

The Farm and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

As recently announced in the Journal, arrangements have been completed at Eddy, New Mexico, in the Pecos Valley country, for the erection of a \$100,000 sugar factory, for which the contract will be let in a few days. The Pecos Valley sugar, which has been devoting considerable space to the enterprise in publishing general instructions for beet culture, issued by Richard Bird of Chino, Cal., the largest grower of beets in the United States, the following from the Chino Champion:

"In the sugar beet raising districts of Europe lands are worth from \$300 to \$500 per acre, a value based upon their income paying capacity and other advantages favorable for the fertilization and rotation of, and increased productivity of other crops. So far, the beet lands of California, and those lands of that character lying adjacent to beet sugar factories, have justified an income paying investment of from \$200 to \$500 per acre, which the certainty of the crop and the stability of the market will, upon investigation, satisfy the most cautious investor."

The following are the instructions referred to, which will be interesting and helpful to many readers.

PREPARING THE SOIL.

In preparing the soil for sugar beets it is of the utmost importance to have it in a thoroughly pulverized condition, to at least a depth of from eight to twelve inches, being careful not to turn up too much new cold soil to the surface, but each successive year the plowing should be deeper, and the depth to bring up fresh soil to be aerated. Twelve inches should be the maximum depth at the third year's plowing.

CARING FOR SOIL BEFORE SEEDING.

In order to insure the germination of the seed, the land should be plowed and harrowed some days before the seed is planted, in order for the land to become settled and packed, allowing the moisture to raise and thoroughly distribute itself near the surface. There are some soils which would be very much benefited by running a subsoiler to the depth of four, five or six inches below the bottom of the surface plow, and too loosen up and give the roots a chance to penetrate without turning the cold soil to the surface. The spring plowing should be shallow and the ground well harrowed down and left to settle before planting.

SEEDING.

The seed should be sown in drills from eighteen to twenty inches apart, with from twelve to eighteen pounds to the acre. The seed must be covered with from an inch to an inch and a half of earth, according to the condition of the moisture of the soil, and must be sown equally deep everywhere, this being the only way to insure equal growth and for the plants all to come up at the same time. This is of the utmost importance and should not be neglected, and the sowing care should be taken that it is properly covered.

THINNING.

The beets should be thinned as soon as possible after they are fairly up, to a distance of from six to twelve inches in the row, according to the soil. In the richer, moist lands the distance between the rows should be less and the beets closer together in the row, and vice versa in the drier, lighter soils. This work of properly thinning is of the greatest importance, and under no consideration should it be neglected beyond the proper time, as the effect would be to reduce both the quantity and quality of the beets. Care should be taken in thinning to leave the strongest and most vigorous plants, and to remove the weaker ones thoroughly from the row for at least two and one-half inches on each side.

CULTIVATION.

Cultivation should commence with the horse shoe as soon as the beets are sufficiently up to admit of the rows being followed. This can be done sometimes before thinning, particularly in the soil in good condition, mellow condition. The cultivation should be repeated three or four times, or as often as any weeds show themselves; and, finally, the ground beneath the rows should be cultivated with chisel teeth, in order to leave the ground loose to a considerable depth at the final cultivation.

WEEDING.

When the beets are up, according to the tests made by the factory, and are ordered in, they should be plowed or pulled out from the ground by a special instrument, the weeds and roots being cut off with a sharp knife, the tops, with the leaves, are cut off and left on the ground as a fertilizer to be plowed in. The beets having been thinned, they are ready for delivery, and should be picked up in baskets and loaded carefully into wagons, in order to avoid too much dirt, or in some instances stones being taken to the factory, where they are and are otherwise objectionable.

Each farmer should take particular pains to study the characteristics of his own soil with reference to the success attained with the different kinds of seed, different times of planting and the different manner of cultivation, in order that he may become proficient in the culture of his own particular kind of ground and attain the best results.

GOOD RETURNS IN PROPORTION TO CARE.

There is no crop which will repay the farmer better than the sugar beet, and devoted to it, and the amount of sugar contained in the beets is due entirely to the care and cultivation given the crop at the proper time.

MORE ABOUT FLOWING.

The land to be planted in beets should be plowed deeply during the fall and winter, and plow in the spring deep enough to thoroughly loosen up the ground just before planting, harrowing thoroughly after the second plowing. In the case of the moist and semi-moist land, the deep plowing should be done as soon as possible after the beet harvesting is finished; this is important and must be carried out.

The Chino beet farmers have had three years' experience, and as soon as being already quite expert in the business and deserving great credit for what they have so far accomplished. Beet culture is, however, the study of a life time, and perfect excellence can only be attained by constant study and comparing results from each year's experience.

From the experience gained on the Chino beet sugar plantation it is believed that all those soils which are warm enough to bear deep plowing immediately before planting should be so plowed, turning the wire worms under to such a depth that they will not get back to the surface in time to affect the young beets until they have made sufficient growth to defy their work. Also, that packing the loose surface after the beets are up with a roller facilitates the rooting of the beet and hinders the work of the wire worm by obstructing its movements, which is, so far, the only enemy of the beet discovered on the Chino.

The results already obtained by the greater portion of the communities engaged in this industry in Germany, where sugar beet culture and beet sugar manufacture have reached their greatest perfection, have conducted to the great advantage of all concerned,

and the conservatism of political institutions, as all classes alike become interested in the maintenance of property rights, and that security of the property for the proper development of the soil and the safe and peaceful enjoyment of its rewards.

The experience in Europe has been that wealth and prosperity have followed this industry, the land not only yielding the additional income due to the beet crop, but increasing in general productivity for other crops, besides relieving the market of over-production.

GROWING CORN.

As with other staple crops, different sections working under different conditions will grow corn in a different way. What may be best in one locality will not always answer with another.

Corn is a quick growing plant naturally, and to secure the best growth and yield, it is very important that the planting and cultivating be done under such conditions as will best secure this. It is largely a question of count that I prefer to wait until the soil is sufficiently warm and dry to secure a quick germination and a vigorous start, and grow it in a certain amount of heat and moisture. It is needed to induce germination. If the soil is cold or too wet when the seed is planted it will not start to grow, and while seed of corn has been known to often remain some time in the ground without germinating and then when the conditions become more favorable will grow, yet there is always considerable risk of losing the seed while it does grow the plant is not as thrifty or as vigorous as it would have been had a good germination been secured. This reason my plan is to usually do all of the preparatory work of the ground and preparing in a good tith so that at the proper time the work of planting can be pushed along very rapidly.

It is always an item to plant early so far as the season and the condition of the soil will admit, but it is of no advantage to plant when the soil is cold and before it has been well prepared in a good tith. It is easier and more economical to prepare the soil in a good tith before planting the seed than afterward, and if prepared before the seed is planted, the seed will have a better start to grow, while a much better opportunity is afforded of giving early and thorough cultivation with good seed planted under reasonably favorable conditions. Vigorous growth, thrifty plant may be readily secured and thus a steady growth may be maintained by giving early and thorough cultivation. It is easier to keep down the weeds and the soil in a good tith after once well prepared by commencing the cultivation as soon as possible after planting, than to wait until the weeds start to grow, and then attempt to secure a good condition. When the soil is in a good tith, and when the planting is done if the cultivation can be commenced soon after I have yet to find a better opportunity to commence the cultivation than a good smoothing harrow, following it up with a weeder. In nearly all cases two good workings can be given in the early part of the season, and this can be followed with the cultivator. It is the early cultivation that is the most important, and all reasonable care should be taken to keep the soil in a good tith, and if this is done there will usually be but few weeds. Doing the right thing at the right time is an important item in growing a good crop of corn.—Cor. Nebraska Farmer.

RIDDING THE FARM OF GOPHERS.

I notice in a late number you say that the gophers are easily got rid of. I should be pleased to give several ways for destroying these pests to your readers. Probably the most interesting way to the small boy is to take a stout string about twelve or fifteen feet long, with slip noose in one end. He sees a gopher hole in any hole and the noose over the entrance, moves away as far as the length of the string will permit. Pretty soon the gopher will put his head out of the hole and through the noose, and the boy gives the string a quick jerk and Mr. Gopher is caught. The method most in use here is for the boy to dig a hole to the gopher hole, and when a gopher is seen he is run into his burrow, the trap inverted over the entrance and by the time the team makes a round of the hole the gopher is likely to have his head in the trap, but this method takes a good deal of time, and especially with boys, then again they will forget where they left the trap and the gopher will escape. I notice it when he would like to set it again. Last season I struck a new plan which I expect to use some this spring. At first I took about one-fourth dram of strychnine, dissolved it in a quart of lukewarm water, then stirred in corn meal to make a thick mud. Of this I would drop small mounds into their holes, but the gopher would not take it, and I concluded that to have the best effect it must be sweet or at least pleasant to the taste. I therefore got Rough on Rats and the Chinese Rat Destroyer, and mixed them together, and stirred in corn meal to make a thick mud. I took this into their burrows with good results. This is an admirable way as you do not need to see the gopher and you kill the whole family, old and young. I take the supply of the above, and to the rounds while the boys are plowing, and put a small chunk into every gopher hole I can find. Another good plan is, when you are planting take with you some old cotton or cotton rags, a short stick and a bottle of sulphuric acid. When you see a gopher, keep your eye on him, take your cotton, stick and acid, and when you see him, put the cotton in the hole, then put about a spoonful of the sulphuric acid on the cotton and the gopher will take it, and he will never live to dig out, neither his mate nor his young ones. If you do not succeed in killing the farm of the first year of gophers you surely will the second if you follow the above lines.

If you use sulphuric acid of carbon you must keep away from fire. It evaporates quickly and is highly inflammable. The fumes are heavier than air, hence they will go down in a gopher's burrow.—Cor. Nebraska Farmer.

A CHANCE FOR EXPERIMENT.

Have plants intelligence? Do they ever think? These are interesting questions that would have to be answered by the statement of an observer of the ways of pumpkins and melons. He says: Plants often exhibit something very much like intelligence. If a bucket of water, during a dry season, be placed a few inches from a growing pumpkin or melon vine, the latter will turn from its course, and in a day or two will get one of its leaves in the water."

We do not vouch for the truth of this, but if there be any young gardener among our readers it might make an interesting experiment for them next summer when they are pursuing their avocation.—From Harper's Round Table.

SWINE.

PORK RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

The prize pig contest inaugurated by the News and Courier in this state has developed a new energy in pork raising on the intensive way, and in order that the results of the experiment of South Carolina pork raisers may be given for the benefit of all seeking to know the correct manner of achieving success, I avail myself of a column in the Southern Cultivator, to give that information for the public's good.

