

THE FARM.

HOW TO UTILIZE JOHNSON GRASS LANDS.

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

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

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

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

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

Now, I do not advise anybody to plant Johnson grass. I would not do so myself, because Johnson grass can sell your non-infested land and buy Johnson grass land much cheaper and save the time, labor and expense of seeding it.

J. LINN LADD.

Bay City, Tex.

HAY PRESSES.

George Schubert of Fort Worth, manufacturer of hay presses and go-drills, whose advertisement appears in another column of this issue, makes a press which combines simplicity and substantiality, as any one who sees them will admit.

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

These presses run out squarer and smoother bales than any press ever noticed.

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

These presses are not made entirely of cast iron or steel and thus not as heavy as most of the Eastern makes. But strength has not been sacrificed, and they will average in strength with any other press of the same size, and the expense or breakage bills will be less than they are in some of the heaviest presses. These presses are fully guaranteed for three years. Any breakage that shows any defect in material or workmanship will be replaced free of charge, with freight paid one way.

Any one interested should look up his card and send for call on Mr. Schubert at Fort Worth.

THE ARMY WORM.

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture has the following report on the army worm, and the information contained therein may be of much interest to the Journal's readers:

Reports of the great damage being done to crops by the army worm, reaching to this office from different states. They seem to be worse this season than ever before. Not only are they operating over a large area, but they are in such large numbers that they are destroying meadows, pastures and fields and are discovered before their ravages have been done. In the last ten days, in Missouri, Arkansas, California and other states, many fine, large pastures on which herds of cattle were fattening without other food than the native vegetation, and stock men have been compelled to put their cattle back on full feed again. In some pastures nearly every blade of grass has been destroyed. In some cases the army worms have been burned over to kill the worms and destroy the eggs.

In 1861 this insect made destructive raids in this country from New England to Kansas, and in 1875 it visited a large part of Missouri. It is a corn-eater, but in ordinary seasons, when not excessively numerous, it is seldom noticed. When not numerous, and, therefore, not compelled to migrate, its habit is to live during the day at the base of grasses. It is only when they become excessively numerous that they, from necessity, "march" on in search of green vegetation. Prof. C. V. Riley, the eminent entomologist, was the first to give the life history of this insect. He describes it as being, when full grown, "dirty black in color, striped, with a broad dusky stripe along the back, divided along the middle by a more or less distinct and irregular pale line, and bordered beneath by a narrow black line; then a narrow white line; then a yellowish stripe; then a narrow, indistinct white line; then another dark stripe; again a narrow white line; then a yellow stripe; and, finally, again, a faint white line; the underside obscure green."

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

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

The first preventive remedy is burning of the meadows or pastures, stubble fields, etc., in winter or spring, so there will be no place to deposit eggs. After they have appeared, however, a heavy water put on the pasture or meadow, if not too wet, will do destructive work. Ditching is one of the best means of protecting adjoining fields. If they threaten, for instance, to go out of a pasture into an adjoining corn field, they should be confined to the pasture by a deep furrow between pasture and field, with the bar side of furrow next to the field to be protected. If the weather will permit, this furrow should be kept dragged or bushed, to kill the worms as they accumulate. If the weather is too wet for that, when they are collected in the ditch they may be destroyed by pouring a little coal oil in the ditch, or by burning straw over them, or covering them with or pressing it down. Where the "army" has already entered the corn field, a few rows ahead of them should be sprayed with Paris green or London purple in water, and, if necessary, ditch in front of them, also. Spraying a strip of the pasture or meadow with Paris green in front of their line of march will prove very effective, but it will not do stock to the poisoned grass until after summer has passed. The ground to be sprayed should be one pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water. Unless kept stirred the Paris green will settle to the bottom.

With plenty of rain the short pastures will soon grow out again. With meadows it is a more serious matter. Every effort should be made to protect the corn and wheat in a ditch, and in any given locality, the worms will disappear preparatory to issuing later as moths.

MAKING SORGHUM SYRUPS.

Sorghum is an important crop in Texas, and while used largely for feed, the manufacture of syrups is no small matter of itself. The following from the correspondent of Farm, Stock and Home, were prone of interest to growers of sorghum and makers of syrups:

"For ten years I have not killed a gallon of syrup without first treating the cane juice with slaked lime as a cleansing agent. Southern planters use it, and so do chemists of the agricultural department at Sterling Medicine Lodge, Kan. Dr. Potter, formerly chief chemist of the agricultural department, a man who is the best posted on the value of Northern sugar cane and their products, and who tests my syrups from year to year, says: 'Your samples from Minnesota never can be beaten for purity and number of degrees of saccharine impurity.' And I have known him at home that there is very little call for the crude syrup made in the old way."

"Last season I elated out two barrels of lime at a time, being used in the process. When the lime is about the thickness of that prepared for whitewashing, I stir in with the raw juice as it comes from the mill, and I use about one gallon of juice, using care to thoroughly mix it in by stirring. I then heat as rapidly as possible. When it is nearly to a boiling point, if a direct fire heat, draw out or wet down the fire, for there will be such a thick blanket of impurities rise to the top that it will boil over very quickly if the heat is not reduced. After the water has been removed the juice can be further boiled in the heater, which, by the way, should be a plain pan that will hold at least 100 gallons of juice. Attach on which the heater is to be eighteen or twenty inches higher than the evaporator, so one can draw from the pan instead of dipping out."

The juice being naturally acid, and the lime alkaline, if just the right amount of lime is used it will be absorbed by the acids of the cane, leaving the product as pure as water, and the high standard of quality. Many cane growers will confirm what I now say, for hundreds of them have made syrup that has turned to soft sugar, but it could not be drained, because the product in its natural state has so much vegetable matter and is so tough that drainage is impossible, while juice treated with just lime enough removes all the matter that has to be drained, the sugar well drained out by distilling a hole in the middle of the syrup to drain into.

If the juice is clarified by steam it is much easier to control the heat, and clarifying. If any evidence was needed to convince cane growers that this is an advanced way to manufacture syrup, I can furnish you with a sample of 150 barrels of sugar cane made in 1895, my sales so far have averaged 1500 gallons a month. Part of my customers are now paying me for the years standing. Of course, it costs more to make syrup in this way, but the advantages are a larger demand, a quicker sale, and once you get a customer you can keep him."

SOUTHERN FORAGE GRASSES.

The grass question is one of interest to all farmers, and in the North Carolina station is an illustrated pamphlet of fifty-three pages on Forage Grass and Hay-making. The test plants were seeded in 1891, and careful notes have been kept on the behavior of the variety during the four subsequent years. These notes, with chapters on grass diseases and insect enemies, constitute the bulletin. The soils were a heavy, rich, loamy soil, and a third, gravelly, sticky lowland—characteristic soils of North Carolina.

Forty varieties were tested, of which the following are recommended: For hay, orchard grass, and for green clover make a good mixture. Timothy is recommended for rich, moist, riverlands, sown with red top grass and perennial red clover—never with orchard grass or common red clover. Star grass is a good hay grass for the lower South, but is too tender for Carolina. With the merits and demerits of Johnson grass and Bermuda, all Southern farmers are familiar. Japanese Couch grass is a new variety that promises to be one of our very best grasses for both hay and pasture. It thrives very moist soil. As it holds its ground against Bermuda, it may be difficult to get rid of. It is perennial, grows two to three feet high, has broad leaves, and makes an immense quantity of rich forage. Blooms in June.

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

For winter grazing, Italian ray grass and Texas blue grass are fine. The latter seems to be the very best pasture grass. For dry, fine soils, Kentucky blue grass is fine for the upper South. For woodland pastures, wood meadow grass, orchard grass, and Japan clover make a good mixture, as all stand shading. For fish and water fowl, sow ponds in edible panic grass and manna grass—often called goose grass. For lawn mixtures,

sow dwarf red fescue, rose fescue, various leaved fescue, soft velvet and mesquite.

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

If the ground is not too wet, put a heavy roller on the meadows and pastures that are being invaded by the army worm.

A Texas man invented a machine to harvest the seed-heads of sorghum, Kafir corn, Milo maize, etc. Attached to a wagon it cuts and loads the heads from three rows as fast as the team walks.

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

Director Clute of the Florida experiment station, is the first man to report any sort of success with sachaline, all the other stations having condemned it as a fraud. Dr. Clute thinks it may prove valuable, but also apprehends that when once established it could not be exterminated.

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

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

The sugar beet bulletin of Nebraska experiment station, Lincoln, shows the progress of modern intensive farming, as developed in Europe, and gives the cultivation and analysis of varieties, and the methods of growing, harvesting of beets and the elaborating of sugar. It is advised to plant early the quick growing varieties, the by-products of the beet sugar factory. The pulp is an important stock feed, rich in nitrogen and protein than timothy and feeds as ensilage from the silo. Dried lime cake, a by-product, is a valuable fertilizer. The best sugar factories in Nebraska will benefit the live stock interest.

Farmers do not seem to give the attention to feeding sheep that they do to cattle and hogs. There has never been a season when cattle and hogs were in better condition than they have been this year, and when the scrub proportion was so small. Of course this is due entirely to the circumstance that feed is so abundant. After this time don't farmers put some of it into mutton? Most farmers keep sheep to eat down an annoying crop of weeds, and never think of feeding them for the market. The sheep that are sold when the surplus to market regardless of condition. It is a fact that nearly all the fat sheep which are sold in the market are fed by professional feeders. Just now there is a pretty good export demand, but the season of the fed Western sheep is past, and very few sheep are coming that are fit for export and thousands are coming that are fit for nothing. It seems foolish to send sheep to market in such poor condition.—Drovers' Journal.

GRASS.

Below is a beautiful tribute paid to grass, one of the most important life-giving agencies of the world, by Hon. John Ingalls of Kansas. But why published some years ago in the Kansas Magazine, and although it is old, yet it still contains the sparkling encomium the popular herbage deserves. A portion of the article is as follows:

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air those three plain, but which are the most universal benefactors of man, are the grasses. In the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher than the grass, and which are the tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heels over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead."

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and the carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown, like rural lanes and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass endures a kind, and the sullen hosts of winter. It withdraws into the impenetrable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the wind, grass, and the grass, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. It evades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains and modifies the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banish from the thoroughfare and field, it bides bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed and the dynasty has perished it silently resumes its throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fall for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

CONDITIONS IN WICHITA COUNTY. Editor Stock and Farm Journal,—I find the wheat crop in this section about 10 to 13 bushels per acre. This is as good as the best along the river is doing.

