forwarded from that port last week, and contracts have been made, so it is said, for another consignment. Just why these sheep should be sent from Montreal instead of from Boston is a question which many of the men engaged in the trade here profess to be unable to understand. The man who is making the shipments controls space from here which is costing less than he has to pay from Montreal. It may be that the difference in ocean freight rates is more than offset by the difference in railroad rates; or perhaps the inspection which the animals have to undergo in Boston just now before shipment is a little too rigid. Whatever may be the reasons for these shipments of United States sheep from Montreal, they serve to bring most forcibly to the minds of the steamship people the effect that the free movement of our cattle through Montreal and other Canadian ports would have on the trade of Boston. The Canadian government is now contemplating a plan under which our cattle could be shipped from Montreal or Three Rivers under certain restrictions during the season of navigation. Should any such plan be put into effect it is the opinion of many of the best informed men in the trade that the steamship people of Boston will suffer, either through having to reduce their freight rates in order to hold the trade or through decreased shipments from Boston during the summer months.

SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS MEET.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' association was held in Springfield, Ill., May 27, Mr. J. H. Pickrell presiding as president pro tem. in the absence of President John Hobart Warren of New York.

The financial and other reports of the treasurer and secretary show the association in good condition, and that Southdown breeders have reason to expect that this breed will be in great demand because of their superiority of mutton and of their ability to impress their good qualities upon other breeds, thus making the sort of sheep that our mutton markets now require.

The report of the committee awarding Mr. George McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., the $50 gold medal for making the largest score in exhibition at fairs in 1895 was approved.

A committee was appointed to formulate the offering of a gold medal for exhibitions in 1896, and for special premiums at the Tennessee centennial in 1897.

The selection of two rams from the flock of Mr. George McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., for use in a test between Southdowns and Dorsets as to earliness and maturing of lambs for market, to be made by Mr. G. M. Wilber, Marysville, O., was approved.

Mr. C. H. Nimson, Cranberry, N. C., presented a valuable paper on the "Characteristics of Southdown Sheep."

The following officers were elected: President, L. S. Rupert, Bloomington, Ill.; secretary, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; directors, George McFerrow, Sussex, Wis.; L. M. Crothers, Crothers, Pa.; F. W. Barrett, Wadsworth, N. Y. J. G. S.

SHEEP IN 1896.

Indiana Farmer.

We have often been asked, what do you think of the sheep outlook? Well, two years ago this would have been hard to answer. Many things transpired to cause breeders to look upon their flocks with disgust; in fact many were so displeased with the outlook that they shipped their sheep to market and sold them by the bunch and flock, losing good dollars, and declaring that they never wanted to look a sheep in the face. Wool was so low, and not much sale; mutton not so much eaten. But like everything else, the sheep business has its ups and downs. The fall of 1894 saw the ups and downs on a balance; which way would it go? Everyone looked on with wonder. Finally the turn came and there was at once a revival of the sheep traffic. Day by day new flocks were being established. True, there are not so many importers, but the sheep bred in this country are just as good as those bred across the water; perhaps not as good for show purposes, but all will not be exhibitors, and show sheep won't get any fatter or grow heavier fleeces than others. The demand for breeding lambs still continues, to the gratification of the breeders. Ewes bred are also in good demand, and the year of 1896 will be a revival of the sheep business.

THE TROUBLE IN ST. LOUIS.

Notes on the Tornado by Editor Hale of the Live Stock Reporter.

The establishment of Swift & Co. escaped without any damage to speak of, except that the viaduct was carried away.

The St. Louis National stock yards are not sufficiently damaged to be out of business, but it was a close call.

The National hotel is not a complete wreck, but it looks very much like it. Two hundred people were in the house. None were killed, and injuries were few.

It is reported that the stock yards are in ruins. This is a mistake. There is ruin very near the stock yards and one corner of the yards was very nearly wrecked. The yards are still in the ring.

The exchange building at the National yards did not receive the full force of the wind, and withstood what did come in good shape. Those who were in the exchange building could not realize that the near-by National hotel was almost destroyed.

At East St. Louis today the work of reconstruction has commenced with a will—and it looks like business. Gangs of men are occupied in every direction clearing tracks, putting up posts and wires. Some good work was done yesterday in organizing the forces.

Mr. J. A. Porter and his son of Broughton, Ills., had stock here on Wednesday, and were both killed in the Tremont house, East St. Louis. Mr. Porter was prominent in this section, and his death was much deplored.

The smoke stacks of the Nels Morris & Co. packing house were blown down and the storm did some slight damage to the roof, otherwise the plant was uninjured. Steam was up this morning.

The horse and mule market suffered the worst from the storm. The fronts of the new mule barns were torn away, but no damage was done to man or beast. The amphitheater was nearly a wreck, but was in process of reconstruction Thursday. The brick horse stables were damaged at both ends, but the capacity was not impaired. The horse and mule market is doing business as usual.