The prize was won by a farmer of the name of W. J. Richardson, of Abbeville county, whose pig, at ten months old, weighed 591 pounds, a gain of about two pounds per day, and set a record in this state. As a result of this contest, the prize was given to the winner, a prize of \$100 for the largest hog raised in South Carolina. The contest began February 20, 1895, and closed December 17, 1895, a period of just three hundred days. The point aimed at was to see how to produce the largest number of pounds of pork in three hundred days. The contest excited the liveliest competition all over South Carolina, and has been variously commented on all over the United States.

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Being one of the competitors, I will, in answer to many inquiries, give a few dots on intensive pig raising. My pig was given by Colonel C. S. McColl, one of the largest planters in this county, that were fat and sleek with nothing but the run of a twelve-acre mulberry orchard for four months. An quite sure that the best results, all swine should be pushed on the intensive plan and never allowed to stay in a Christmas. We have every advantage of long summer and a winter over the bleak winters of the north, for successful pig raising.

As to the variety best suited to the climate of the South, the average southern farmer (and I say the average, for I am not a professional breeder, but a farmer) would recommend a herd of small bone, thrifty, early maturing variety. Many of the imported breeds have many of the qualities of the best, but many of the so-called standard varieties of swine, from actual experience would say that pure Essex are the best for the South. They are early, and form breeds of any of the United States, and especially adapted to our easy going farmer and hot southern climate, maturing early.—C. F. Moore, in Southern Cultivator.

PIGS LOSING THEIR TAILS.

A correspondent in the Farm and Home says: "The causes of this trouble are still very obscure, but I am sure I cannot tell you which of the several theories propounded to account for it you ought to accept as gospel," since, on your own showing, the pig is otherwise perfectly healthy, and it is not at all unusual to see the most perfect of porkers with an insignificant stump, or no tail at all. I am sure that some of the most reliable pig raisers that are most likely to lose their tails, but as the trouble is not nearly so common as formerly, the dissemination of information on this point is necessary, and it is just as well to wait until the characteristic red spot makes its appearance, which it may never do, and then dress it freely with lard. I have scraped it until it bleeds slightly."

WAKE UP.

The Berkshire breeders are waking up to the great importance of making the managers and general effort to induce the managers to take the place of state fairs to provide a complete classification of prizes for Berkshires exhibited at the fairs of 1896. The Live Stock Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock recommended the proposed classification of prizes for each of the recognized breeds of swine. Breeders of swine have large expenses attending their exhibits, and are deserving of liberal cash premiums as a complete classification. Exhibitors would much prefer, however, to have the premiums cover all of the rings named, even though the amount to each be somewhat reduced. The "up-to-date" fair managers, with but few exceptions, have adopted said classification, which is as follows:

Boar 2 years or over.
Boar 1 and under 2 years.
Boar 6 months and under 1 year.
Boar under 6 months.
Sow 2 years or over.
Sow 1 year and under 2 years.
Sow 6 months and under 1 year.
Sow under 6 months.
Boar and three sows over 1 year bred by exhibitor.
Four sows, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor.
Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow.
Boar of any age.
Sow of any age.
Sow any age bred by exhibitor.
Sow any age bred by exhibitor.

Note—Every breeder of Berkshires in the United States is requested on receipt of this paper to cut out the above ring card, and send it to the secretary of his county and state fair, urging the adoption of said classification for the Berkshire exhibits made at the fairs of 1896.

Until the last few months no monument had ever been erected to the memory of a hog. The town of Lunenburg has recently, however, erected a costly mausoleum to a member of the porcine race. In the interior of this magnificent structure is a beautiful glass case in which is preserved a ham. Near by is a slab of black marble, on which is the following inscription in Latin, traced in letters of gold:

"Passers-by, contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by discovery of the salt springs of Lunenburg."

In this country it has not been necessary to build a monument to the great American hog, for the reason that he is still here and able to look after himself. He still occupies two seats on the stage of the sidewalk, and climbs over people at the theatre when he wants to get a drink between acts. If he would only die, like the Lüneburg pig, decent people would erect a monument to his memory over him as high as the Washington monument. The Lüneburg monument would not be in it in comparison with the mausoleum we would gladly give us an opportunity.—Ex.

THE HOG FOR THE MARKET.

That hog sells best upon the market, that is a question that has to be answered very differently now than a few years—yes, than one year ago. Anyone who will look up prices of last March will see that heavy hogs were then commanding the premium. Take the market of a year ago today, for illustration: Heavy hogs of good quality sold between \$4.35 and \$4.50—at 20 to 25 cents premium over medium and light weights of equal flesh and quality. Today the reverse is the case and we have the bacon grade selling best though the margin is narrow. The heavy hog has to be magnificently prime to get the top figure of the day. Few heavy hogs are coming to hand—the reason for which is not hard to find, but there enough for all requirements. Eastern shippers all want the good medium weight hog—that is, one that averages 250 pounds or thereabouts, and they are also good buyers of the light weights. Boston and Philadelphia—the latter especially—used to be active bidders for heavy hogs—and not so very long ago—but a change came over the spirit of their day, and now it is rarely that a 300-pound hog goes out alive for an eastern point. Competition for these heavy weights is extremely light. What are familiarly known as the "fines and Robbins' fat hogs"—a class of hogs averaging from 375 pounds upward and bought regularly by that firm alone—sell usually at 3 cents above the prime mediums and light weights. They are especially a special purpose, but in no great numbers. The International company also handles that class. Occasionally a 300-pound hog goes out alive for an eastern point. Competition for these heavy weights is extremely light. What are familiarly known as the "fines and Robbins' fat hogs"—a class of hogs averaging from 375 pounds upward and bought regularly by that firm alone—sell usually at 3 cents above the prime mediums and light weights. They are especially a special purpose, but in no great numbers. The International company also handles that class. Occasionally a 300-pound hog goes out alive for an eastern point. Competition for these heavy weights is extremely light.

The color craze hardly concerns hog raisers so much as it does the breeder of fine cattle, and yet there is some preference at market. Very few white or red hogs reach this market, but there are enough. The trade is the critical of them. The Chester White shows his feeling plainly. If he is very white the buyers say "buttermilk," which means that such hogs will kill out with a heavy shrinkage, and are not worth the trouble. It is rather on the dirty-white order, shows he has been fed in the open and he will sell for as much as one of the dark breeds. The red is not a popular color with the killers, but such breeds as the Poland-China, Berkshires, etc., or their crosses, will always sell well on the market if they have quality. The men of even Poland-Chinas or Berkshires, can be depended upon to hold their own upon the market.—Live Stock Reporter.

MAKE COTTON A SURPLUS CROP.

Make cotton a surplus crop, is the advice given to farmers by the Atlanta Constitution, which says: "The idea has gone abroad that there will be a very large surplus of cotton this year. Whether the acreage is increased or not the consumers of cotton feel certain that it will be, and the price of cotton will probably be much lower when the crop comes in than it is now."

"A man makes no mistake to plant enough food crops to make himself independent of any outside market. Cotton will keep even if it is at a low price. But a man who has to hold his cotton and buy his provisions on time, letting the candle burn on both ends, is in a very awkward position when he will go to the wall."

"The south especially will suffer if breadstuffs rise in price. A man can grow his cotton; and, unfortunately, we send six-eighths of our cotton to the north of the south to be manufactured before we use it. Our farmers should see to it that they have a large part of their crop, and whatever they can afford to put over and above that they should put in cotton."

COLLIN SWINE BREEDERS.

The Collin County Swine Breeders' association met at McKinney Saturday last with a good attendance. H. E. Singleton, president of the State Swine Breeders' association, Uncle Short T. C. Slaughter, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Dr. T. W. Wiley, W. A. Holden, Capt. R. C. and Col. Aaron Coffey.

It was decided to hold the farmers' institute in McKinney during the midsummer sometime in conjunction with the swine breeders' next meeting. The program for the institute will be announced in the future.

CARE FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The little spring pigs may be pushed ahead very rapidly by a little attention in feeding. From the first, they should be got acquainted with, so as to come to hand without difficulty. The first thing to do is to get them down before they begin to drink the milk in it. They will soon learn to drink the milk and will look for it. When a part of the yard is fenced off with a wire fence, the little pigs to get them through to get the milk. Soon some meal or ground oats may be given with the milk, and then they will be the mainstay of the litter.

Following this method of keeping the little pigs' bellies full and their digesting organs at work, it is not difficult to get them weighing forty to fifty pounds at six weeks old, or half this weight at four weeks, at which time, when fat, for roasters, they will be worth \$3 to \$4 each. A litter of ten pigs sold at this rate and two litters in a year, will make a good brood sow worth a capital sum, estimated for the income of it, of \$1000! This is an example of the way some special products which may not be available for the whole farm, but will be a goodly addition to the income of it, at a very little cost.

SPRING ITEMS.

"Some of the pigs," says George in Farm Journal, "were not doing well, and I found out what to do for them. I burned cobs and smothered the fire with oats and corn, letting them char somewhat. The hogs ate it readily and soon began to improve. They have done very well since."

Early fall pigs get started well before severe weather and do better than younger pigs. A sow may be got in season by increasing her ration for a week or two if lean, or if by an opposite plan if too fat.

If you get tired of calling your hogs whistles for them; they will learn it after a few trials if you have something good to feed them.

HORSES AND MULES.

The latest report from Liverpool says that out of 100 Canadian horses in line quarantine depot forty of them have glanders. This is very serious if true. Our United States authorities cannot be too watchful about the inspection of horses sent abroad. It would be a fortunate thing to have the growing export horse trade set back.

Mr. H. L. McIlhennan, dealer in fine horses, said today, that he has years of experience in the business he had come to the conclusion that strictly stylish horses are scarce now than ever. He said that style and quality in horse flesh would bring as much money as now as at any time, but the standard was seldom reached. Most of the horses offered were objectionable and generally lacking in some respect. Ordinary horses were in abundance, but the horses that wealthy people were willing to pay fancy prices for, are as scarce as large diamonds of the first water.—Live Stock Reporter.

Boston horsemen are excited over the arrival on the steamship Bothnia, of a Norman-Percheron stallion named Victor, who has to be consigned by the Duke of Portland, the Queen's master of horse, to Col. William Austin of Brookline, Mass. Victor is eight years old, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,550 pounds. In color he is bay with white all over his legs, and is marked. He is said to have been sired by Ayrshire, the winner of the \$50,000 Eclipse stakes in 1887. It is not on his pedigree and distinguished by a heavy, wavy tail, measuring 16 feet, which his foretop reaches to the ground.—Horse Gazette.

Abdallah, 15, is considered by many judges as being the greatest son of the Arabian in the world. He has been owned by George Wilkes or Electioneer, or any of the others of Hambletonian's sons, as a sire of speed. He was the sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, who is regarded as the greatest race horse that the world ever produced, considering the era during which she was on the turf. He reduced the champion trotting record from 2:17 1/2 to 2:14, hooked to a high-wheeled sulky, and she placed to her credit 333 heats in 2:30; 114 in 2:20, and won about 100 races and nearly 500 American geldings, plus stakes and purses. The Abdallah family is considered to be larger than the Wilkes family. A writer, several years ago, estimated the number of 2:30 performers in the family of Alexander Abdallah, and it embraced over 2000 trotters and pacers. The Christmas "Horse Review" of 1885 estimates the number of his performances at 2268.