Oats are almost an entire failure, and corn is entirely gone. This is due to the hot winds and a lack of rain.

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

Beaver is still the name of the post-office here, though the town is now known as Waggoner. R. A. D. Beaver, Tex., June 23.

HORSES AND MULES.

BALKY HORSES.

An experienced horseman writes as follows on balky horses: "Why are horses balky? In many cases it is caused by faulty or improper training, writes a practical farmer. I use the term training because the old term 'breaking' suggests more or less cruel and barbarous methods, which should never be used, either in the first training or in handling in after years. 'A colt that is accustomed to kind treatment and proper care seldom gives much trouble in training. A colt or horse that is nervous and high-spirited requires careful handling. The more gilt and spirit they have, the more valuable they will be when properly trained. Cruelty and brute force never succeed, and a horse can be whipped and forced past an object of which he is afraid, but it should not be done. It is far more sensible and humane to take him by the bridle and lead him past, speaking kindly to him in the meantime. He will understand it, never fear. Kindness is not wasted on a horse. Give him to understand that you are his friend. 'If you lead the whip is used the better. It should be feared rather than felt. I have a high-bred Morgan horse that I have driven two and one-half years, and in that time he has not been touched with a whip. He needs no urging, and to use it for any other purpose would be worse than useless. Last spring my hired man purchased a new harness, and he was ready to go to the street cars, but had been poorly kept and was quite thin. After being on the farm a month or two, and well fed and rested, she shied at the cars when driven to the street. He was whipped for it the worse she became, until it became positively dangerous to go near them. Then he adopted the opposite course of speaking kindly to her and coaxing her. Since then he has had no further trouble. She has been more afraid of being whipped than of the cars."

I believe we haul as heavy loads as any one or at least as heavy as any one ought to, and we have not had a wagon wheel on the farm for five years. Neither have we any balky horses. Overloading and pulling too long without rest are the causes of balking. A horse that is never stalled is not liable to become balky, or even if stalled, will not be spoiled unless he is badly driven. He is more likely to a certain degree, but proper care and training will often overcome it. 'If fitting collars or sore shoulders sometimes cause it. Careless, incompetent and brutal drivers are responsible for more balky horses than all other causes combined. A man of ungovernable temper is incompetent and generally unsuccessful in managing horses. I have frequently seen instances where the team exhibited more intelligence and common sense than the driver. If people could only be induced to apply the golden rule a little often, and the whip a little less, in managing their horses, there would be fewer balky horses. Horses are not stubborn or ill-natured as a rule, but balky draft horses galloping wildly through the streets with a big fire engine that would take four little trotters to haul, and these grade draft horses show remarkable intelligence. They run to a fire like war horses for their lives. There is no nervous nonsense to get frightened and run off, but strictly business.—Western Agriculturist.

Fast horse men condemned the draft horse as too big for the farm and too slow for the city streets, and as for fire engines and express wagons, the American trotter was the only animal that could never get to the fire in time to be of any use; it is speed we must have. In looking at the fire engines we do not see any little trotters, but we see two grade draft horses galloping wildly through the streets with a big fire engine that would take four little trotters to haul, and these grade draft horses show remarkable intelligence. They run to a fire like war horses for their lives. There is no nervous nonsense to get frightened and run off, but strictly business.—Western Agriculturist.

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

THE WINDMILL MAN.

A Farmer's Pious Reason for Not Buying a Machine. Harper's Magazine.

The man who sold windmills adjusted his chair at a new angle, crossed his feet on the railing of the balcony, looked his hands over the top of his head and began:

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

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

"'Waal, stranger,' he said, 'your machine may be all right, but look here I settled here in the early 50s, broke the trail for the last few miles, blazin' the trees as we came along. I had a fair start, good health, a yoke of cattle, a

cow, an ax, with one bit an' three coppers in my pocket. I built a log house with a shake ruff an' a punchon floor, an' a cow shed of popple poles ruffed with sod. I worked hard, up airy an' down late, clearin' up land by degrees, an' diggin' a livin' out of the soil by main strength, and no favors except the blessin' of the Almighty. The Lord's been good to me. He g'n me houses an' barns; he's g'n me horses an' cattle; he's g'n me sheep of swine an' feathered fowl of many kinds. An' now, stranger, after all that I'll be overtaskin' durned if I'll be so mean as to ask him to pump water for 'em."

NOT A FAD NOR A CRAZE.

Editor Journal.

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

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

Investigations by chemists long ago led to the belief that most people consume too much fatty and starch food (carbohydrates) and too little of the generous food (protein, or albumoids). Subsequent digestion tests confirmed this belief.

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

Besides, to most tastes—to all except those which have been corrupted by a delicious diet—lean meat is much more palatable. By lean meat, we do not mean the tough, dry flesh of a thin, emaciated animal, but the tender, juicy marbled or streaked flesh of properly fattened light-weight beef, pork or mutton. As above stated, our European customers had the light on this subject some years before it reached us, and our farmers had understood and responded to the demands of the markets over there has cost the meat producers of America many millions of money. Here are a few figures taken from an annual report of J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, to congress (see Year Book, 1895, page 16):

In September, 1895, on the London wholesale market, the following prices per 100 pounds: English, \$14.09; Irish, \$12.85; Canadian, \$10.50; Continental, \$9.60; American, \$8.25. At the same time and in the same market, the following prices per 100 pounds and American home \$9.54, but little more than one-half as much.

On the same page (page 15) Mr. Morton says that the reason American meats sell at the tail end of the markets of these, our very best foreign customers is, that they are too fat, and in the near next sentence he says that in Mexico and South and Central America the markets still demand the very thickest and fattest cuts to be had. The light has not yet reached the masses there, as it has not yet reached the plantation negro of our Southern states; but it is traveling, and it will reach all of these in time. Of all people in the Western world these are least in need of foods which produce heat, bile and dyspepsia.

Hence, the demand for lighter weights is destined to a still greater growth than it has had in the past. And why should the meat producer object to this demand? It will bring him quicker money and larger profits. Experiments at all stations and by many feeders have proved that the quickest and cheapest gain is made in the earliest period of growth and in the first half of the feeding period. The pig that weighs 200 at six months will yield twice as much meat as one realized from a hog weighing 400 at fifteen or eighteen months.

And it is the young animal, if mature, which makes high class and popular meat. Such meat is tender and juicy. The young animal converts its food into flesh; the old one into fat, and fat is becoming an abomination to intelligent consumers.

Again, there is pretty general agreement that feeding for excessive fat so weakens the vitality as to cause the animal to fall an easy prey to disease. Will farmers kick against a demand which will release them from much of the risk of great loss from hog cholera and swine plague? Surely not. No, the light-weight is not a passing fad. He stands upon the firm foundation of sound common sense, and he is here to stay.

Let us not seek to drive him out. Let us rather seek to make him a happy mount him and ride him to glory.

J. LINN LADD.

Bay City, Texas.

LOCO WEED.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal.—Loco is a plant which lives three, four and more years. Its root runs three feet and more deep. When the plant is plentiful there is a beetle that lays its eggs on the stem near the ground; the larva feeds on the root, sometimes grinding down the root as far as eight inches.

Once at Midland it was thought that it had all gone, but a wet fall sprouts the seeds and it has come again.

I never heard of cattle and sheep eating it. If the country is but over the weed can be more easily seen. This may cause some to think a burnt district is more likely to produce it. Prairie fires do not kill it. It can be done worst, where there are a lot of four or more inches beneath the ground. J. S. CURTIS.

Midland, Tex., June 12.

CATTLE.

A SOUTH TEXAS VIEW

Of the Range Cattle Business.

Editor Journal.

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

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

While he is growing old Col. Pierce is still an unusually vigorous and active man, full of energy than most men of 45; hence he does not quit the cattle business because of age. Following is, in substance, his view:

Cattlemen here allow the ranchman to head the all-the-year sustenance. Most of the range lands of South Texas are now assessed at \$2 to \$3.50 per acre, and are marketable at \$4 to \$10, making the ranchman of \$25 to \$50 per head for pasturage, and the margin of profit in cattle is now too narrow to pay a reasonable income on such investment.

Or, here is the way of figuring it: Farming lands of the Colorado and Caney bottoms bring a rental of \$4 per acre, and farming lands of the prairies \$2.50 to \$3 per acre, hence the seven acres necessary to graze a cow through the twelve months would as farm land bring a rental of \$16 to \$25. How many cows or steers will bring a like sum?

In other words, Col. Pierce thinks that the owners of ranch lands within the rain belt of South Texas can no longer compete with western ranchmen who own 50 or more acres and lease it from the state at 8 cents per acre.

Col. Pierce's career as a cattleman has been uniformly successful in a marked degree, and his opinions have great weight among the ranchmen of South Texas, and it is the opinion of this writer that his retirement from the cattle business is the beginning of the end of the range cattle business east of the San Antonio river.

A GAME FOR TWO.

It makes a difference whether it is your bull that goes my ox, or my bull that is expending his strength on your ox. France makes a formal protest against our retaliatory action in putting an embargo on French cattle.

A cablegram from Havana lately announced that our consul had refused to permit a shipment of five French cattle to the United States. This rigid enforcement of the prohibition of importation of new cattle and their hides from countries infected with cattle diseases, including France, Germany and Switzerland, which is provided for in the old tariff act of 1894, and which was invoked until seven months ago, when a proclamation on the subject was issued, is directly due to the aggressive policy of countries like France and Germany in endeavoring on one pretext or another to exclude American cattle and meats. Repeated representations and warnings have been made to both countries through the state department, but to no purpose.

It is altogether probable that the United States could live and prosper without any trade with the countries of Europe much more comfortably than they could get along without finding any market here or obtaining from us some of the conveniences of life.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE PRAIRIE FIRES.

Reports have it that large areas of the range country have recently been destroyed by fire, and that grass is now alarmingly short. The Journal has investigated the matter very thoroughly and has no hesitancy in again making the statement that Texas is "long on grass and short on cattle."

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

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

Just now Texas could stand several burns of much greater volume than anything as yet recorded and it still have grass to throw at the winds.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF A BEEF HERD.

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

CHARBON, ANTHRAX, Or Malignant Pustule.

There is nothing as good to use as

COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam.

Apply immediately as soon as you notice the swelling, vesicle or pustule, rubbing very thoroughly over the affected parts.