CROP CONDITIONS IN GRAYSON COUNTY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

I often notice requests in your valuable paper soliciting people to write you the condition of crops in their vicinity. The trouble with some people is they will write and figure away ahead of what the prospects justify, and this news will go to the buyers abroad that wonderful crops are growing and made everywhere, and of course this makes them naturally figure the thing down, which is against our interests. If people who make these estimates would figure down right, it would be better all around.

Now I will tell you the actual condition of crops here on my farm and in my locality: Gardens are not good on account of dry spells of weather. Scarcely anyone has any vegetables. Most of the wheat is harvested, and will make from five to ten bushels to the acre. Oats will be all harvested this coming week, and are injured by rust and dry weather, and will make from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Some are too short to cut and won't make anything. Corn is suffering rain and will not make half a crop unless rain comes this week. All crops are clean, have been well worked and are in good condition. Cotton is in good condition and looks well, but some complain of lice bothering it, though nothing definite can be said about its yield now.

This is in the black-waxy belt of Grayson county, considered the best land in Texas. D. L.

Van Alstyne, Tex., June 1, 1896.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

J. M. Howell of Dallas, the well-known nurseryman, has in the "Dallas" blackberry—one of his creations—a berry that is hard to beat. Of good flavor and medium size, juicy, a good keeper and shipper, it is an all round desirable blackberry. This we can vouch for, from personal experience.

In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are, care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain.

All farmers should grow cabbages in their gardens, at least sufficient for home use. The amount of food which a small amount of rich land will produce when planted with cabbage is enormous. It is a kind of food too that offsets the excessive amount of carbon in the form of starch that the potato furnishes. We eat too many potatoes. The diet ought to be varied with something that has a large proportion of nitrogen, and cabbage fills this bill as well as any vegetable crop that we know. Owing to its being a nitrogenous crop, cabbage is a rather costly crop to grow. It produces when well fertilized a greater amount of strength-giving nutriment than can be grown in any other way. There are times when the cabbage supply is beyond the demand late in fall. Then is when the crop of late cabbages comes into market. Yet if cabbage growers will heel in their crop so as to keep it through the winter, it can usually be depended upon to bring fair prices in the spring.

CANNERIES.

The fruit industry of Texas, now rapidly growing in importance, will soon be supplemented by canneries to take care of the surplus stock and non-shipping varieties, for it is a well in fruit circles that the very best and choicest fruit will not bear transportation for any long distance, but must be used fresh at the place of growth, or if marketed at all be put up for winter consumption.

Several counties of the state already have such canneries in operation, notably Galveston, Smith, Cherokee and Rusk counties. The rapidly increasing acreage of fruit raising will still further stimulate the erection of canning plants, and thus the state will be able to utilize her surplus fruit products as the older states are now doing.

An additional reason why fruit canneries will be established more extensively is the fact that their business can be doubled by using vegetables, following the fruit season, the productiveness of Texas in this latter regard being proverbial. It is a matter of frequent remark that truck gardening produces larger returns in Texas than in any other locality.

The increase in acreage this year ranges from 5 to 250 per cent. Forty-two counties report an acreage of from fifty to 10,000 acres in fruit. Cass county leads the list with this latter number. Rusk county reports 5500, Cherokee 3000, and others in lessened number. With reasonable care and attention to business methods as well as careful cultivation, Texas could easily lead the whole country in the production of small fruits.—Fort Worth Tribune.

THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE.

All who grow cucumbers are more or less familiar with this insect. While present to some extent nearly everywhere, in some seasons it is more numerous than usual. As soon as the plants are above ground the beetles attack the leaves and in a few days but little is left of the plants. The beetles always attack the plants on the highest ground first, so that many times the plants on the top of a hill are destroyed while those on lower ground are left unharmed.

PREVENTIVE.

There is no remedy for this insect that is applicable on a large scale. A good preventive, however, consists in placing tobacco dust around the plants and this will keep the beetles away. The tobacco dust can be obtained through a druggist at a very little cost, other than the freight and a bag of it should be kept on hand on every farm at all times, as it is useful for many purposes, especially for killing lice on domestic animals. The tobacco dust should be placed around the cucumber plants just as soon as they are up, beginning on the high places first and then after a few days if the beetles are attacking the plants on the lower places, the tobacco should be placed upon them also.

A GOOD GARDEN RAKE.

My iron hand garden rake got broken; so I made one like an ordinary wooden hand rake; only took wire spikes (20 penny wire nails) for teeth and putting them 1 7-8 inches apart. And I think it works better than any iron hand rake I ever used. One advantage of this arrangement is you can make it any size, width or any length of teeth you desire to suit your work, or width of rows as a weeder.—Corresponddent Fractional Farmer.

The earliest shipment of cherries ever made from California was sent from Suisun to Chicago on April 3. The previous record for early picking of cherries was April 27. Those picked on April 1 were of fine quality and size.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895	1,689,652	2,457,697	664,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	

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

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