To a reporter J. Malcom Forbes, Boston's noted horse owner and breeder, expressed his ideas about progression in the development of speed as follows: "Horses are being more selected for speed, and the trend is toward the street car companies. Only the best of good breeding, good size and style are in demand now. It is folly to breed any others, for those who breed them will not get back their cost. The farmers have learned to their sorrow that the crossing of their mares on grade draft stallions has brought into the world a class of horses that is not wanted—horses that get no nomination of plugs for which there is no use except in the cotton fields of the South, where, if \$30 or \$40 can be obtained per head, sellers think they are doing well. It is true, these always will be a greater or less demand for heavy draft horses in our cities, and hackney and coach horses will be wanted for match teams and carriage purposes."

If, however, the trotting bred roadsters of 16 hands or more, of style, substance and stamina and action can be bred, they will the demand for carriage teams, for horse-drawn farm use, for any purpose for which horses are used. They are large enough for all ordinary draft purposes, large enough to haul a team of D. horse required for the harness, or horse or buggy, and if not required for one purpose, are ready to fill any other purpose."

And even in breeding such a class of horses, don't use plug mares. Bear in mind the dams and sires are reproduced in their offspring. If they have size, style, quality, you can look for the same qualities in their progeny. They are difficult to find now, and command high prices. They will be still more difficult to find in the future, unless more care is used in selecting dams and sires, and among the breeders of trotting horses has been speed, size and style and color have been overlooked. While speed is an important factor in breeding, it can be, and should be, combined with size and good looks. These qualities are even of more importance than speed. There is a more active class of horse, of style and size and quality than there is of speed, and but combine these with speed and you have the horse that will suit every market and fill every purpose. Breed for the quality of the horse, and of higher quality. The times require this.—Colman's Rural World.

WHAT TO TRY.
Try cranberries for malaria.
Try a sunbath for rheumatism.
Try ginger beer for colds and cramps.
Try clam broth for a weak stomach.
Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.

Try a wet towel on the back of the neck when sleepless.
Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.
Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut.
Try to cultivate an equable temper, and don't borrow trouble ahead.
Try hard cider—a wineglassful three times a day—for rheumatism.
Try a dry, hot flannel over the head of neuralgic pain, and renew it frequently.
Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrh of the head.
Try taking your cod liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

THE BROOM.
Don't set a broom down when through with it. Bore a hole in the handle and hang it up.
Don't let it get dirty. Cleanse often by putting it into a pail of lukewarm soapsuds or hold under a faucet.
Don't use a broom straw to test a cake. It is not neat and is very dangerous as many brooms are soaked in an arsenic solution to give them their green color.
Don't sweep with your back. Use your arms and the broom, with not too long a stroke.
Don't put salt on the floor when about to sweep. Dampen a newspaper, tear in pieces and throw on the carpet.

duced his mark to 2:13 1/4.—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

BREEDING HORSES FOR STYLE.

"The tendency this year will be to breed for more size, style and finish than heretofore," writes a correspondent in Horse Review. "When the Hambletonian horses first came to Kentucky everybody bred for speed. Previously it had been the fashion to breed for show horses and everybody knows how successful our breeders were in this effort. It is equally well known that neither Hambletonian nor Mambrino Chief, from whom the greater part of our trotters are descended, were models of beauty as that term was then understood when applied to horses. With some notable exceptions, their sons were not especially handsome. Nevertheless we bred to them because that appeared to be and actually was the best method of producing speed. The result of inbreeding to these horses was not to increase the beauty horses, although occasionally, almost as a matter of accident, a really fine horse would be produced. The mere physical type of our horses, considered with reference to handsome appearance, deteriorated while they were being immensely improved in the matter of speed. There is no doubt, however, that of late years there has been great improvement in the trotting horse of Kentucky with reference to finish and style. While this is true, this improvement has not kept pace with the increase of speed until, as one old horseman said to me the other day, 'a three-minute horse with plenty of size, style and action will sell for more money than a common 2:30 trotter.' I have a horse now that I sold for \$10,000, and he could not trot in 2:30 or at least never had done it, while I have known many horses with heavy, wavy tails, measuring 16 feet, which his foretop reaches to the ground, to sell for \$10,000. This horse, though this handsome price because he had plenty of size, style and action, and because he was a horse of admirable behavior, harness and speed enough for the road. There are many scouring the country all the time for this class of animals. They are willing to pay good prices for them, while mere ordinary horses are sold for by these qualities is not in demand. It is impossible to escape the logic of such facts as these. Every breeder who is not absolutely blind nevertheless must turn our attention more to breeding for size and beauty. If we breed exclusively for speed and don't get it, we get nothing. And speed is a very elusive quality. The majority of thousands of times without getting it. Nancy Hanks or a Directum, but we can't nearly always get good looks by breeding for it. It is a very good thing, good looks, and it means incompatibility. Nowadays they are frequently associated in the same horse, and we can still keep this in view. I don't sacrifice speed for speed. There is no scarcity of stallions well known as speed producers, which also produce handsome horses."

THE KIND OF HORSES WANTED.

It will not pay to breed a mare to a good stallion, and certainly not to an inferior stallion. The day of raising common horses has passed. There is no more demand for them by the street car companies. Only the best of good breeding, good size and style are in demand now. It is folly to breed any others, for those who breed them will not get back their cost. The farmers have learned to their sorrow that the crossing of their mares on grade draft stallions has brought into the world a class of horses that is not wanted—horses that get no nomination of plugs for which there is no use except in the cotton fields of the South, where, if \$30 or \$40 can be obtained per head, sellers think they are doing well. It is true, these always will be a greater or less demand for heavy draft horses in our cities, and hackney and coach horses will be wanted for match teams and carriage purposes."

If, however, the trotting bred roadsters of 16 hands or more, of style, substance and stamina and action can be bred, they will the demand for carriage teams, for horse-drawn farm use, for any purpose for which horses are used. They are large enough for all ordinary draft purposes, large enough to haul a team of D. horse required for the harness, or horse or buggy, and if not required for one purpose, are ready to fill any other purpose."

And even in breeding such a class of horses, don't use plug mares. Bear in mind the dams and sires are reproduced in their offspring. If they have size, style, quality, you can look for the same qualities in their progeny. They are difficult to find now, and command high prices. They will be still more difficult to find in the future, unless more care is used in selecting dams and sires, and among the breeders of trotting horses has been speed, size and style and color have been overlooked. While speed is an important factor in breeding, it can be, and should be, combined with size and good looks. These qualities are even of more importance than speed. There is a more active class of horse, of style and size and quality than there is of speed, and but combine these with speed and you have the horse that will suit every market and fill every purpose. Breed for the quality of the horse, and of higher quality. The times require this.—Colman's Rural World.

WHAT TO TRY.
Try cranberries for malaria.
Try a sunbath for rheumatism.
Try ginger beer for colds and cramps.
Try clam broth for a weak stomach.
Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.

Try a wet towel on the back of the neck when sleepless.
Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.
Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut.
Try to cultivate an equable temper, and don't borrow trouble ahead.
Try hard cider—a wineglassful three times a day—for rheumatism.
Try a dry, hot flannel over the head of neuralgic pain, and renew it frequently.
Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrh of the head.
Try taking your cod liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

THE BROOM.
Don't set a broom down when through with it. Bore a hole in the handle and hang it up.
Don't let it get dirty. Cleanse often by putting it into a pail of lukewarm soapsuds or hold under a faucet.
Don't use a broom straw to test a cake. It is not neat and is very dangerous as many brooms are soaked in an arsenic solution to give them their green color.
Don't sweep with your back. Use your arms and the broom, with not too long a stroke.
Don't put salt on the floor when about to sweep. Dampen a newspaper, tear in pieces and throw on the carpet.

CATTLE.

Last week John Gibson of Henrietta finished shipping 4500 head of stock from his Texas ranch to Waggoner, I. T.

Eastman & Knox have finished moving 1800 head of 3's from J. C. Loving's ranch to Clay county, on Red river. The herd was driven overland.

Lee Good shipped about 1300 cows and steers from Sweetwater to the Nation last Saturday. He now has all of his cattle out of the China pasture, the last of which, about 400 head, passed through town Tuesday en route to Miles, from which point he will ship another large lot to the Territory.—Coke County Rustler.

George Wilkes, the foreman of the Diamond Tail outfit, met with a very painful accident last week by having his horse fall on him. He has since been confined to his home in north Childress county in a precarious condition.—Hall County Herald.

Dave Rankin of Atchison county, Mo., is feeding 1700 head of cattle with corn. He is said to be the largest cattle feeder in the world.

Purcell & Harrington shipped this week from the Stanton stock pens to the Territory for grazing purposes the 2000 cattle purchased of Pencher Bros. of El Paso a few days ago.—Stanton News.

J. W. Newton of this place sold this week to E. A. Drago his entire stock of cattle, consisting of 500 head, at \$10 per head, to be delivered May 1 and June 1.—Brackett News.

A. H. Thompson got in from Mexico Sunday night with 1800 head of cattle for Price & Burley. It was remarked by several old cattlemen that this bunch was one of the finest and healthiest lot of cattle ever shipped from this point. The cattle were shipped Monday over the Santa Fe to Colorado.—Deming Headlight.

Tom and Dennis O'Connor and Pat Lambert sold and delivered to Mr. C. Merchant of Abilene 7000 head of cattle during the week.—Refugio Register.

M. B. Pulliam sold to H. G. Deering for Jack Perse 750 cows, calves not counted. They will be shipped to the Nation and marketed when fat. Terms private.

Frank Harris of Coke county bought from his brother, Ralph, the latter's half interest in a 5000-acre pasture in Coke county and 1500 head of cattle. Terms private.—San Angelo Standard.

J. T. Pemberton bought from Dawson of Odessa 150 yearling steers at \$11. From E. M. Graham 150 yearlings at \$11. From J. A. Smith 100 yearlings at \$11.—Midland Gazette.

Albert Cockrell has gone over to the Star ranch to drive a herd of cattle for Joe Nations. We understand that he will take about 500 head from there and at Midland and will add about 1600 head more and drive them to Amarillo.—Alpine Avalanche.

J. P. Smith, a wealthy cattle buyer of Crockett, has been in Beaumont and vicinity for several days superintending the shipment of 2000 beef steers to his ranch in the Indian Territory. Mr. Smith has purchased about all the best steers that are for sale between the Neches and Trinity rivers, his recent purchases in that section aggregating more than \$100,000.—Houston Post.