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

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

In speaking of the care and management of a herd of beef cattle I shall do so from a breeder's standpoint, always keeping in mind the fact that it is a herd of pure-bred cattle of some of the distinct beef breeds. This subject divides itself into five sections: First, the breeding cows; second, the calves to be used on these cows; third, the calves which are produced in the herd, and fifth, the butcher stock made up of the culs or weeds from the herd. In the first place, then, let us speak of the cows. It should always be the aim of the mind that the cows in a breeding herd form the foundation of that herd, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection. One of the first and most important things to be sought is uniformity. In speaking of uniformity we refer more especially to type. They should be typical animals of whatever breed they represent. In short, the breeder should have a type of the animal he wishes to produce always fixed in his mind, and this type should ever be before him when looking over his breeding cows, and he should have each cow approach that type as nearly as possible, remembering that "like begets like," with the tendency to go the wrong way always in the matter of color, and by doing the best he can, he cannot, in every case, produce an animal equal to its ancestors. In fixing this type in his mind it should always be remembered that the breeder is not to produce an animal which the consumer wants, coupled with one which will give the producer the greatest gain or profit for his time and the cost consumed in producing this animal. In other words the farmer wants to raise an animal which will make him the most money per bushel for the corn it eats, and which when matured the butcher will be very eager to buy. So as breeders of pure-bred cattle we must breed for this same type, because our customers demand it, and if we do not breed what they want, we do not think we can induce them to buy our cattle by trying to talk them into buying something they do not want. For I have found that most of them know what they want before they come to our farms. What, then, is the type which should govern the selection of the cows of a breeding herd? First, they should be of good size. By this I do not mean big and coarse, but should weigh in good flesh from 1200 to 1700 pounds. It is a mistake to breed to a "runt" or cow which is much under size, for we will get perpetually the same kind without trying to perpetuate them in this way. Next, she should be on short, neat legs. A long legged animal is not a good feeder as a rule. She should be especially strong in the hindquarters, and if you have a waxy cow, light around the heart, she will be delicate, and lack constitution, and you may as well not feed her, for she will be broad on the back and deep up and down, with both top and bottom lines as nearly straight as possible, and her body not round, but as nearly square as possible, looking as though she had been moulded in a box and not in a hollow log. The horns should be strong and of medium size (unless you are selecting polled cows), as very small horns indicate a delicacy of constitution which is not desirable in a breeding cow. Her head should be short or of medium length, not long, and broad between the eyes, which should be bright, and she should have a quiet, contented look which indicates that she is not of a restless disposition. She should have a soft skin of medium thickness, covered with a coat of fine, short hair, not bristles, and when you stand off a little and look at her she should possess that "breedy" look which, in cattle as well as in improved stock, distinguishes the well-bred animal from the dung-hill sort. Now, when we have these qualifications and points of excellence, we will have a cow which will produce a calf well calculated to do just what the summer wants her to, viz: Cover her frame all over with the choicest quality of flesh, mixing it well as she puts it on, and not making a lump of tallow and a piece of skin, and she will also do what the producer wishes by making good use of the food she eats, gaining from calfhood and be ready for market whenever the market is ready for her, and she will also produce a class of cattle which other breeders will want to use on their herds, if the calf is a bull, to inbreed this same quality into their herds; or if it is a heifer it will be bought and sold by those who are wanting to start in the business, or those who wish to add to their herd a choice heifer at any time they can find one which suits them. After the cows are selected, the next thing to think about is the proper care and food for them. The successful farmer and breeder must watch all the details. The little things are too often the ones most overlooked, and should be grazed as much as possible. First, because it is their natural way of getting their food, and their natural food as well, and also because it is the cheapest way to raise cattle. In sections where the winters are not too long and severe, we can usually run the breeding cows on the pastures until the first of January. To be sure the grass will not be eaten off during the early fall if this is expected, but if a pasture is kept in this view they can be fed in this way cheaper than any other way. There is no grass equal to blue grass, and this is also true as to grazing, because it comes earliest. During the hot season a mixed pasture of Timothy and clover would be better, and the clover would rest and let the seed ripen and the sod thicken up. When severe weather sets in the cows should be put into the stable at night and fed liberally with grain and rough feed, either corn or corn fodder. The grain ration may consist of corn, oats or wheat, or the mill feed of either corn or wheat mills, or a mixture of either or all of them. The best food is a mixture of corn, oats, and wheat bran, and wheat bran, if corn is used it may be shredded or thrashed by running it through an ordinary wheat thrasher, either of which adds to its value for the cows. A good mixed hay of equal parts of Timothy and clover is excellent for breeding cows, and the food they rely on very much. Give each cow one gallon of the mixed grain ration night and morning if she is suckling, and what hay or corn fodder she will eat, and she will go through the winter in good shape. If she is not suckling the grain ration may be dispensed with, if she is in good condition to begin the winter with, if not, give her enough grain to make her thrive well. If she is to calve during the time she is on dry food, add one pint of oil meal (pea size) to each feeding for ten days previous to calving. Immediately after calving give her one pound of Epsom salts, to put the bowels in still better condition. The breeding cows need not necessarily be kept fat, but ought always to be kept in good condition, and believe that calves from cows kept in good fix (some would call them fat) have an increased tendency to lay on fat and this may be bred into them more and more by keeping the cows in good condition. During the day they should be turned into a field or lot in which there is plenty of pure water and salt which they can lick when they wish, also see that there are no fences to chase them around and cause abortion among them. Watch them carefully and you will see many things I cannot tell you about. Be willing to do anything that will amuse them and you will thus lessen their cost to you as well as enable them to breed a

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

CORN AND CATTLE.

In five months Chicago has received 100,000 cattle more than she got during the same time last year. On the other hand Kansas City has received 9000 less than Omaha, 2700 less than St. Louis, 20,000 less than St. Paul, and 10,000 less than Minneapolis. To what is our increase attributable in the face of these decreases at other points? No, it is Texas cattle, for we have had remarkably even supplies the past five months when the total is summed up and compared with last year; and certainly not to Western cattle, for these in fact have been low. Neither the native butchers' stock, nor the increase has come solely from the fed lots of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other portions of the corn belt to which this year we have 10 or 15 per cent more than last. Ten per cent in the matter of numbers, but the fact that each steer averages fifty pounds heavier than his brother last year counts for something when the 750,000 (roughly estimating) that arrived the past five months are given consideration.

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

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

The farmer has today excellent reason to expect a corn crop almost as abundant as his last. Of course there may arise lightning and drought elements, but should expectations be realized may the lessons of 1896 not be forgotten? Unless there is a radical change—which in our opinion is unlikely—the good, young, early-matured cattle will command then as now the top of the market. This then is the class to feed, avoiding the heavy, slow-maturing, weighty animals that are the cause today of their own low market value and the great losses their feeders have had to bear. Upon hardiness of constitution, feeding quality and early maturity in cattle must depend the future success of the feeder.—Chicago Live Stock Report.

TO KILL TICKS.

W. D. Farris of Ennis visited the editor of the Journal and a number of others interested, to visit his farm near Ennis and witness an experiment in dipping cattle to kill ticks by dipping. The experiment was postponed until yesterday. Next week the Journal will have a full account of the experiment with results, also a description of the dipping vat.

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

BELGIUM BARS AMERICAN CATTLE.

Under date of May 23, Mr. B. Gregoire writes from Luxembourg, Belgium, to the Chicago Drivers' Journal giving an account of the recent embargo placed by the Belgian government against American cattle. In view of the facts stated it is not surprising that the Belgian government should so promptly submit when an act of congress has made retaliation possible. The letter goes on as follows:

"I will, perhaps, interest you and your readers to know exactly under what circumstances this prohibition was decided and, perhaps, they know how it was decided. I am not a veterinarian, but I am a farmer and I have claimed readmission of her cattle in our country they may do something more to recommend their exports to this country."

In August, 1894, arrived a cargo of 300 head of cattle per steamer Minnesota, of which a number were lost the second day of the voyage. Having been probably through pneumonia in passing the cooler region of the Newfoundland.

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

On Wednesday morning, though not being my animals, I desired to ascertain the fact myself and went to the abattoir, but they did not show me the lungs, saying the government inspector had to see them. I awaited his arrival and after he had seen the lungs he told me to come in and see myself. I was not a little surprised when I saw only two lungs, when two animals had been affected with the disease, that these two lungs were not even attached to the animals and that neither hide nor tag could be shown to certify that these lungs belonged to an American beef. Asking for the numbers they answered me that they did not do with that, being not the owner.

Seeing how the matter was I advised the owner of the consequences it would bring upon him if he did not pay attention and told him to call for the numbers to the shippers, which he did.

One of the most respectable English veterinary surgeons came to investigate the facts. With much difficulty



BUCHANAN'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, 1 lb. 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

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

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

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

My feeling is that this decision is not even lawful, unless they can prove that United States cattle are still affected with pleuro-pneumonia, for in our quarantine law there is no law which says that when a stable has been condemned because of contagious disease it will be free 40 days after the last case of the disease has been removed. Thus, if they cannot prove that pleuro-pneumonia is prevalent in the states, it should be lawful to remove the embargo.

What has been done since that prohibition? I think on this side nothing has been suggested to obtain the removal of that embargo. Efforts of the United States Minister, Mr. Ewing, with all official powers of the department of agriculture have not succeeded. They gave us much hope, but the embargo is not yet removed.

We can do nothing now on this side and unless the United States government acts as Holland has done there is no hope that the situation will change.

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

DOCTOR HARTMAN

Offers Relief to Sick Women for the Asking.

It is at this time of the year when the weak, nervous women are most prostrated and least able to perform the daily routine of duties which fall to her share. She has no ambition and her work sagges on her at every step. It seems never to be completed and she never feels able to go on with it. As a rule, she keeps bravely at it, often uncomplaining and patient until she breaks completely down and can go no further. It is to these tired, listless, unhappy women that Dr. Hartman offers advice and encouragement free. If all such women will write to Dr. Hartman, giving a short history of their troubles, he will answer promptly free of charge and tell them what to take and what to do to make new women of themselves. His advice costs nothing and the medicines are not expensive. Every woman who follows his advice is greatly benefited and the great majority are completely restored to their youthful health and vigor.

Every woman may have a copy of Dr. Hartman's book on female diseases. It is an invaluable book for the class of women to whom it is written. This book will be sent free to any woman by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA THE "KATY."

\$60. San Francisco. Selling dates June 15, 16, 23 and 24. Arrive until June 30 to reach destination with stop-over at pleasure with final limit of sixty days from date of sale.