James Bros. & Brown of Lamb county sold 1000 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to Geo. W. Melville of Tarkenton, Kan., for delivery at Amarillo on May 1. Terms not stated. This sale was effected through Joseph L. Loving, commission broker, of this city.

A sale of 850 head of Johnson county yearlings at \$10 each has just been made by Moolle & Andrews, commission brokers, of this city. The cattle are destined for pasture in the Chickasha country.

The Ardmore Milling company sold three carloads of 2-year-old Herefords at Chicago Thursday, averaging 1200 pounds, at \$4.10.

Kelly & Ricketts of McIntosh sold in Kansas City Monday a shipment of 963-pound steers at \$3.15 and some 865-pound steers at \$3.00.

The St. Louis Reporter reports recent sales in that market as follows:

D. W. Canfield of Terrell, Tex., 40 head of 1000-pound steers at \$3.45.

R. L. Gray of Josephine, Tex., yearlings at \$2.50, cows at \$3.12 1/2, heifers at \$2.35 and steers at \$3.10.

H. T. Ashburn of Waco, Tex., 1064-pound steers at \$3.25.

DeBord & C. of Sulphur Springs, Tex., a train of cattle at \$3.45.

W. A. Matthews of Encinal, Tex., 841-pound steers at \$2.55.

H. C. Story of New Braunfels, Tex., 1101-pound steers at \$2.40.

The Dublin (Tex.) Cotton Oil Mill sold 1061-pound steers at \$3.20.

Geo. R. Barse marketed 807 1177-pound Texas Panhandle heifers of his own feeding at \$3.60.

Coleman, Blocker & Jennings, grass

Texas steers, average 906 pounds, at \$2.85.

Supervisor Hays of Graham county, whose cattle range is in the Stockton Pass country, reports to the Bulletin that cattle in that section are in good condition. He also says that the Eureka Springs Cattle association is holding its cattle until \$11, \$14 and \$16 can be obtained, and 1500 head have been sold at that price.

J. M. Fulton, a cattle breeder and shipper of Reno, Nev., says: "The supply of cattle in the west is very short. Kansas and Nebraska having taken all we had. Montana will not get any cattle in Nevada this year. I think the west is short for cattle this year. There are about 3000 head yet to come from our section. No cattle in either California or Nevada are fattened on grain, alfalfa being used entirely."

Silver Belt says: "The Sultan has contracted with Gila county cattle owners for 2000 head of cows and steers for delivery May 15 at Glenwood. The prices agreed upon are \$9, \$12 and \$14 for one, two and three years respectively, and \$10 for cows and stags. Those who have sold to him are G. T. Peter, W. T. Gann, J. T. Flippin, Wilcox, T. Lewis, Henry W. P. Cline, John Henderson, Mrs. M. Shandley, Crowley & McNelly and the Sidows."

A number of cattle buyers were at the rodeo while it was in progress. The neighborhood of the reservoir, says the Florence Tribune, Charles Wells of San Bernardino, Cal., secured five carloads for which he paid \$2.25 per hundred live weight for cows and \$2.35 for steers. One buyer offered \$17 per head for the pick of cows out of one herd. Range cattle were never in better condition at this season of the year and the good prices and active demand are calculated to make the cattlemen happy.

QUARANTINE TRESPASSERS.
Last week a herd of 1300 head of cattle that were claimed to have been introduced at the K ranch in the south part of Foard county passed through Crowell on their way to the Indian Territory. After getting at Quannah it was suspected that the cattle were below the quarantine line and were stopped by the officers. Upon investigation it was found that part of the cattle were from Foard county and part from Wilbarger county. However, it was a violation of the quarantine rules and regulations and the rangers were ordered to search the cattle to the pasture, where part of the cattle came from, the others coming from east of the quarantine line, and quarantined the pasture. The cattle were in charge of John McClure and bound for the Cheyenne country.

With reference to the above, the following was issued from the governor's office on the 10th inst:

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, The live stock sanitary commission of Texas on the 15th day of April A. D., 1896, passed the following resolution:

"The live stock sanitary commission of the state of Texas has been reliably informed that sometime between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of April a herd of cattle was moved from that portion of this state which is situated south and east of the present quarantine line against southern or splenic fever, fixed by the United States department of agriculture, on the 1st day of February, 1896, and adopted by this commission on February 10, 1896; that said herd of cattle was driven across said quarantine line and into the territory situated west and north of said quarantine line into the county of Foard and held in a pasture described as follows, to wit: Sections 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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NEW MEXICO.
The Chino range has been sold and the contracts of sale filed. The price paid was \$1,600,000. A few lots that have been sold to other parties, the contracts of which have been filed, are reserved by the Chino Range company. The purchasers are a syndicate of English capitalists, Pecos Valley Angus.

SCHOOLMARM'S CATTLE COMPANY.
Forty young women who went to No Man's Land, near Beaver county, Oklahoma, two years ago to teach school, have organized the Panhandle Cattle Company, and have after devoting half of their incomes to the purchase of cattle for the eastern market. Thirty-five of these young women have taken claims on Beaver river, and will cultivate about 1000 acres of land. The school being six months. The aggregate amount of these salaries is \$7,200, one-half of which is to be annually invested in live stock. All the women of the county are going into the scheme to test the ability of women to handle this line of business. The promoters have agreed not to marry for five years.

CREEK NATION PASTURES.
The pasture question, which has lain dormant ever since Chief Isarcherch Creek supreme court some time since decided that most of the pastures were contrary to law and must be destroyed, but as the chief returned from Washington, and immediately began to stir the question again. It was one of the leading issues of the campaign in which he was elected chief, and he says that he will be destroyed if he has to cut the wires himself. Hundreds of thousands of cattle have been and are being shipped into the nation for pastures, and if the pastures are cut, millions of dollars' worth of cattle will be turned out at large, thereby ruining many cattlemen. The cattle interest of the Creek nation is very large and powerful, and if the chief undertakes to destroy it, he will have to make a great fight to succeed. However, he is noted for his determination, and there is no telling what he may do. The decision above referred to only embraces pastures outside the ten-mile limit.

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expected and a return of something like old times. Mr. La Rue says that coming two's sold recently at \$16.75 and three's at \$21, which are regarded as strong prices. The grade of cattle in New Mexico is being constantly improved by the importation of blooded bulls and the general quality of the cattle in the territory is already much improved. The number of sheep engaged in the New Mexico stockman is the fact that sheep from that territory are in much demand and are eagerly sought after by feeders. In fact a large number of New Mexico sheep have been taken to Texas this season and fed.

CATTLE INJURED AT SEA.
At Birkenhead on Thursday Captain Godson Winterton, of the steamer County Antrim, was fined 30 pounds and costs for having neglected to slaughter eight cattle which were seriously injured on the voyage from Buenos Ayres to the Mersey. Evidence was given to the effect that the animals were so badly bruised that their slaughter was necessary, and that after they were slaughtered, every carcass was condemned by the meat inspector and had to be destroyed. Captain Taylor, of the steamship Sicily, was ordered to pay 9 pounds and costs for failing to have three oxen slaughtered which had been injured on a voyage from America.—Mark Lane Express, London.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK LEGISLATION.
There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the proposed British legislation which requires live stock from foreign countries to be slaughtered within ten days after its arrival. This does not affect our present export trade in live cattle, sheep or hogs, and does not of course apply to horses. Present sanitary regulations require cattle and sheep to be slaughtered within ten days of arrival, and the legislation now proposed merely embodies these rules in a law whose aim is to forever keep out disease, or rather to protect British farmers in some degree from the increasing competition of other countries. We have comparatively little interest in this legislation, because practically all stock is abroad from this country is fat, and so long as we remain a great export producing country we will send little but his kind.—National Stockman and Farmer.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE COUNTRY.
The surplus grazing lands in the Kiowa and Comanche country are being advertised for lease by the Indian Bureau. The cattle are not to be sold further, and as the cattle are divided into different pastures they will probably be readily leased. Bids will be received up to the 28th inst. The following is a description of the pastures:

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Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair
Held in Dallas, 1895.
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 BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other.
Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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

The White Elephant RESTAURANT.
W. H. WARD, Prop.
308-310 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
Service Unexcelled. Open Day and Night.

JUSTICE WAS SWIFT.
At Cheyenne, Wyo., on Friday last, E. J. Hubbard, an employee on one of the Swan cattle ranches, stole a saddle worth \$20 in money from a fellow employee. Hubbard was captured Saturday by Sheriff Fredendall and was brought before District Judge Scott next day. He pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

THE SAME OLD TROUBLE.
J. C. Edwards, the Wyoming sheepman, is about to precipitate a war with cattle raisers because he wants to make a drive of 20,000 sheep from Wyoming to Colorado. This is but a renewal of the annual trouble in the past which is likely to cause much more in the future. Cattlemen don't want their range eaten out by a band of nomadic sheep and neither does Edwards want to pay freight from Wyoming to Colorado when he can drive his sheep and fatten them on the way. Stockmen have been in contention over this matter so long that it looks as if the legislature ought to take a hand and settle the question for all time.—Drovers' Journal.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Cattlemen generally report that cattle wintered better than at any time in the history of the range country, the loss being estimated at one in 1000 head. When it is remembered that even during the most favorable year heretofore it has been usual to figure on a loss of 5 per cent from climatic conditions, it will be seen that it was indeed a favorable year for stock. The grass on the range has already gotten rains like South Dakota has experienced a good start, and one or two more during the past few days will assure good pasturage for the balance of the season. Thousands of young cattle are being shipped into the ceded Sioux lands now to be fattened on the rich grass. Like Humphrey has purchased all the cattle belonging to the Flying V ranch, numbering about 5000 head. The home ranch of the company was on the head of the Gila river in Arizona. The cattle purchased by him will be shipped from there to his South Dakota range. Humphrey has contracted to deliver 30,000 head of cattle to Eastern feeders and butchers during the season.—Cor. Drovers' Telegram.

STOCKMEN MEET AT RAPID CITY.
The annual meeting of the Western South Dakota Stockgrowers' association was held at Rapid City Tuesday was one of the most representative gatherings of the kind that has been held in the northwest for some time. Not less than 100 delegates from the various sections of the state were present, but all kindred interests, such as the railroads, stockyards and commission people were out in good force.

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon President Goddard called the convention to order and at that time the hall was crowded and many were unable to get into the room. In his opening address President Goddard referred to the fact that the state had made a great deal for the mining and farming interests of the state, but practically nothing for the live stock interests, and suggested a state registration of brands among other things.

Mayor Wood made some happy remarks, welcoming the convention to Rapid City. Mr. J. R. of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association urged the superiority of the mutual over the state inspection system, and Judge Goddard told how the courts had well nigh stopped the practice of cattle rustling. Mr. Engene Rust, general superintendent of the Kansas City yards, read a well prepared essay on the subject of the live stock industry in the south, making a pleasant but forcible and telling appeal for placing the matter before the meeting as a simple business proposition.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKETS.

The hog market has been in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition during the past week, being weak and fluctuating throughout. The highest advance during the week was about 10 cents, which, however, was not maintained. Best prices are now \$2.00 to \$2.05, and \$2.10 for top hogs. There seems to be a good demand for fat cows, which reached \$2.40 during the week and are now quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.30, a conversation with Mr. R. E. Erwin, the efficient and affable representative of the Standard Commission company, he remarked: "The market for both cattle and hogs has really suffered more during the past week in the Northern markets than in Fort Worth. The packing house here is taking all the hogs that are offered and paying a price that will not allow any hogs passing here without a loss to the shipper. It is also using four to five hundred cattle per week, and is extending its trade fast. There is a good demand for good smooth steers, and they are bringing right round Kansas City prices; also for all the good cows they can get at \$2.25 to \$2.50; steers, \$2.90 to \$3.00. We also have a St. Louis buyer who will buy all the fancy butcher steers or cows he can find, which is a step in the right direction. I predict that one other buyer will also come, and it will not be long before we will have a first-class cattle market here, but we must have the co-operation of feeders and shippers to accomplish this end, who will consign their stock to Fort Worth stock yards and help build up a home market, and in the near future they will reap a liberal reward. My company will for our part do all in our power to attain this end, and shall ever strive to make Fort Worth's market second to Chicago only."

Hog receipts during the past week footed up 2400 head, a usual diversity of points. The following are REPRESENTATIVE SALES:

Furnished by the Standard Live Stock Commission Company During the Past Week.

Hogs.	Average.	Price.
61	230	\$3.00
62	230	2.90
63	230	2.80
64	230	2.70
65	230	2.60
66	230	2.50
67	230	2.40
68	230	2.30
69	230	2.20
70	230	2.10
71	230	2.00
72	230	1.90
73	230	1.80
74	230	1.70
75	230	1.60
76	230	1.50
77	230	1.40
78	230	1.30
79	230	1.20
80	230	1.10
81	230	1.00
82	230	.90
83	230	.80
84	230	.70
85	230	.60
86	230	.50
87	230	.40
88	230	.30
89	230	.20
90	230	.10
91	230	.00

Cows.	Average.	Price.
1	230	\$2.90
2	230	2.80
3	230	2.70
4	230	2.60
5	230	2.50
6	230	2.40
7	230	2.30
8	230	2.20
9	230	2.10
10	230	2.00
11	230	1.90
12	230	1.80
13	230	1.70
14	230	1.60
15	230	1.50
16	230	1.40
17	230	1.30
18	230	1.20
19	230	1.10
20	230	1.00
21	230	.90
22	230	.80
23	230	.70
24	230	.60
25	230	.50
26	230	.40
27	230	.30
28	230	.20
29	230	.10
30	230	.00

Calves.	Average.	Price.
1	230	\$2.90
2	230	2.80
3	230	2.70
4	230	2.60
5	230	2.50
6	230	2.40
7	230	2.30
8	230	2.20
9	230	2.10
10	230	2.00
11	230	1.90
12	230	1.80
13	230	1.70
14	230	1.60
15	230	1.50
16	230	1.40
17	230	1.30
18	230	1.20
19	230	1.10
20	230	1.00
21	230	.90
22	230	.80
23	230	.70
24	230	.60
25	230	.50
26	230	.40
27	230	.30
28	230	.20
29	230	.10
30	230	.00

Top hogs.	Average.	Price.
1	230	\$3.00
2	230	2.90
3	230	2.80
4	230	2.70
5	230	2.60
6	230	2.50
7	230	2.40
8	230	2.30
9	230	2.20
10	230	2.10
11	230	2.00
12	230	1.90
13	230	1.80
14	230	1.70
15	230	1.60
16	230	1.50
17	230	1.40
18	230	1.30
19	230	1.20
20	230	1.10
21	230	1.00
22	230	.90
23	230	.80
24	230	.70
25	230	.60
26	230	.50
27	230	.40
28	230	.30
29	230	.20
30	230	.10

By wagon.	Average.	Price.
1	230	\$2.90
2	230	2.80
3	230	2.70
4	230	2.60
5	230	2.50
6	230	2.40
7	230	2.30
8	230	2.20
9	230	2.10
10	230	2.00
11	230	1.90
12	230	1.80
13	230	1.70
14	230	1.60
15	230	1.50
16	230	1.40
17	230	1.30
18	230	1.20
19	230	1.10
20	230	1.00
21	230	.90
22	230	.80
23	230	.70
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25	230	.50
26	230	.40
27	230	.30
28	230	.20
29	230	.10
30	230	.00

tone of trade at the start and a decline of 10c to 15c resulted, and on Tuesday, prices dropped back very near to the lowest level of the season. A gain of 10c to 15c on Wednesday covered a good share of the early break, but during the latter half trade was

SAN ANTONIO.

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

B. A. Borrum of Del Rio is in the city this week and is autographed at the Southern hotel. He reports fair seasons in his section.

Ed C. Lassater has purchased all of the four-year-old steers on the Laureles ranch, prices are not given, but he has secured a fine lot of cattle.

J. B. Kincaid of Uvalde and a stockman of considerable reputation, is spending several days in the city, and is a guest at the Southern hotel.

J. L. Harris from Fort Worth, representing the Union Stock Yards company at Chicago, spent several days in the city looking after the interest of the company he represents.

W. E. Toms, who owns a ranch near Campbellton, is in the city this week and reports his section of the country is in the best possible condition and cattle fattening rapidly.

Hines Clark an old time stockman from Alice spent several days in the city the past week. He reports his section of the country as having had but little of the recent rains.

Willis McCutcheon of Sweet Home is a visitor to the city this week, and reports his section of country as having all the rain needed up to this time, and that grass was never better.

H. J. Delamer from San Diego, who has ranch interests in Duval county, returned to the city, after an absence of several days, visiting his ranch. Says grass and cattle are both looking well.

Jot J. Smythe of Grandview stopped over in San Antonio Sunday on his way to Corpus Christi, and to the Laureles ranch where he has about one thousand steers in pasture. Says he expects to commence shipping them out in May.

T. Y. Pettus from Goliad, and who is interested in a ranch, was in the city this week and spent several days. Says he fed some cattle the past season and had shipped a portion of them out and while he did not loose, did not make much money.

L. B. Allen of Flatonia, who is largely interested in a ranch in Uvalde county, and who is also an extensive feeder, was in the city during the week and reports that he has the second lot of cattle he has fed this season ready to go to the market.

J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, and who was in the city days this week and left here for Houston. Mr. Carter was looking out for any shipments of cattle he might secure for his road.

Major "Alx" Moore, who was formerly interested in cattle in Texas, but who now resides in New York, was a visitor to the city this week and expressed himself as gratified in seeing the country in such good condition.

W. W. Jones, from Beeville, who has been shipping out a large number of cattle to the Indian Territory, stopped over in the city a day on his way to the Territory. Says he has finished shipping all of the cattle he will take to the Territory this year.

W. C. Wright of Taylor, a prominent cattleman and feeder is with us this week, and is offering to sell some well bred bulls of his raising. He speaks rather discouragingly of the feeding business the past season, and says most of them have lost money.

Gus Witting, a ranchman who lives near Stockdale in Wilson county, was a visitor to the city this week, and called at our office. He reports an abundance of rain in his section and grass splendid.

J. H. Stephens, representing the George R. Barse Commission company, returned to the city this week, after a trip to Colorado. Says most of the territory cattle will be shipped out in another week.

John W. Cook and R. E. Nutt of Beeville are in the city this week in attendance upon the meeting of the Knights Templars, and are stopping at the Southern hotel. They are prominent stockmen and representative citizens of Beeville.

Blocker & Shaw, who have been shipping out quite a large number of cattle to the Indian Territory, came into the city and spent a day. They report that most of the cattle that they intend for the Territory have gone, and that only a few remain to be shipped out.

John N. Keeran, who owns a large ranch in Jackson county, was a welcome visitor to the city the past week and reports an abundance of grass and water in his section. Mr. Keeran has been sick for several days, but we are glad to report him much improved.

L. P. Williams of Independence, Mo., who was formerly interested in a ranch and cattle in Dimmitt county, spent several days in the city the past week. He reports his section of country as good, but adds that most of the cattlemen were losing money this year feeding cattle.

William Cassin, who is largely interested in land and cattle in Zavalla county, is with us at present, and we regret to learn from him that he has the "measles" in his family. He reports his cattle as doing well, but adds that they have not had as much rain in his section as they would like to see.

J. W. Barbee, the rustling and energetic live stock agent of the Cotton Belt railway, was in the city this week. Mr. Barbee is always alive to the interest of shippers who patronize his line, and is ready and willing to give any information desired. His headquarters are at Fort Worth.

A. J. Dull from Harrisburg, Pa., has just returned to the city from his annual inspection and visit to his ranch in Leslie county. He sold, while at the ranch, several thousand head of cattle to go to the Territory, and reports that about all of them have been delivered. Says his ranch and cattle are looking well.

L. W. Krak, who represents the National stock yards at East St. Louis, was in the city this week and stopped at the Southern hotel. He is well pleased with the patronage the shippers are giving him in this section and says grass cattle will be going forward pretty lively now in the next thirty days.

J. S. Todd, the manager of the Laureles ranch in Nueces county, was a visitor to the city this week, en route to the Panhandle, where he goes to look after some land interest owned by his company in that section. He reports no rain recently beyond the Nueces river, but reports his stock as doing well.

William Hall, a prominent cattleman of Atascosa county, has been spending several days in the city this week and reports that although he has had good grass this winter he has fed 600 of his steers on the stalk of the prickly pear.

having cut the leaves off before preparing it for his cattle, and is very much pleased with the success that he has met with in fattening his cattle. Says his cattle will all do to ship to market during the month of May.

H. B. Woody, a prominent cattleman who formerly resided at Austin, has moved to San Antonio and taken up his residence at West End. We welcome him as a citizen of the Alamo city, and hope he will continue his residence here indefinitely.

W. T. Waggoner of Deatur arrived in the city this week on his way to Alice to commence shipping out the steers to his ranch in the Indian Territory he recently purchased from E. C. Lassater. It is claimed by those who know that these steers are the best bred cattle that can now be purchased in Southern Texas.

H. C. Storey from San Marcos, an extensive feeder of cattle, was in the city one day this week. He reports that the men who have fed cattle in his section this season as a rule have made no money. Says that cattle to feed must be bought this season for less money or the owners will have to either hold or feed them themselves.

D. H. Ainsworth of San Antonio, and who is interested in cattle in Dimmitt and Webb counties, recently purchased the entire interest of his partner, J. H. Presnall, in the business, at a price which was satisfactory to both parties. Mr. Ainsworth also made a shipment of 373 head of grass cattle to St. Louis, which was sold the past week at \$3.50 and averaged 983 pounds. This is good weight for grass cattle at this season of the year, when you take into consideration that a portion of them were 3-year-olds.