\$38.50. 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 25 and 27. Limited to return twenty days from date of sale. J. E. COMER, C. T. Ry. M. K. & C. 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 18th, with privilege of extension until September 30th.

Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City and Chicago, with Pullman Sleepers and Reclining Chair Cars.

Through sleepers between San Antonio and Kansas City.

For tourist books, folders and additional information, address:

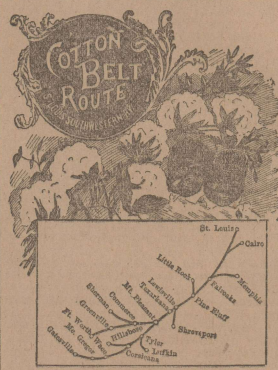
C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth.

WITH HORNS INTERLOCKED.

Two Deer, Killed While Fighting, Reached the main inseparable.

One of the rarest natural specimens in existence is on exhibition in the window of the Atlantic and Pacific Bird company, No. 197 East Madison street.

It is a "deadlock" of two deer heads so tightly fastened together that they can not be separated without cutting the horns. Both animals were shot near Bismack, N. D., by H. L. Brown



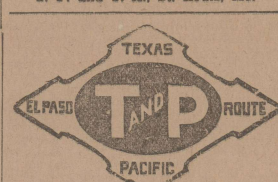
THE ONLY LINE

Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis.

SOLID TRAINS

Fort 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 United States.

Rates, Maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application. A. C. GLISSON, T. P. 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. J. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.



OFFER THE PUBLIC THE Best Passenger Service BETWEEN TEXAS, THE EAST, SOUTHEAST

CANNON BALL TRAIN

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME.

Leaves Fort Worth 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:35 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

BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK

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

Through coaches each day between Fort Worth and Memphis.

For tickets, rates and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent.

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

Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Penmanship, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, etc., taught by J. E. COMER, C. T. Ry. M. K. & C. T. Ry.

Business College, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

"I tried in every way I could devise to separate the horns, but found it impossible. I believe it to be one of the rarest specimens in existence."

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

Black Leg

and Anthrax can be

Prevented by Vaccination.

Over 15,000,000 animals already successfully vaccinated and Mortality stopped. Full particulars of

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.

Map of the Great Rock Island Route.

This map shows a modern "up-to-date" railroad, and how it links 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 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.....1:31 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

Main streets. W. T. COTTON, C. T. A.

RIDE ON THE

SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on</

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

FORT WORTH MARKET LETTER.

Pt. Worth, Tex., June 22, 1896.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

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

More cattle were handled here during this week than ever before and in most instances made the shippers more money than the same class of stuff in other markets. We want some real tip-top stuff both of cattle and hogs. Send such along and don't mix rough and common with the good, when we can sell a lot at good figures. As illustrating our market we beg to mention an actual transaction. Early in the week we had four cars of common grass steers from Central Texas. Two cars were sold here at \$2.40, the other two cars were forwarded to St. Louis and brought on that market \$2.35.

The following are some of the standard representative sales made during the past week:

Hogs—	Av.	Price.
56	172	\$2.25
22	154	2.25
11	130	2.60
24	212	2.65
84	212	2.25
29	198	2.25
64	200	2.60
44	212	2.32 1-2
1	200	2.00
85	187	2.55
27	808	2.40
26	892	2.40
29	727	1.75
1	580	1.40
5	784	1.40
24	83	2.55
91	98	2.40

Market report sent free on application. Write us what you have to offer on the market.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.

FORT WORTH MARKET NOTES.

De Long & Atkins of Ellenville had hogs here Monday.

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

C. O. Upton of Mineral Wells was on this market with hogs Tuesday.

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

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

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

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

Mat Hayes & Son Co., bought 437 cattle last week, distributed among different firms, for whom they have orders.

The McFarland steers, marketed Monday, 44 head averaged 1114 pounds and sold to Mat Hayes & Son Co., for \$3.07 1-2.

J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth marketed 23 1008 pound steers Monday. They went to Mat Hayes & Son Co. at \$2.80.

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the yards, left Saturday night for a flying visit to Chicago. He will return the last of this week.

E. J. Oswalt, J. M. Popperwell, Mrs. Butz, J. A. Lahn, C. F. Crowley, J. L. Hedge and W. L. Easton were in Tuesday morning with wagon hogs.

N. A. Lawson, W. Ross, R. Hovenkamp, G. A. McBride, A. C. Chance, A. L. Salvage, J. F. Hovenkamp and W. L. Smith had driven in stock on Monday's market.

Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter says: "In June, 1895, the receipts of hogs for the entire month at these yards were 2775, while for the last twenty days of the present month 7330 head were marketed, more than three times the number of last year. By the end of the month the receipts, as against the same period of last year, will have been quadrupled. This is a remarkable increase, and shows the change that has taken place in the methods of farming in Texas, and also demonstrates that the people have not been slow to respond to the influence of a home market for their surplus hogs. There will be no cessation of hog raising in Texas, and increased facilities for handling the product, which will naturally come to this market, must and will follow."

DALLAS MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., June 24—

Market report from A. C. Thomas' yard:

Extra to choice fat steers...	\$2.50@2.85
Fair to choice fat steers...	2.25@2.40
Common to fair steers...	1.90@2.20
Extra choice fat cows...	2.20@2.50
Fair to good fat cows...	2.00@2.10
Common to fair cows...	1.90@2.00
Choice veal...	3.50
Common to fair veal...	2.25@3.00
Extra choice fat yearlings...	2.00@2.40
Fair to good fat yearlings...	1.80@2.00
Common to fair yearlings...	1.60@1.80
Choice milk cows, per head...	20.00@30.00
Choice springers, per head...	15.00@17.50
Bulls and steers...	1.00@1.70
Choice corn fed hogs weighing 225 to 300, car load lots...	2.40
Choice corn fed hogs, weighing 150 to 200...	2.25
Choice fat muttons, weighing from 85 to 110 pounds...	2.50
Choice fat muttons, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds...	2.25
Common to fair muttons...	2.00@2.20

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

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Chicago, Ills., June 25—Cattle—

Receipts, 10,500; market steady to 10c higher; fair to best beefs, \$3.00@3.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.40@1.70; Texans, \$2.50@2.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; market generally 5c lower; lights, \$2.00@2.50; rough, \$2.00@2.25; mixed, \$2.00@2.25; heavy, \$2.00@2.25; pigs, \$2.75@3.50.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

Chicago, June 23, 1896.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

We are glad of an opportunity to advise you of a little improvement in the general condition of the cattle market. With receipts about 2,500 larger than the previous week and 6,000 larger than a year ago, the slight gain in values has been well maintained at all times, and a little more added each day of the week. We find prices today about 10c to 15c higher than at the writing of our last letter, and the general tone of the market rather more reliable. Both shippers and exporters

bought quite freely on big market days this week and local beef men supported the market fairly well. A few fancy loads have reached \$4.40 to \$4.50, but a very small proportion of the arrivals sold above \$4.25, most of the rest being choice beef steers going at \$3.35 to \$4.20. Not much has been done in the stocker and feeder line. Thirty young steers have been scarce and there has been hardly a desirable stocker on the market, as nearly everything of that kind finds a place in the country at present to consume the abundant growth of grass. Cows and calves have good sale all week, the lower grades a little slowly in competition with excessive supplies of common to fair grass Texans, but all good beef grades readily and such close a shade higher than one week ago. Veal calves averaged a little lower, very few having sold above \$5.10.

The heaviest supply of Texans of the year—about 11,000 all told—has been that branch of the trade badly, and especially with but half-fat grassers. Such declined early in the week about 15c to 20c, and since that time have remained only about half of that decline, while best fed steers stand about on a level with one week ago. Sales of fed Texans up to \$3.75 have been rare, and not many grass steers have been sold above \$2.35, but lands at \$2.50 to \$2.80. The outlook in the native market is certainly a little more encouraging, but the advance from the present scale of prices must be made hereafter, prepared for a sudden break from present values, which is liable to occur at any time under a big run, we advise very conservative buying on a basis of values quoted below: Extra, \$3.75; choice to prime steers, 1,450 to 1,700 pounds, \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, \$3.80 to \$4.15; common to medium, 900 to 1,350 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.75; bulls, poor to extra, \$1.35 to \$1.55; feeders, 900 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.80; stockers, 500 to 900 pounds, \$2.60 to \$3.35; cows and heifers, choice to extra, \$3.00 to \$3.85; common to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; \$1.50 to \$2.90; veal calves, common to choice, \$3 to \$5.10; grass Texas steers, \$2.50 to \$2.95; fed Texans, \$2.30 to \$3.80.

The bulk of the supply of hogs has gone at a higher level than last week. Total arrivals fall short about 28,000 head short of the run the previous week, but stand 10,000 more than for the same time last year. Monday's run of more than 42,000 head was a burden on the market and caused a depression of 5c to 10c from closing prices last week and threw many into a panic, fear of larger receipts than the week before. Since that time arrivals have been very moderate, however, and prices have moved up 10c to 15c. All offerings that have to sell below \$3 are very rough and common. Prime heavy have met demand lately at around \$3.20 to \$3.25; good to choice medium lots around \$3.30, and fancy light sorts at \$3.45 to \$3.50. Bulk of the run hogs of strong weight as they run now sell at \$3.10 to \$3.25. This slight improvement in prices, small as it is, is gratifying, and the moderate arrivals since Monday, in the face of a fair advance, would indicate that the pressure to sell has eased a little. We are not believers in any short supply argument, but think more moderate receipts are due for the next sixty days, and that about present prices are reliable. Choice to fancy heavy shipping selling \$3.10 to \$3.20; fair to choice heavy packing, \$3 to \$3.10; rough lots, \$2.80 to \$3; good mixed and medium, \$3.10 to \$3.30; selected medium barrows, \$3.20 to \$3.25; assorted light, 150 down to 140 pounds, \$3.40 to \$3.45; common to choice light mixed, \$3.15 to \$3.40; steers, skips and poor pigs, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

A falling off about 15,000 head of sheep from the previous week relieved the market from the depression it has been subjected to, and prices for good grades of sheep and lambs have risen a gain of 15c to 25c from closing values of the week before. Common and medium grades have continued in supply rather in excess of demand, and still sell slowly, at a little advance from low prices. Texans are being marketed more conservatively now and prices for such have advanced fully 20c. Choice Texas nuttons bringing around \$3.00, and the lower grades are yet dangerous property, as many that look of fair quality have had to sell around \$2.75. Lower grade native stock that has to sell along with such is also risky and buyers should avoid them unless they can be bought at very low figures. Common lambs are yet in disfavor, and sell slowly around \$3, with strictly prime selected lots of spring lambs selling quickly at \$5 to \$6; choice to prime wethers (native), \$3.90 to \$4.25; fair to prime westerns, \$3.60 to \$4; fair to choice feeders, \$2.30 to \$2.65; medium to choice mixed natives, \$2.10 to \$2.75; fair to choice Texas nuttons, \$3 to \$3.60; native and Texas culls, \$2.10 to \$2.60; choice to prime yearlings, \$4.40 to \$4.10; common and thin spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4; fair to good lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.30; good to prime spring lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.40.

JEROME.

PRODUCE.

Chicago, Ill., June 23—Wheat, which started in weak, had quite a firm closing, the change in tone being due to the surprisingly large decrease in the world's visible supply. September closed at an advance of 1-4c over yesterday. Other markets show but little change, although oats made a new low mark.

Wheat was exceedingly dull today and most of the season was decidedly weak, selling at one time about 1-2c below the close yesterday, but recovering all of the loss before noon. One of the weakest factors of the day and the one responsible for the weakness prevailing after the opening was the heavy receipts in the northwest; 820 cars, against 644 a week ago. This did not look much like bad crop prospects there, and when taken in connection with the 45,000,000 prospect reported in Kansas, the big increase in English stocks and the fact that our visible supply is now 2,500,000 bushels larger than a year ago, with the excessive dullness in trade, made a weak market and the price went off about 1-5c. The figures on the increase of the English stock were raised to 1,600,000 bushels and there were reports that nearly 83,000,000 in gold would be exported this week. There was a sharp bulge in the last hour due to Bradstreet's report of 5,000,000 bushels decrease in the world's stocks last week.

Corn was exceedingly slow. The feeling was generally weak, influenced by the heaviness of wheat and later by prospects of heavy receipts, but light trading prevented any material reduction of prices.

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

Provisions—There was but little doing. The close was steady. September pork closed 5c. September lard 2 1-2c higher and September ribs unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, La., June 23, 1896.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

There is a falling off in the supply of all classes of good cattle, the receipts since the close of sales last Friday being more moderate than good fat light to medium weight steers, fat cows and heifers are in light supply, with values ruling a shade firmer; trading in these classes are more active, and the heavy and rough old stock continues to sell very slowly. The market is about bare of Texas calves and yearlings, good stock is a shade higher and in demand; the poor trashy grades are neglected. There is no

change to note in the hog market, the supply is ample for the very limited demand. Sheep not wanted now. Merchants and butchers are fully supplied; trading slow and quiet. Texans are irregular. The establishment of a live-stock exchange here is still talked about by some of the commission merchants, but there seems to be some trouble to get them all sufficiently interested to perfect an organization. We are heartily in favor of the exchange and will do our best for its establishment.

Good fat fed beefs, per pound gross, 2 1-4; good fat grass beefs, per pound gross, 2 3-4; fair fat grass beefs, per pound gross, 2 1-4; thin and rough old beefs, per pound gross, 1 1-2; good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 2 1-2; fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2 1-4; bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2; thin and rough old cows, each, \$8@12; good fat calves, each, \$7@8; fair fat calves, each, \$5@5.50; good fat yearlings, each, \$11.50@12; fair fat yearlings, each, \$3.50@4; thin yearlings, each, \$2@3; good milk cows, \$25@30; common to fair, \$15@22.50; springers, \$17.50@22.50.

Hogs—Good fat corn fed, per pound gross, 3 1-2; fair corn fed, per pound gross, 3 1-4; good fat hogs, per pound gross, 3 1-2; fair fat hogs, per pound gross, 3 1-4.

Sheep—Good sheep, per gross, \$3@3.40; common to fair, each, \$1.25@1.50.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

WOOL.

Galveston, Tex., June 23—Wool receipts today were:

Today.	This week.
Receipts.....	553,458
Shipments.....	641,738
Sales.....	1,063,785
Stock.....	1,238,022

This season. Last season.

Receipts.....	8,088,097	9,305,232
Shipments.....	6,753,680	8,462,650
Sales.....	42,808	2,107
Stock.....	970,540	

Spring—Twelve months' clip.

Today. Yesterday.

Fine..... 90 10c 90 10c

Med. 80 10c 80 10c

Fall—Six and eight months' clip:

Fine..... 70 8c 70 8c

Med. 60 8c 60 8c

Mexican carpet..... 60 7 1/2c 60 7 1/2c

London on the wool auction sales will open on June 30 and close on July 27. The offerings will average about 18,000 bales a day.

SWINE.

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

A swine breeder in the Stockman and Farmer says: Many crosses can be made that give excellent results. But it is generally conceded that the first cross will be the best. It is the breeder steps on uncertain ground. What is meant by stopping at first cross is this. Say a Berkshire sow is crossed on a Poland China sow. The sow pigs from the first cross of Berkshire male and Poland China sows are again bred to a Berkshire male we would call it grading up, and the longer it is continued in this direction the more of the Berkshire type the pigs will assume. Others may differ may differ with us as to their understanding of the term cross-breeding, but this is the way we see it.

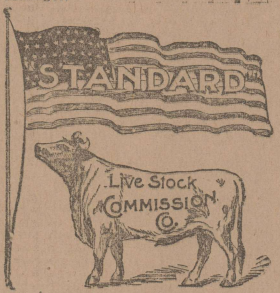
Let some manager of a large plantation write to his boss, "Your hogs are dying, find the cause, what to do for them and can not account for it, it must be the cholera has struck us." The boss man says, "Well, it is as I expected; it's no use to try, we can't raise any meat." He jumps at conclusions, and does not stop to think or investigate the cause. He does not board the first train and go to his plantation to look into the matter, simply writes to his manager, "Well, do the best you can out there," in a slow off-hand way. Now, let's look at the cotton side of the question. Let the same manager write his boss, "Cotton in the grass; can't get any niggers to work, or cotton shedding, it looks like it will throw off all it has made." This time he will step—be it enough to go to his boss and board the first train or boat for his plantation; he gets there, he immediately backs his horse, rides out to know the cause, and very likely he will find the cause—some management on the part of the manager, and what is the result?

The manager hunts a new home. Now, if the manager was as intelligent as much, he would find his hogs wading around in mud, belly deep, hunting for the few rubbings of corn thrown there yesterday; he would find them drinking water out of the mud, and he would find them making their beds in this same belly-deep mud. Possibly two-thirds of this drove of hogs will be turned out after the crop is all in. A little later half of the two-thirds will be found to be put up for meat. A lot of the sows have pigs out in the fields, and come up in the ginning season to sleep under the gin house and eat cotton seed to their heart's content.—H. W. Brantley in Southern Farm Gazette.

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

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

TO OUR READERS.

My son, Joseph L. Loving, has ac-
cepted the position of associate editor
of Texas Stock and Farm Journal,
made vacant by the resignation of W.
P. Hunt, the change having gone into
effect June 1.

"Joe," as he is familiarly known, has
heretofore filled various positions—
such as printer, foreman, solicitor, cor-
respondent, etc., on the Journal. His
work in these departments, together
with his familiarity with the country,
the people and the live stock and ag-
ricultural interests of the state, es-
pecially fit him for the work he has
now undertaken. I therefore confident-
ly trust that his efforts will prove sat-
isfactory to all concerned, and be-
speak for him the support and co-op-
eration of our friends and patrons.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. LOVING,
Editor and Manager.

The recent Republican national con-
vention, held in the city of St. Louis,
nominated William McKinley, of Ohio,
for president, and Garrett A. Hobart,
of New Jersey, for vice president. The
convention also embraced in the plat-
form adopted a gold standard plank.
This will doubtless result in the Demo-
crats pronouncing for the free and un-
limited coinage of silver, thus causing
the fight to be strictly on the financial
question.

The Fort Worth Daily Gazette sus-
pended last Monday. In the announce-
ment made to the public by the man-
agement, the cause of the suspension
is given as lack of support. For four-
teen years the Gazette has been the
loyal friends of Fort Worth and Texas
and its suspension will be deeply re-
gretted. No effort will be made to re-
vive it. The Weekly Gazette, how-
ever, will be continued, this latter will
be good news to many Journal readers.

A FARMER FOR RAILROAD COM-
MISSIONER.

Without intending to violate the
Journal's established rule, not to dabble
in politics, from which it has never
deviated, it feels under the circum-
stances, not only justifiable in men-
tioning the candidacy of the Hon. John
H. Cochran, of Nolan county, for a po-
sition on the state railroad commis-
sion, but thinks that it is its duty to do so.

The livestock and agricultural in-
terest of Texas, are certainly entitled to
representation on the commission, and
it was no doubt intended by the fram-
ers and makers of the railroad com-
mission laws that these interests
should be represented, but notwith-
standing, the commission has hereto-
fore been composed exclusively of law-
yers, while among the different present
aspirants, Mr. Cochran is the only one
that represents the agricultural in-
terest of the state.

Mr. Cochran is now engaged in farm-
ing and live stock raising in Nolan
county; was raised and spent the greater
part of his life on a farm in Dallas
county, and while he has always taken
more or less interest in political mat-
ters, yet he is thoroughly in touch and
sympathetic with the livestock and ag-
ricultural interest of the state. He re-
presented Dallas county for several
terms in the state legislature; was at
one time speaker of the house of rep-
resentatives, and has frequently been
mentioned as suitable material for the
highest office within the gift of the
people of the Lone Star state. He is in
every respect well qualified for the po-
sition to which he aspires, at least as
well as any of his opponents.

The Journal is opposed to electing
lawyers railroad commissioners, but
believes that the same should be com-
posed of representatives of the live-
stock and agricultural, the railroad and
the commercial interest of the state,
that is, that the commission should be
composed of a stockman and farmer, an
experienced railroad man, and commer-
cial or business man. It believes that
we have had too many lawyers and
politicians and that some of these
should be relegated to private life, and
the business interest of the state con-
ducted and managed by business men,
representatives of the different largest
industries.