The remains of Captain Milfin Kennedy were removed the past week from Corpus Christi to Brownsville, and were interred in the cemetery there. Brownsville was for many years the home of Captain Kennedy, and all who knew him are much pleased to hear his remains find their last resting place there. No man engaged in the stock business in Southern Texas was more favorably known than Captain Kennedy. Always kind, just and considerate toward those he came in contact with, he made an impression for good among his friends and acquaintances.

The Epworth League came in force to San Antonio the past week, and with them a large number of citizens making the number in all about fifteen thousand. The league took possession of the city, and on the streets and on the street cars could be heard their merry and happy voices singing their Gospel songs. It was a merry and a happy crowd, and was refreshing and encouraging to see such a large preponderance of young people engaged in such a commendable work. If it does nothing more it will have a tendency to infuse a new life into the better men and women which any and all loyal citizens should approve. Some two hundred and fifty of the league after the adjournment of the convention took advantage of the low rate made by the International and Great Northern railway, and made an excursion to Monterey, Mexico, and who will return here in time to take in the great "Battle of Flowers."

In an article from Corpus Christi to the San Antonio Daily Express a few days ago it was stated that preparations were being made to ship five car loads of cabbage from that place that had been raised in its vicinity, and that one cabbage alone weighed eighteen pounds, which was the largest that had been on exhibition this season, and proved conclusively what can be grown in Southwestern Texas.

The soil and climate around Corpus Christi is particularly adapted to raising all kinds of vegetables, and only likes some one who can appreciate the fact, and will devote their energy and money to the development of this great industry. It is true that the dry seasons operate to some extent to the successful prosecution of this work every year, but in order to overcome this it would only be necessary for some one who has the capital to develop a water supply sufficient for all purposes, by sinking artesian wells, there is no other way. The United States where land is so cheap and climatic conditions so favorable as in this particular section, and if northern and western farmers can raise cabbage at low rate made by the International and Great Northern railway, and make an excursion to Monterey, Mexico, and who will return here in time to take in the great "Battle of Flowers."

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proposed to be abrogated by the railroad. It is necessary to create a link upon the part of the shippers, and hence they file their complaint and grievances against the roads.

The practice of cutting rates has demoralized the railroads, have lost both them and the shippers money, besides encouraging and creating a dissatisfaction among their patrons that will require time and hard work to appease. A conflict of any character whatever between the railroads and shippers is to be regretted, yet at the same time the roads themselves are practically to blame for the present state of affairs, which they have been the chief instrument in bringing about. It is perfectly natural for a shipper who has been accustomed to receive favors from the railroads in the way of a "take off" or "rebate" to resent any action looking to a prohibition of this practice, and to believe it really a hardship upon him. If the railroads of this state can afford to give any shippers a "rebate" on all of their business, they can afford, and ought to make an open rate and publish it in their tariff sheets to apply to all shippers without discrimination whatever. This is practically the only safe and sure plan for railroads to adopt, and any other methods will only lead to more and more dissatisfaction and discontent. Let the public be assured when they see the tariff rates published that it means just that and nothing more or less, and then all difficulties and misunderstandings toward each other will cease.

The cattlemen and shippers are not generally unreasonable in their demands, and if there is any justice in their claims or demands, doubt the railroads will meet them in a friendly and a compromising spirit. But if it is true as charged in the above letter that the railroads have pooled their interests, then they have clearly violated the provisions of both the state and interstate commerce laws, and are subject to a fine. It may be, however, that the railroads have only adopted a common rate, to extend to all points in common alike, and if this is the case, we do not see how the evil complained of can be remedied. It would be very difficult indeed to prove that a common rate adopted by each road from all common points in Texas would constitute, or could be construed into a pooling rate. We hope, however, for the sake of harmony and common interest, that an adjustment of the evils complained of can and will be made in a spirit of mutual interest, and a proper recognition of the rights of all parties concerned.

TAYLOR DEPARTMENT.

Williamson County Live Stock and Farm Notes—Minor H. Brown, Agent and Correspondent.

The Waco Artesian Ice company has just finished the erection of a large cold storage and ice house at Taylor.

W. H. Farley, Jr., of Hutto, has just received from Cleveland, Ohio, three very fine Poland-China hogs, which cost him about \$200.

The purses to be awarded on the thirteen horse races to be run and driven at the Taylor Fair on May 6, 7 and 8, aggregate \$1150.

The local receipts of cotton at Taylor up to date the present season are 18,500 bales, against 32,500 bales for a corresponding date last season.

Three escaped convicts from the Williamson county farm were recaptured at San Antonio and at Hearne by Sheriff Henry Purl last Friday and Saturday.

The Swedish farmers in the neighborhood of Hutto have purchased machinery for another fine gin, to be erected and operated by a company of farmers about one mile from that town.

Williamson county farmers are paying more attention to raising hogs this year than ever before. A. C. Kilgore received a shipment a few days ago of over 300 head, which he will feed and fatten for his ranch near Bartlett.

T. Graham, a prominent cattleman of Ringold, Tex., has been in Taylor during the past week, buying cattle. During the week he has bought and shipped to Ringold twenty-two cars, principally cows and yearlings, which had been concentrated here by different parties.

Bland and Robertson shipped a car load of fat hogs to the Fort Worth market last week with disappointing results. On account of the present condition of market they advise shippers of hogs to wait a little longer and feed a little more corn.

W. C. Wright left Saturday for a tour over southwest Texas, where he goes to buy steers. While absent he will endeavor to sell 50 head of graded Durham females which he has raised upon the "Flag Springs ranch" near Taylor.

Messrs. W. S. Brookshire, G. E. King, Mart R. Hoxie and a dozen or more prominent and successful hog raisers of this section, keep the local market so well supplied with choice well cured hams and pure hams, that there is scarcely no demand for the product of other markets.

Permission has been received from the president of the State Wheelmen association to have a series of bicycle races at Taylor during the fair, May 6, 7 and 8, and appropriate premiums will be offered to the winners. The state to participate, and all the replies from whom so far received have been favorable.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Hutto and vicinity it was determined to call an election to decide upon the outfit that district for the purpose of building a brick school house. This school district includes a vast amount of valuable farming land, and as a consequence there is considerable opposition to the bonding issue.

At Georgetown last Thursday Sheriff Henry Purl sold a head of horses and a rule under authority from Ellis county. The property was attached some days ago in behalf of plaintiffs McKnight and Wilson vs. William Clayton, and the horses were shipped from the court in Ellis county for the sale of the property. Receipts of the sale amounted to \$419.15.

The bicycle races of the coming Taylor fair on May 6, 7, and 8, will be under the direction and supervision of the Taylor Bicycle club, and a most excellent program of races is being arranged for each day during the fair. Liberal premiums will be offered in this department and the interest of wheelmen, both amateur and professional, from all parts of the state, will be elicited.

Mr. Bryan Heard, a prominent cotton buyer of Taylor who is considered the best of authority on the subject, informs the Journal reporter that the increase in cotton acreage in Williamson and adjoining counties will be 25 per cent this season over the last. Such being the case, with favorable conditions the local receipts of cotton at Taylor the coming season will approach 40,000 bales.

A special feature of the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Taylor Fair association on May 6, 7 and 8, 1896, will

MYSTERIES OF HEALING.

Never in the History of the City Has Any Medicine Performed Such Remarkable Cures as Has Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid.

These Two Remedies Make Rheumatic and Paralytic Cripples Walk and Cure Weakness, Catarrh, Malaria, Constipation, All Stomach and Liver Troubles.

J. R. Cole, Jr., a Prominent Attorney of Dallas, Induced W. Munzeshelmer to Try Veno's Remedies—Was Treated with Veno's Electric Bed and Made Well by Them.

(Dallas News, November 18th.)

Wonders never cease, said a gentleman who had used Veno's remedies. I have doctored for catarrh and dyspepsia for years, he said, without even relief, but Veno's Curative Syrup has completely cured me. Many regret Veno's departure from Dallas. His lectures and cures have engrossed the attention of everybody for the last three weeks. The following is a sample of the cures performed by his medicines:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, W. Munzeshelmer, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he had been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for three weeks and was confined to his bed for five days, and for eight days was entirely unable to walk, was swollen in nearly every joint and very weak. He was treated with Veno's Electric Fluid and Veno's Curative Syrup, and in three days after the first treatment was able to be out of bed and walk around and now feels all right, entirely free from all pains, and walks about as well as ever. His father is Mr. F. Munzeshelmer, a general merchant at Ardmore, I. T. The young man is well known by J. R. Cole, Jr., a prominent attorney of this city, who induced him to try Veno's remedies.

Sworn to and subscribed by the said W. Munzeshelmer in my presence this 18th day of November, A. D. 1895. (Seal.) C. J. EVANS, JR., Notary Public, Dallas Co., Tex.

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

VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia and all aches and pains. No home should be without these medicines. They are sold at 50 cents each, twelve for \$5. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you. CUBAN CHILL CURE positively stops chills in one night. 25c. At drug stores.

be the poultry exhibition, which department has been placed in the hands of the Williamson county Poultry association. The reputation gained by Williamson county fowls as a result of the last exhibition of the poultry association in this city will make this department a most interesting feature of the coming fair and exhibition.

A train load of thirteen cars of fat beef cattle were shipped from Taylor last Saturday evening via the "Katy" route for the Chicago market. They were owned as follows: Bland & Robertson, five cars; M. R. Kennedy, three cars; N. D. Barker & Bro., three cars; W. C. Wright, one car; R. E. Barker, one car; Ed. Bland, one car; and Mendel Booth accompanied the shipment to market.

Williamson county is shipping many fat hogs to the Fort Worth market. On Friday night W. A. Gantt of Round Rock passed through Taylor via the Katy route, with a car load of exceptional fine pure hams, and Mr. Gantt informs the Journal reporter that during the past three months he has bought and shipped to Fort Worth from his own stock alone upwards of 400 head of hogs, which averaged over 300 pounds each.

Nearly all the merchants of Taylor have been doing a large and profitable business from outside markets, finding better demand and sale, at higher prices, for the products raised, cured and preserved right here at home. The very best of pure hams, and well cured bacon from the hog ranches tributary to Taylor can be had at seven cents per pound, both of which are far cheaper than the St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago products. These houses have been moved from those places to our own back yards, so to speak.

As to the result of a simple cut and bruise of a finger upon a cornstalk, Mrs. Addie Owens, living near Granger, in this county, lost her hand the other day. While pulling up and planting corn stalks about six months ago, she accidentally cut and bruised the flesh of one of her fingers. Supposing it to be only a trifling wound, she paid no particular attention was given it, and it went for some time untreated. Later, however, the entire hand became contaminated and gangrene set in, resulting in the loss of the hand and a portion of the arm. The member was amputated just below the elbow one day last week by Drs. Anderson and Gidney.

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

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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, D. J. FRIE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Texas.

Colorado, Texas, is raising funds for the erection of a \$40,000 oil mill.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

Competitive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Best Steers and Feeders.

SEND -- IN -- YOUR -- CATTLE.

Competitive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and Light hogs in demand.

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER,

President. General Manager.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

ARE THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMMODIOUS IN THE WEST.

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers.....	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1895.....	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,589	

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED. C. F. MORSE, V.P. & Gen. M'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers. HORSE AND MULE DEPARTMENT.

EXCHANGE STABLES,

E. B. EDWARDS, Prop.

Livery, Boarding, Commission and Sales Stables.

Cor. Rusk and First Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.



Mexico...

...Excursions

\$25 San Antonio to Mexico. \$25

AND RETURN VIA THE

Sunset Route.

ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO. Tickets on sale at San Antonio April 17 and 18. Also on April 24 and 25, 1896.

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

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

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

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

NEWS AND NOTES.

Galveston is agitating for a \$100,000 oil mill, with good prospects of success.

The Gulf Coast Canning and Preserving company of Alta Loma, Galveston county, has been chartered.

Albert Somerville shot and killed his cousin and sweetheart, Miss Ella Somerville, at Richmond on Saturday last. Cause, jealousy.

Governor Culberson opened his electioneering campaign at Greenville on the 21st inst, when he addressed a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Laredo Tanning and Leather company has been chartered, all arrangements completed and business will be commenced at once.

The Arkansas City, Blackwell and Southwestern railroad company has been chartered. Capital, \$100,000. Proposed route, Arkansas City to Oklahoma.

Grave disturbances are reported from Opelousas, La., between opposing parties, over 300 of whom are armed on each side. The trouble was caused by an attempt on the part of some of the Democrats to prevent the registration of negroes preparatory to voting. The militia has been called out.

SANGERFEST, San Antonio April 27th to 29th. For the above occasion the M. K. & T. will sell round trip tickets at rate of one fare (\$8.35) for the round trip. Selling dates April 26th, limited to May 1st for return.

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

ROUTE

YOUR LIVE STOCK

VIA



The Only Line from Texas

Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City

and St. Louis.

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to Kansas City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Ross, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.
GEO. D. LOVING, Editor and Mgr.
Offices: Scott-Harold Building, cor.
Fifth and Main Streets.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

If you still have steers on hand for
early markets it will be good policy
to get rid of the heaviest first.

Texas Coast fair will be held in
Galveston July 3 and 4. Date of the
fall fair is fixed for October 27.

The committee on public lands has
decided to report to congress a bill
giving to settlers in Greer county their
land free.

The seventeenth annual report of
the state board of agriculture and the
State Agricultural college, Den-
ver, Colorado, is at hand.

To enquirers—No, the new packing
house project is not dead—nor sleep-
ing. The subject is having attention
in the proper quarters, and develop-
ments will be made public in due time.

It sounds a little odd to hear that
the country was needing rain—con-
sidering the downpour we had so re-
cently. It is said, however, in many
places it came so heavily and suddenly
that it packed the ground and ran off
without soaking into the soil.

A perusal of "The Story of Thurber"
as told in the Texas State Labor
Journal would almost make one believe
the scene was laid in the dominions
of the Czar of Russia, rather than in
a Texas town in the free American
union in the year of grace 1896.

The Greer county bill giving actual
settlers in that county at the time of
the supreme court decision six months
preference right to the land upon
which he was located free of cost and
the privilege of purchasing not exceed-
ing 160 acres more at \$1.00 an acre, has
passed the house.

As reported elsewhere the Texas
State sanitary commission last week
quarantined a pasture in Foard county
over which cattle had been driven from
below the line. The governor has con-
firmed this action by proclamation is-
sued on Monday, the 20th inst., quar-
antining said pasture until November
15th. This looks like business.

Governor Culberson fired the open-
ing gun of the campaign at Greenville
on Tuesday and for the next six
months the country will be overrun
with peripatetic politicians and the
newspapers with politics. They are
all bent on "saving the country" but
nary a bushel of corn or a bale of cot-
ton or a fat porker extra will the far-
mer make by it all.

Are you a stock raiser who has men-
tally resolved some time ago to buy a
good bull wherever to improve your
herd before another season? Well,
now is the accepted time—don't lose
another year before acting. Decide
which breed you wish, then look up
the Journal's advertising columns and
correspond with some of the breeders
mentioned therein. They are all straight,
reliable men—every one of them.

Now that warm weather is ap-
proaching, shippers must be too care-
ful in the matter of loading to avoid
overcrowding the cars, especially in
the case of hogs or sheep. Because a
certain number of animals in a car
reached their destination in good
shape during the winter and spring
months is no proof that a like number
can safely be loaded now. The loss
of three or four sheep or hogs in a car
spoils the profit on the shipment.

The average farmer wants corn to be
worth more than 25 cents a bushel.
The average hog raiser don't care if
corn is only 20 cents a bushel. To a
farmer who combines the raising of
corn with the raising of hogs, it is
immaterial, for what he loses by the
low price as a seller he gains as a
buyer or user—with cheap corn a
farmer can make cheap pork at a
profit. Think of this when tempted to
plant a few more acres in cotton.

The Boston Journal publishes signed
letters from the presidents and treas-
urers of the principal cotton mills of
New England upon the decadence of
the manufacture of cotton in that sec-
tion, and the movement of the great
mills South. All of them concur in
stating that New England is unable
to compete with the cheaper labor
milder climate, longer hours—cheaper
and more abundant material, and lower
freights South. It is but a short time,
therefore, until we may look for the
establishment of many more cotton
mills in the South, and Texas having
equal advantages with the other states
and in some respects superior, should
get her share.

"It is certainly high time to head
off and forever stop the tendency to-
ward a dangerous multiplication of
boards, bureaus, commissions and
courts, especially apparent in Texas
for five or six years past. We must ring
off on excesses if we would prevent
deficiencies. Deficiencies must be pre-
vented if we would avoid the burdens
of exorbitant taxation. When it gets
to be a political sin or party crime to
condemn and oppose the extravagance
of spoils politicians it is certainly high
time to question the purity and repudi-
ate the authority of the party."

The above from the Dallas News is

suggested as a plank which should be
alike acceptable to the various factions
of Democrats, Republicans, Populists,
et hoc genus omne.

The National Stockman is of the
opinion that owing to drought last year
the cattle in the country east of Chi-
cago were reduced to the lowest possi-
ble point, also that a great many were
marketed on account of lack of pas-
ture and large numbers shipped to
Iowa and Missouri points. For these
reasons, and the further one that
there are not (it alleges) as many cat-
tle as usual for the spring and early
summer markets, the Stockman thinks
it probable the eastern butchers will
have to depend more than usual upon
the West for cattle during the coming
season. The Journal hopes its conten-
tary's predictions may be realized,
although it must confess to not being
over sanguine in hopes of market ad-
vance from the causes outlined.

OURS AND OUR CHILDREN'S DUTY

A movement which originated at
Brenham on the 2nd of March last in
connection with the exercises of the
Brenham public schools commemora-
tive of the signing of the Declaration
of Independence, should commend it-
self favorably to the Texas press and
people. On the occasion referred to
the superintendent in a patriotic ad-
dress called attention to the fact that
"whilst many of the places held sacred
by Texas for their historic associations
have been appropriately marked, the
spot where the sanction of authority
was thrown over the contest for free-
dom and the struggle for independence
remains unmarked, scarcely one brick
remaining on another in the town of
Washington."

It is now proposed to erect a monu-
ment in the old town on the Brazos
upon which will be engrossed the
names of the signers of that historic
declaration, the funds for that purpose
to be obtained by voluntary contribu-
tions of 10 cents from each student in
every school in Texas.

Eminently appropriate is it that the
younger generation should thus
directly testify for themselves and
their parents their appreciation of and
gratitude for the benefits derived by
the valiant deeds of their forefathers.
As for the result of such appeal, we
do not, cannot doubt its success if
placed properly before the people.
Doubtless the committee in charge will
see that this is done by direct com-
munication with the teachers and ap-
peal through the press of the state.
Meantime those who desire subscribing
at once should forward collections with
accurate list of every teacher and stu-
dent contributing to H. K. Harrison,
cashier First National bank, Brenham,
who will act as treasurer until all
arrangements have been perfected.

THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

It will surprise many people to learn
that the Texas State Fair and Dallas
Exposition is one of the three greatest
fairs on the American continent. The
other two being the St. Louis Expo-
sition and the Toronto Industrial Ex-
position.

In proof of this statement, and to
show the relative importance of each,
the general manager of the fair re-
cently furnished the Dallas News with
the following figures, as taken from
the annual reports of each institution
for 1895:

	Disburse- Receipts. ments.
St. Louis Exposition, 12th exposition.....	\$105,927.13 \$72,164.80
Toronto Industrial Exposition, 17th ex- position.....	\$6,429.10 \$4,889.03
Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, 10th exposition.....	\$7,623.43 \$2,912.30

From this statement, or comparison,
said General Manager Smith, you will
see that for 1895, the Texas State Fair
stands second, while it is a fact that
for 1894 the Texas State Fair showed
larger receipts than the St. Louis Ex-
position, which ran for 46 days, while
at our fair covered a period of 16 days.
This must also be borne in mind when
the figures of 1895 are considered."

Prospects for the 1896 fair, it is said,
are encouraging in the extreme, many
applications being already on file for
pens and stalls.

The Texas Swine Breeders' Associa-
tion is co-operating with the manage-
ment with the view of having a larger
and better swine exhibit than ever.
The Jersey cattle men, too, are stirred
up already, and have obtained the
promise of a "dairymen's day." The
cattle premium list has been revised,
and Shorthorns, which, through some
oversight, were overlooked last year,
are now provided for.

On the whole, everything possible is
being attended to, even thus early, to
insure thorough success and satisfac-
tion in all departments.

HOME MARKETS.

The Journal has long been a strong
advocate for the upbuilding of our
home markets. In this course it has
been actuated by no desire for the
advancement of any one city at the
expense of another, nor for the up-
building of any market at another's
expense, but because, believing that if
our farmers could be interested and
educated into the belief that it no longer
is a paying investment to devote
their entire strength and substance to
the production of large cotton crops to
the neglect or exclusion of other farm
products, it would have accomplished
something of lasting benefit to the
state. At times it seemed as if this was
a hopeless task, and that the repeated
warnings and illustrations of the evils
of the old methods were of no avail.
But at last something has been ac-
complished, although much remains
yet to be done. The recent receipts at
the Fort Worth stock yards of 6917
hogs in one week shows that our
farmers are realizing the proper means
of disposing of their surplus corn—
that it is better to raise 25 cent corn
than 5 cent cotton, and further, that
it pays to make said corn realize 40 or
50 per cent, more and save handling
and hauling by putting it into hogs.