While the Journal believes that Mr.
Cochran would make a splendid rail-
road commissioner, it has no special
interest in him and only espouses his
cause for the reason that his candidacy
is being urged by the stockmen and
farmers, and because he represents the
interest, that should, in its opinion,
have representation on the railroad
commission.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE
SHORTAGE

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

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

and markets only bid low and panicky
prices. Many arguments, and good
ones, may be advanced as to why this
is. Among them, the general depres-
sion in business and financial circles;
idle workmen who, while idle, can not
afford to eat so much meat as in pros-
perous days; and the general unsettled
condition of all things, business and
political, now apparent throughout the
country. Rural World, some time since,
published the following article on the
"Breeder's Outlook":

The men at the stock yards are fig-
uring on the future of the hog market
of the world and are nonplussed. They
do not know what to make of it, and
are unable to predict the future, either
from the present or the past. The
shrinkage in supplies has been attrib-
uted to bad roads, under the impression
that there was an abundance of hogs
in the country, but in this they are
mistaken, and know it, too, but it
serves their purpose in keeping down
the price. If the real fact was ap-
proached it would be found that hogs
were not in the country; that the sup-
ply had been decimated, first by the
cholera, and then by sending to mar-
ket immature animals, half the usual
weight. There is nothing sensational
in this statement; it is a simple fact,
and those who have hogs to sell are
in a position to command the market
and the price if they are able to hold.

It is just the same with good beefs.
No man having a knowledge of the
situation will claim for a moment that
there is anything like the usual supply
to respond to the market demands of
this season of the year. There may be,
and probably is, enough stuff of a kind
to fill the yards and make pound for
pound, but the quality is not there, and
the men at the yards know it. The
drouth, short pasturage, short corn
crop a year ago in several important
states, and the inability of farmers to
carry over their feeding animals led to
a condition that most surely indicated
a short crop. Cattle do not breed like
rabbits. A herd decimated one year
cannot be reproduced as by the wand
of a magician, and time has to be taken
ere the stock can be produced to fill
a vacuum.

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

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

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

The Journal can but agree with all of
this. All kinds of live stock have been
marketed in numbers far exceeding the
demand; in half fat condition, and not
nearly ready for market. Such
stuff went on the market
to get it off the range in
some instances, and in others to sup-
ply funds to the owner. The females
of the herds have been spayed, thus
reducing the increase. Many thou-
sands and many hundreds of thousands
of animals have died throughout the
country within the past few years from
exposure, drouths and disease. All
things have combined to reduce the
numbers of our live stock, and it must
seem to a reasoning mind that a change
must soon come.

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

The official receipts of cattle, hogs
and sheep from 1884 to 1895 inclusive,
at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and
Omaha were as follows:

Year—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884	2,778,890	8,357,243	1,331,450
1885	2,838,010	10,572,666	1,490,177
1886	2,906,872	10,309,727	1,433,745
1887	3,074,694	9,637,991	1,932,373
1888	4,482,014	8,866,423	2,593,415
1889	5,107,059	10,051,620	2,641,271
1890	6,094,846	13,160,826	3,156,298
1891	5,752,234	13,578,228	3,057,735
1892	6,459,270	12,572,399	3,070,497
1893	6,408,154	10,189,535	4,203,005
1894	6,148,725	13,109,907	4,225,448
1895	5,528,629	12,614,160	4,981,822

These receipts were divided as fol-
lows:

AT CHICAGO.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884	1,817,697	5,351,967	801,630
1885	1,905,518	6,937,535	1,003,598
1886	1,963,800	6,715,761	1,008,790
1887	2,282,098	5,470,552	1,390,862
1888	2,611,540	5,921,712	1,515,014
1889	3,022,251	5,938,553	1,332,469

1890	2,484,280	7,663,893	2,182,667
1891	3,350,339	9,600,805	2,153,537
1892	3,571,796	7,714,495	2,145,979
1893	3,133,406	6,057,278	3,031,174
1894	2,974,363	7,483,238	3,009,025
1895	2,558,528	7,383,233	3,406,739

AT ST. LOUIS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884	390,569	1,079,857	277,678
1885	311,702	1,145,546	245,792
1886	307,244	865,996	212,191
1887	387,700	772,171	315,546
1888	453,918	652,127	368,848
1889	396,095	772,579	278,977
1890	523,000	926,104	233,889
1891	620,356	840,927	347,573
1892	652,337	847,703	338,532
1893	756,485	777,433	350,041
1894	663,657	1,146,925	292,223
1895	740,514	1,084,454	455,000

AT KANSAS CITY.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884	533,526	1,723,586	237,964
1885	506,627	2,358,718	221,801
1886	490,971	2,264,484	172,659
1887	693,224	2,422,282	209,958
1888	1,056,086	2,008,884	351,050
1889	1,220,343	2,078,910	370,772
1890	1,472,229	2,865,171	535,869
1891	1,270,977	2,599,109	386,700
1892	1,479,078	2,397,477	438,268
1893	1,660,807	1,948,372	569,517
1894	1,689,192	2,547,077	589,555
1895	1,613,454	2,457,697	804,713

These figures, it seems, would indi-
cate a shortage, and yet immediate
prospects are not nearly so flattering
as a year ago. St. Louis, alone of the
four big markets, increased its cattle
receipts last year, and Chicago was the
only one to increase its receipts of
hogs. Omaha alone showed a decrease
of sheep, and the increase at the other
points may be explained by saying
that sheepmen were anxious to clear
their ranges, as the cattlemen had pre-
viously done.

The facts and figures justify the
claim of a shortage. Many unexplain-
able and incomprehensible things are
found in the live stock business, and
figuring on the future is the principal
one, hence no one can tell what will
follow.

CHARBON.

Papers throughout this section are
daily giving accounts of a dangerous
contagious disease now prevalent
throughout Louisiana, which is rapidly
killing all kinds of livestock. The dis-
ease is said to be almost sure death
wherever found, and kills anything af-
fected within a few hours. It is said
to be an old disease, well known in
France, and is somewhat similar to
a jaw, appearing on the jaw and
causing a large swelling, which rap-
idly enlarges, bursting and fatal in
almost every instance. It is confined to
certain districts of Louisiana, and the
authorities there are making strenu-
ous efforts to prevent its spread. This
is being done by means of vaccina-
tion. There has been some report of
a quarantine being raised against
Louisiana livestock by the Texas au-
thorities, but as yet nothing has been
done. It may be well enough for
Texas people to be on the safe side
and should any indications of a spread
become apparent, rigid quarantine
should be enforced.

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

FRAUDS AND FAKERS.

It has been most truly said that the
public delight in being humbugged.
The public may even insist on being
humbugged, but when an individual
finds any pleasure in it, particularly if
his pocketbook suffers severe loss, and
it often happens just that way. No
class of people are so worked by pro-
fessional humbuggers and fakirs as
are the good people of the country,
farmers and stockmen. Much of this
can be avoided by keeping up with the
times through the medium of news-
papers, and in nine out of every ten
cases where some one has been imposed
upon the sufferer is usually one who
refuses to read or subscribe to even
his own county paper.

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

Such a case is often heard of. Papers
are cheap, are instructive, usually, and
can be of manifold benefits to every
one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A DELIGHTFUL VACATION TRIP.

It will no doubt interest parties who
intend to take advantage of the cheap
rates which have been named for Na-
tional Educational meeting at Buffalo,
July 7 to 10, to learn that the "Great
Rock Island Route" has made arrange-
ments by which its patrons can have
the privileges of going on returning
between Chicago and Buffalo via Lake
steamers at a very slight increase of
cost over the regular one fare rates.

It will make one of the most de-
lightful vacation trips possible to tra-
verse the entire length of Lakes Michi-
gan, Huron and Erie, visiting the his-
torical Island of Mackinac and passing
on the beautiful St. Clair and Det-
roit rivers.

The lake part of the trip will be
made on first-class iron steamers of
modern construction and fully equip-
ped with all the latest improvements
for both safety and comfort.

If you will write to the undersigned,
he will take pleasure in advising you
completely, giving details of cost and
time en route. J. C. McMAHON,
G. P. A. Great Rock Island Route, Fort
Worth, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.
CATTLE.

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.
B. C. RHOME, Proprietor.
Breeder 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 Here-
ford took more first premiums than any
other of any breed at Dallas state fair in
1895. Large English Berkshire hogs
and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Man-
ager, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR \$60

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

FOR TRADE.
A thirty-five hundred dollar stock of
Dry Goods. Will trade them for cattle,
horses or farm pigs. Address H. B. White,
Meridian, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.
SWINE.

BERKSHIRE
HOGS Bred and for sale by
M. C. ABRAMS, Manor, Tex.
Choicely bred stock for sale.

GILT-EDGE HERD.
Of registered Poland-
Chinas, winners of
first in every
class shown in at
Taylor Fair, 1896.

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. Corre-
spondence solicited.

WM. O'CONNOR,
Taylor, Tex.

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE
Of the most fashionable kind. Herd
headed by Jim Rivers 35,109. Also An-
gora goats and fancy poultry. Prices
low, quality considered. Address
J. P. ABERNATHY,
Pulaski, Tenn.

BROOKSIDE HERD OF POLAND-
CHINA SWINE
From Look-Me-Over 25,533, 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
Round Rock, Texas.

Garden Prairie Herd.

Of pure bred Poland China hogs. The
very best strains. Special inducements
to the Southern trade. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Address
J. C. HARTFORD, Cameron, Mo.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX

—Breeder of—

Wolstein Cattle,
Berkshire Hogs,
Bronze Turkeys,
Thoroughbred Poultry,
and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs

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

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SWINE.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES,
Poland-China
and
Essex Hogs.

Very best stock. Catalogue on appli-
cation. Address W. L. FOSTER,
Shreveport, La.

DUREC-JERSEY SWINE

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

DO YOU WANT BERKSHIRE PIGS

From an imported or a prize win-
ning sow, sired by a prize winning
boar? If so, I can sell you. My herd
contains the four young sows that
were first prize herd in 1895 at Kan-
sas, Iowa, Nebraska state fairs, and
were first and second prize sows any
age at Dallas. Have other great prize
winners. Herd headed by Major Lee,
who was first and sweepstakes boar
at Kansas state fair in 1895, and who
weighed at eighteen months of age
720 pounds in breeding condition. Several
spring litters on hand. Write for
prices and pedigree to J. E. McGuire,
proprietor Idlewild farm, Gatesville,
Texas.

Large English Berkshire Swine.

Herd headed by
the sweepstakes
champion "Blaek
Prince, No. 33,347"
over all ages, Texas
State Fair, 1895. Assisted by Belle
Knight, IV winner of fifteen firsts and
sweepstakes prizes at the Illinois, Ne-
braska and Iowa state fairs. All pigs
from premium stock.
ED. L. OLIVER,
Cooper, Tex.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Choice pigs from Daleview herd for
sale. Correspondence solicited.
W. V. WALL,
Goldthwaite, Tex.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

POEM.

A man will come when the echoes
Awake in the forest dim;
Shall whisper, back no longer,
The song you sing to him,
The olden oak shall perish
Upon the desolate plain,
No more to wave in the sunshine,
Or thrill in the rushing rain.

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

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

He shall awake in the morning,
And fondly again with him;
You will walk as you walked in the
forest,
The forest so old and dim.
—GORDON A. SINGLETON.

OUR LETTERS.

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

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

Purple Pansy is the next to discuss man and woman's sense of humor. She, as usual, favors us with a most delightful letter—a little sad—but we know life is made up of shades and lights, of sadness and gladness. Circle Dot says "on the sunniest days clouds must appear." A cloud has arisen because of his championing the Brand New Girl. He most manfully explains it to his friends, and we are against her. In my opinion, the truest indication of manliness in a man is his desire to defend the weak. It is a beautiful trait in a character and one every woman admires. You are all right, Circle Dot.

If Miss P. E. L. will read Tex's letter this week she will find an apology for once calling her an old maid. I am sure she is too sensible to care. But Tex seems disposed to do the right thing. Tex had not written for so long I had begun to fear he had resigned his place in the Household, but am delighted to see him again. I am sure he could write us a most interesting letter about his town and country.

Mary May is a new member. Well-known to all of us, she is acquainted with all the Household, so will not feel herself to be a stranger. She is like Circle Dot, inclined to take the part of Brand New Girl. This Brand New Girl seems to have plenty of friends. Verona True evidently has not read that we now have a subject under discussion. We have and would be glad to hear from her. It does seem a good thing to rob birds' nests, but if that is the only way to get rid of harmful birds, I suppose it is not wrong. Yes, Uncle Gus wrote those thrilling letters. We were all so much interested. I hope, with Verona True, that Luna Bonita has not forsaken us.

We have another Sweet Sixteen. We had one once, but when she came, she robbed us of her, but as compensation gave us Woodland Mary. The new Sweet Sixteen is very welcome. I would that she might stay our Sweet Sixteen years. It is a beautiful time of life—no sins behind to cause gnawing regret—the future all innocent, rosy dreams. I would that we could all live that time more than once.

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

TEXAS TOM ON THE NEW SUBJECT.

Mrs. B.—Since the first sign of the hurricane I have been a timid, yet rather enthusiastic spectator, ever so far in mind and heart from the tempest the sooner it be over. Yet, I ask, how could it continue? The calm has come, but the clouds are now gathering in another direction, even to the point of a storm. I am loath to climb off the fence; if in behalf of the ladies and I should fail to meet their approval I fear it would result in one of those fatal mistakes that one only once in a life time; if in behalf of the gentlemen there will lack that compliment that sugar coats the real, the lace work that trims the history of the gentlemen's side. I believe them to be noble-hearted women, the kind that any man ought to be proud to know. Now Miss P. E. L., or old maid No. 2, I should like to hear from you, an old maid, because I think it is a difficult matter for one like you to live to be an old maid, as I am sure you are anything else but one. Now I am a member of the noble-hearted cowboys in that part of the country to allow anything like that to happen to you, especially. Now if you will examine the Journal of February 28 you will find your letter signed Old Maid No. 2. I would like to tell you something of the town and country in which I live, but guess I will have to go, and come some other time.

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

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

Like Ione, I think we have many things to entertain us on the farm, if she puts it, "in the country." You can of course be lonely there but some of the bitterest loneliness I have known was in a gay crowd when my heart was aching as hearts will ache, for the sympathy and approach of some kindred spirit. If we are busy doing what our hands find to do we will have little time for loneliness. If heart is content we are not lonely in city or country, but alas for those who know that vague unrest that nameless longing that fills the breast. Well, I don't intend to be sad or lonely for I can hear good news and the June breeze wafts me a scent of delicious watermelon, so au revoir, PURPLE PANSY.

June 15.

ONLY A COWBOY.

I am sad this morning. It seems that on the sunniest days of all lives a little cloud must appear. I am glad that my life is not so much as a cloud strewn with clouds; the darkest one in fact, that has ever appeared above me is the knowledge of the fact that I am about to lose a friend, "Purple Pansy." I cannot add to it. The world is too heartless, friends are too scarce, for me to lose even the humblest one. And, in upholding the "Brand New Girl" I never intended to lose a friend. It has always been a characteristic (possibly a fault) of the cowboy to stand by a comrade when odds were against him, and you must acknowledge that "Brand New Girl" is a comrade just as long as she belongs to our household. A great many of our members have expounded their views concerning the "new woman." I have never said anything, because the fact is, I have never seen a "new woman." In short, my idea of the "new woman" is that she bears the same relation to womanhood that the fops and dandies of our country do to manhood. I have reference only to women who are new and extraordinary in dress and manner. I do not think that intellectual advancement a woman can get too new. She is certainly man's equal, if not his superior, mentally. I think that good Common sense is the mainspring of acting properly, and if we are all better and common sense we need not fear of going far out of fix. Some of our members perhaps will say, "consistency, thou art a jewel," but I do intend to study the "new woman" if she has helped her with your advice, let's not leave her until we have brought her back again. My advice to her would be, if she cares for the love and respect of man and woman, kind, go and make the acquaintance of such women as "Purple Pansy," follow their footsteps as nearly as possible, and be sure that it is for your while, my friend. It is easy for a man to love a woman who is fond of poetry, music and flowers. These three things should be hereditary in the love of a true man. I am a true man, a rough cowboy, but I often wonder if there ever was, even a woman, who had a more passionate love for flowers, music or poetry than I. I know that there are many who are better able to express to the world their feelings. We should not sympathize so much with those who are able to express their love for noisy fairs and proud to win them, but I am glad, for those who die with that great love all in them. With kind sympathies for all and a feeling akin to love for the little black-eyed girl I am remembered by you all as a friend.

CIRCLE DOT.

Albany, June 15.

TEX APOLOGIZES TO P. E. L.

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

Menardville, June 14.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.

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

MARY MAY.

Eddy, N. M., June 12.

A GENERAL LETTER.

Dear Mrs. B.—It has been some time since I called and as you were absent it seemed rather lonesome. I know of no other household in which the members seem so much like they are talking as in this one. I hope we will soon

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

Mrs. B., what do you think of robbing birds' nests? I hardly know what to think. It seems a pity to rob the nests of the birds, but I am so sweetly, yet when they eat up grapes and destroy other things it seems as if that is the best way to destroy the birds.

I would like the words and music, but I like the words and music. "The Burning of the Brooklyn Theater." If some of you have them and would send them to Mrs. B. The wild flowers are nearly all gone here. It is so hot and dry.

Adieu, adieu to my friends all round. Adieu to Mrs. B. VERA TRUE.

Mathis, Tex., June 13.

AND ANOTHER NEW ONE.

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

WOODS BOY ON BLOOMERS.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household—Will you admit another member in your happy circle? I love to read the Household for some time and I find the Household is growing in interest every day. I am going to look at you very much I enjoy reading Circle Dot's letters, though I am not agree with him and the Brand New Girl, for I guess she thinks she is pretty looking thing. I have never said anything, because the fact is, I have never seen a "new woman." In short, my idea of the "new woman" is that she bears the same relation to womanhood that the fops and dandies of our country do to manhood. I have reference only to women who are new and extraordinary in dress and manner. I do not think that intellectual advancement a woman can get too new. She is certainly man's equal, if not his superior, mentally. I think that good Common sense is the mainspring of acting properly, and if we are all better and common sense we need not fear of going far out of fix. Some of our members perhaps will say, "consistency, thou art a jewel," but I do intend to study the "new woman" if she has helped her with your advice, let's not leave her until we have brought her back again. My advice to her would be, if she cares for the love and respect of man and woman, kind, go and make the acquaintance of such women as "Purple Pansy," follow their footsteps as nearly as possible, and be sure that it is for your while, my friend. It is easy for a man to love a woman who is fond of poetry, music and flowers. These three things should be hereditary in the love of a true man. I am a true man, a rough cowboy, but I often wonder if there ever was, even a woman, who had a more passionate love for flowers, music or poetry than I. I know that there are many who are better able to express to the world their feelings. We should not sympathize so much with those who are able to express their love for noisy fairs and proud to win them, but I am glad, for those who die with that great love all in them. With kind sympathies for all and a feeling akin to love for the little black-eyed girl I am remembered by you all as a friend.

CIRCLE DOT.

Handley, Tex., June 16.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

SHADE TREES.

For Stock and Farm Journal. One of the most glaring needs of our prairie homes and streets is shade trees. However they are a necessity, increase of interest in this direction, but much yet may be learned by land owners as to successful growing of shade trees. The want of tree-growing in Texas is due to the absence of successful trees to plant, for it is proven that a large and varied assortment of shade trees with proper care do well in North Texas.

First, may be recommended our native growth as being both ornamental and well adapted, as well as many introduced from North and East and from abroad.

Most hardy and durable I mention American or broad-leaved elm, sycamore, white ash, black walnut, pecan, catalpa, hackberry, the oaks and red bud.

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

For quick growth and effect, but usually of short duration, are cottonwood, Lombardy poplar, Platanus, umbrella and weeping willow. I could mention many more that are practically successful.

Many of our favorites, as well as new spruce of great promise in other states and from across the waters, have proven utter failures, making no growth in our Texas climate, and hence becoming sickly, unsightly and worthless.

It is also notable that many trees grown from native Texas seed do better than those grown from Northern seed. This is a fact, and it is a rule, however. The American elm grown from Northern seed seem purer and make better trees than those grown from Texas seed.

Many of our treeless homes, and hence so devoid of restful shade and the beautiful homelike appearance that trees only can give, are first, a want of sufficient interest to plant them; second, when planted, the greatest cause, perhaps, is want of proper care to get them to grow through the first and second summers.

When the trees are set out to grow in the spring proper care and culture to insure moisture and keep them in a growing condition are neglected until the summer's drought has robbed them of all sap and sustenance, when they must become weak and feeble or die altogether. The remedy is simple, but must be attended to properly. Always bear in mind that a tree requires the same conditions as does a hill of corn or cotton to make a good yield, namely, a bed of frequently stirred and moist soil about their roots, allowing no weeds or grass to grow within two or more feet of the tree.

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

JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Tex.

BIG CATTLE MUST GO.

Breeders' Gazette. The big steer is now receiving his finishing blow at the hands of buyers and shippers. The big steer is now receiving his finishing blow at the hands of buyers and shippers. The big steer is now receiving his finishing blow at the hands of buyers and shippers.

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

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

CLEAN CULTURE INDISPENSABLE TO SUCCESSFUL STRAWBERRY GROWING.

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

The fact that the wild strawberry attains some degree of excellence in a wild and uncultivated state has led many people to question the necessity of the wisdom of striving for such too much culture. But observers of nature know that the wild strawberry plant is productive in proportion as it is free to grow in a spot free from weeds and grass. When its lot is cast amid grass and weeds it makes only a slender, spindling growth and bears sorry and few berries, or often, none at all.

It is the highest economy to give the crop which precedes the strawberry scrupulously clean culture, allowing no grass or weed seed to infest the soil. I have in fact seen what have had such close attention in this respect that they are almost free from these pests. When one does appear it is killed before seed can be produced.

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

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

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

Kittrell, N. C. W. BLACKNALL.

FRUIT CULTURE.

W. W. Earhart has the following article in No. 2 Farmer and Gardener.

In these days of overproduction in many of our staple farm crops it is wise from a business standpoint of view and source of economy to look toward something else. Hence, fruit culture is not only a source of pleasure, but of self-interest, or on the ground of individual prosperity, but as well on account of the happiness of our fellow citizens and the greatness of our country.

The noblest and best fruit elevates the mind and improves the character of him that makes it possible, as well as of him that eats it. If the American citizen would learn to eat less meat and consume more fruit, it would be more conducive to the public health and develop a higher state of civilization.

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

There are few who have any idea of the value and importance of our orchards and small fruits. Few products of the soil are more remunerative, if properly taken care of, and probably nothing that will dishearten as more if neglected. But the greatest value to be derived from fruit growing is in the supply which every owner of the garden or land may have at his own door and at his own expense. It is a source of profit in fruit, and they are few. If we fail to get a crop of fruit once in awhile, through the dispensation of Providence, in late frosts and cold winds, such as we have passed through this season, it should not discourage us and deter our planting year after year, for most of the pleasures of life are made up of anticipations of the future, and if we forget to plant, some of them



The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina

BATTLE AX
PLUG

"BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco, of the best quality, for the least money. Large quantities reduce the cost of manufacture, the result going to the consumer in the shape of a larger piece, for less money, than was ever before possible.

Guarantee Position. Accept notes for tuition, or cash deposit, and all postal notes secured, before purchase. DRAUGHON'S Business College NASHVILLE, TENN., and TEXARKANA, TEXAS. Instruction in Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Shorthand, and other business subjects. Four weeks in Bookkeeping with its equals 12 elsewhere. No recitation. Enter anytime. Board \$10.00. Our books for home study are best thing to entering one school. Write us at Nashville. (Mention this paper.)

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This is the Short and Quick Line,

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN

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

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PERSONAL.

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

L. H. Hill of Albany was a visitor here this week.

Charles McFarland of Aledo was a visitor here Tuesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was here Monday. He is now busy shipping his territory cattle to market.

Winfield Scott left Monday night for his ranch in the territory, from which he will soon begin shipping to market.

Messrs. Webb and Hill of Albany offer a big lot of good horses and mules for sale. See their ad in the "For Sale" column and write them.

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

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

Lee J. Good of Runnels county was here yesterday en route home from the Indian Territory, where he has been shipping a good many cattle. He reports satisfactory prices received for cattle shipped so far, and while the market is lower than he likes, he does not feel disposed to kick.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Many a free man who is sick would willingly change places with a healthy convict. A man might as well be shut out of enjoyment one way as another. If he is shut up in a cell, he cannot engage in active pleasures. He cannot see the beauties of nature and art, but he can imagine them, and so get some benefit from them. A man who is sick has these things before him, but he doesn't see them as they exist. He cannot look on anything with appreciative eyes. The physical condition warps his vision and his mentality. He cannot enjoy anything, no matter how enjoyable it may be in the abstract. A man with a foul taste in his mouth, with a bilious headache, and with poisonous refuse matter circulating all through his body cannot enjoy anything. He honestly believes that the world is all wrong, and that it is a mighty poor place to live in. He is blue, despondent, cynical. Life isn't worth living to him. Such a simple thing causes this condition that it is absurd and ridiculous to think of a sensible man remaining in it. Symptoms like these come from constipation. It is the most prevalent of all causes of sickness. It makes a man worthless for work or pleasure. It is a stubborn trouble when you do not treat it properly, and a simple one when you do. It is cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They were made for this purpose, and no other. They accomplish this purpose as no other preparation ever did. An unscrupulous druggist may try to sell you something else. Look out! It is your health that is at stake. It is your health against an extortion profit on the thing he says is "just as good." Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—don't forget—don't take anything else.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, by Dr. J. C. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 1008 pages, illustrated, 60,000 copies sold at \$1.50. Now sent on receipt of at one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only. Address the Author, as above.

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

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

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

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

L. H. Hill of Albany came in from central Texas Wednesday morning, where he had been trying to buy some "doggy" yearlings. Mr. Hill says cattle are doing very well in Shackelford county, although it is a little dry. Stock water is not scarce, since his section of the county is more than abundantly supplied with natural water. Grass is a little dry, however, from lack of rain, though very good local showers have fallen all through that vicinity. Crops to date in Shackelford county have been a failure, though cotton is looking well and if more rain falls, it will be all right. As to the business situation, Mr. Hill says he never saw such a condition of affairs as is now existing. He looks for no immediate relief, in fact, can see no encouragement ahead. Mr. Hill has an advertisement offering a lot of horses and mules for sale on page 4 of this issue. Look it up.

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

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.
By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the 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 surface. 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, Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LITERARY NOTES.

JULY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
The Ladies' Home Journal for July, an artistically attractive and interesting issue, opens with a sumptuously illustrated article on Joan of Arc and her home by Emma Ashbrand Hopland, who entertainingly writes of the childhood and religious life of the Maid. Apropos of the approaching centenary of Burns Arthur Warren presents "The Other Side of Robert Burns," revealing the better side of the poet. Ezekiah Butterworth tells in his engaging way a Brook Farm story, "The Wife of Ben Bow," and Alvin Wellington Rollins humorously romances of "A Town Bicycle." A trio of poems of the field found in a drawing by W. Hamilton Gibson, and a musical composition, "The Lyndon," by Mrs. Francis J. Moore, are page features. Edward W. Bok writes editorially of the girl between sixteen and twenty and enters a plea for people who go the country in the summer time to live as near to nature as possible. Ex-President Harrison discusses the department of state, bringing into review, also, our diplomatic irregular service, and the great seal of the United States. In "Feeding a City Like New York" John Gilmer Speed makes some astonishing statements, presents surprising figures, and asserts that New Yorkers could live comfortably for four months in case of a siege cutting off all their food supplies. Dr. Parkhurst speaks forcibly to young men in his paper "A Young Man's Religious Life," and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, with equal vigor and directness, writes to girls concerning beauty. William Martin Johnson's "Souvenirs of Summer Days" is an artistic, practical article, timely also, being directed to those who will enjoy part of the summer amid new scenes. "People Who Live in the Moon," "A Ship House," articles on seasonable dresses, upon millinery, needlework and various topics of general and household interest and the usual departments are also included in the July Journal, which is unusually complete. No feature of it will appeal to lovers of the beautiful more strongly than the cover—by Maxwell Parrish—printed in rich tones of brown and green on buff paper. By the Curtis Publishing company, Philadelphia; one dollar per year, ten cents per copy.

Ex-President Harrison will discuss our national finances in an article on "The Secretary of the Treasury," which will appear in the August issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. He will tell briefly of the origin of our financial system, its expansion and development; how the nation raises its revenues and disburses its moneys; and what the faults of our system of financing. Referring to the methods necessary to maintain our gold reserve, Gen. Harrison expresses himself with evident disapproval, and

says that "the present situation would be absurd if it were not so serious." The increase of the diminution of the gold reserve, the ex-president asserts, powerfully affects every interest, and the "menacing of existing conditions will be a task for the wisest and strongest statesmanship." The ex-president clearly intimates that successful financing is extremely difficult by the present methods. Upon the subject of the gold reserve, the treasury secretary could not expand that small sum. He must stand by until the gold is gone, and then sell bonds to get it back. The result is that the banks and the brokers are often able to make play of the treasury. A financial institution whose board consists of business in public is at a disadvantage.

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

In commemoration of the centenary of the settlement of Cleveland, the number will contain an illustrated paper on the distinctive characteristics of Ohio, as shown in the development of that state, by President Charles F. Thwing of the Western Reserve University.

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

Laurence Hutton will contribute an attractive article on "Literary Landmarks of Venice," with illustrations of which Byron, Browning and Petrarch lived. The number will be strong in fiction. There will be presented the opening chapters of "Two Mommas and a Muddlety," a three-part novelette by Langdon Ellwyn Mitchell, whose scene is laid among the West Virginia hills, and whose characters are the rude population of a primitive community enlivened by the visits of two Latter-day Saints engaged by proselyting. The story will be illustrated by Gilbert Gaul. John Kendrick Burt Foster's humorous "A Rebellious Heroine," will be concluded, with illustrations by W. T. Smedley.

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

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

Archibald Lampman will contribute an essay on "Happiness," and Charles Dudley Warner in the Editor's Study will discuss a popular belief that everybody is an undeveloped authority. The Editor's Drawer will open with an amusing lecture, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, on a supposedly new Wagnerian opera, with examples of the music.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. plans for publication during the next two months include the following books: "The Silk and the Knot," a novel, by M. McManus, dealing with the eviction of Rome's Catholics in Ireland in the seventeenth century; "Mrs. Gerald," a novel, by Maria Louise Pool; "Love is a Spirit," a novel, by Julian Hawthorne; "The Pith of Astronomy" (without mathematics); the latest facts and figures as developed by the giant telescopes, by Samuel G. Bayne; sales of Fantasy and Fact," by Bradburn; "Rick Dale," a story for young people, by Kirk Munroe; "With My Neighbors," a number of plain talks to plain people, by William J. Rolfe; "The Silk and the Knot," a novel, by M. 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