The outlook in Texas for fattening
home raised stock by the raisers is
most flattering. It is yet but an
infant industry, and a great and un-
limited future is in store for it. In this
connection it may not be amiss to
quote a recent letter from Colonel
G. W. Simpson of Boston, president
of the Fort Worth stock yards com-
pany, a gentleman who has accom-
plished, and is still doing more for the
establishment and development of a
live stock market here than any one
man. The Journal is deeply apprecia-
tive of the compliments expressed
therein coming from such a source and
trusts that Colonel Simpson will par-
don its publication without permission
on account of the valuable ideas sug-
gested therein. Following is the letter
referred to.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., Office of
President, 20 South Market Street,
Boston, Mass., April 14, 1896.—Editor
Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort
Worth, Texas: I have been highly
pleased and very much interested in
your recent articles relating to the live
stock industry and the importance of
a home market in the great state of
Texas, and I think it only due to you
to say that such articles cannot fail
to be of benefit in developing both the
Fort Worth market as well as the live
stock business generally. The time has
now arrived when heavy cattle are
selling at a discount, and I firmly be-
lieve in the near future the bulk of the
cattle throughout the country will be
matured and sold at about three years
old, and in these views I am supported
by a large number, who in times past
have been accustomed to handle heavy
weight cattle.

Doubtless you have noticed in the
market reports the sales of medium
weight and light weights run above
the heavy weight cattle, and there is
surely economy to the consumer in the
medium weight bullock.

Your ideas in regard to hog pro-
ductions in the state of Texas are cor-
rect, and while for a time the prices
may rule low, there can be no ques-
tion but that hog raising is profitable,
taking one year with another, and es-
pecially so with Texas, which has ad-
vantages enjoyed by no other state,
and if the great states of Iowa, Illi-
nois and Missouri with their high
priced lands, can raise hogs at a profit,
certainly there should be a good profit
for the Texas farmer, and I be-
lieve the time is near at hand when
other packeries will be located at Fort
Worth, and with deep water, Texas
will have scored several points in ad-
vance of her northern competitors,
who cannot avoid the long rail haul.
We have the promise of other buyers
of both hogs and cattle to be located
on the market in the near future, and
we trust our friends in Texas will not
think for a moment that there will not
be a sufficient demand at the Fort
Worth yards to take care of all their
hogs and a large number of cattle.

Trusting you will continue to ad-
vocate the Texas live stock raiser's be-
ing loyal to his state, and to urge him
strongly to patronize his own market,
I am, yours truly, G. W. SIMPSON,
President.

READ THIS.
We desire general information as to
crop and stock prospects, and to ob-
tain it will be greatly obliged if every
person receiving this paper will fill in
answers to the following questions
having relation to his immediate lo-
cality, sign, cut it out, and send it at
once to Texas Stock and Farm Jour-
nal, Fort Worth.

We hope this is not asking too much
of our readers and that all will cheer-
fully comply. When received, the re-
ports will be published and furnish an
interesting record of present condi-
tions all over the country. It will only
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what percentage of increase or de-
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Answer—

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year?
Answer—

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compared with last year.
Answer—

4. What outlook for fruit?
Answer—

5. Prospects for hog raising, and prob-
able increase (if any) in number to be

fattened compared with last year, if
feed crops are good?
Answer—

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fattened by stock farmers? General re-
marks.
Answer—

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I can furnish an abundance of water
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PIGS of the George Wilkes family for
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Fine Blooded cattle, sheep,
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swine, choice, fancy
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the blood of world renowned hogs.
Very cheap, quality considered. Satis-
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For full particulars write
COX & BUFFINGTON,
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FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cat-
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Turkey eggs \$1.00
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H. C. TAYLOR & SON,
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17 Varieties of POULTRY
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DEAD EASY.

Lice, flea and bedbug exterminator
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From the best strains of Light Brahm-
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Mention of this paper secures an
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Maple Grove Poultry Yards.

White Plymouth Rocks, EGGS FOR
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Write for circular.
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Silver-spangled Hamburgs. I also have
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\$1.50 per 13; Brahms, \$2.50. Orders
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HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

The Household opens this week with a letter from dear, delightful Nellie Hampton. I thank her so much for the invitation to have been sharing with her. It would afford me great pleasure. Living neighbors, as it were, there is no reason we should not meet. It would be delightful, indeed, if the Household could meet. There would be spice and variety. Busy Bee No. 2 is going to give us a tea some time. Our next letter is from Cow Boy. Every cow boy must know he is well come in the Household, as its members have expressed a love for them. Our next is from another cow boy. I am glad he likes our household, as I have said before cow boys are favorites. Our next letter is from Zella. I can sympathize with her longing for the beautiful trees, streams and flowers. Our last is from Rix. Rix knows he is always welcome in the Household and needs no further words from me.

CHARMING COUNTRY PICTURE.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household: Like Circle Dot, I have been standing at the window perfectly entranced, looking at our household flower garden. You will have to let me say all the kinds things about you all that I want to, for I mean to say it. I mean to say I am old enough to claim the privilege. I must say I like all of our members, and have enjoyed reading all the letters, although I can't agree with you of you in some things; yet I think variety the spice of life, so let's have all of it we can get (I mean the right kind of spice), and as we are a romantic crowd, I think we would all enjoy a romance occasionally too.

I have this to say about Mrs. B. I just simply love her, and hope to meet her some day at my home, where she would be welcomed in regular and free as style. And I hope some time we all will set a day to meet at Fort Worth and give dear Mrs. B. an old-fashioned hand-shaking, when she calls the roll. I imagine that would be a merry meeting.

Well, I never felt as green in all my life as I did after reading our "new woman's" letter. She said, "I would not have had to come to the front for herself, but could still lean on the strong arm for protection." And here I have been leaning on Tom's strong arm for these years, and never dreamed he was degenerated. Our new woman claimed to be up to date in everything, and of course it would be egotism gone to seed for an old fogey like me to claim to be up to date, and I will just say ignorance is bliss in my case, for I don't believe all the men have degenerated; but I tell you, my friends, if Tom ever goes degenerated, I will not lean on his arm and sense, there will certainly be a change all around, for Tom, at least. Now, I will admit, there are a great many degenerated men, but my dear friends, never allowed that to associate with that sort; and that is why, I presume, I am such a great admirer of the men, and I was the only sister of a house full of bright, manly boys, and here I am surrounded with a trio of bright, merry-hearted young men, and if there is anything I admire more than boys, it is more boys. Now, if our new sister will come down here and stay a "spell," I think she will have a better opinion of the men in general.

"This world will never adjust itself to suit our whims to the letter. Some things must go wrong our whole life long, and the sooner we know it, the better."

As I look around me this pleasant morning, I am led to exclaim, O, O, this beautiful world, the sun is shining just bright enough, the sky is just blue enough, the birds are just sweet enough, the grass on the windswept lawn is just green enough. The orchard's rich, sweet tints are just beautiful enough, and the little chicks, like so many downy little chickens, dotted all over it. The bees are humming a tune in their hives, the old lady is building in one of our nests, so many times she has been in the little house overhead, the mocking bird in her boisterous glee is darting from one feathery post to another, singing her mocking bird song, the cats are playing and racing and frolicking, and our farm yard is one tumult of joy.

And as I look off a little way, I can see the stately old elms, leaning over the murky water of the Trinity river, budding in beauty as they are stirred by the balmy breezes and kissed by the sunlight that is calling them back to greet this lovely spring. And the sweet, downy little chicks are singing a song as they rustle, and are tossed here and there over the wide spreading valley, where the blue-green wheat and oats, like billows, roll, fanned as if by the breath of the flowers, while each tiny blade keeps time to the murmuring music of the grand old river. And the earth, where the leaves sleep, is a solid mass of flowers, so small that they look like a beautiful carpet, and they exhale the richest perfume, reminding us of some beautiful lives, spent almost in obscurity, and whose influence was so pure and so bright, that it has left a living monument to their memory.

NELLIE HUGH HAMPTON.

NEW VERSUS OLD.
Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Here I come and ask for admittance. Will you allow me to have a chat with you and the cousins? I have been a silent but wide-awake reader of the Household for some time. I wish to speak a few words about the new woman as some of the cousins' opinion is enough to arouse anybody. I mean these that are so anxious to wear bloomers, or rather men's furnishing goods. Inhuman.
New woman,
O, give us a chance,
We'll give you our votes, and also our coats.

life depends

wholly on the body's power to repair its loss, that is on nutrition. In old age this power grows less and less. Hence its weakness and sadness. Ordinary food no longer nourishes. Multitudes of elderly persons find new zest and vigor through the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. It slips into the blood and helps to digest other food. It contains lime and soda to build up the bones and correct acidity.

60c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

But spare us, pray spare us, our pants.

Now, any young lady with self-respect would not interfere with anything of the kind, and these are the bright stars of the heavens, and attend to their household cares, for we need today in our homes proper help more than any thing else, as woman was intended to fulfill their household duties.

What is the use of having one of those so-called charming young ladies with a barrel of white swan on her face if she refuses to do her household duties? I am sure not as an ornament. Now, I don't mean that the new woman hasn't a right to do as she pleases, for she may do as she wishes to suit her own taste, but she is in no respect whatever an up-to-date woman as the old woman stands at the head. Now, don't try and be hard on me, for you all know it's a fact and hope all will come my way as possible. You cannot blame me for I am a wild west.

COW BOY.

COWBOY AND FARMER.

Breckenridge, Texas.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household: There are so many good letters in the household department that it is hard to decide which are the best, but of course all such letters as those written by Old Maid, Pearl Lewis, and others so full of sympathy and esteem for the cowboys, are most appreciated by the cowboys. You, too, Mrs. B., have our best respects and highest esteem for the friendly way in which you treat us in your Household.

Gentle spring is here once more, and old bachelors and old maids are sprucing up again, while cupid smiles. The balmy days of spring have set in. I sometimes long to saddle up my broncho and off to the lovely hills and vales, and enjoy cantering over green pastures, "a rounding up the long horn cow." But then I find a pleasure in tilling the soil and watching the growing grain, and on the lonely cow works I would miss the pleasant and jolly time we boys and girls have at our picnic and croquet parties, at our social and literary evenings, and, too, I would miss the many pleasant and happy hours I spend with my friends in pleasant chat. Friendship is a treasure I highly prize, and I never allow anything to come between me and my friends. I would like to separate me from a true friend. When one begins to entertain the idea that he has no friends, he is very likely to drift downward, but as long as he has evidence of true friendship in others he has an inspiration to live more nobly. If we fully understood the power of the influence we have over others, we would endeavor to direct it in the right direction.

Some of the brothers of the Household seem inclined to oppose the New Woman, but I would slyly ask these same brothers if they always are careful to provide for the comfort and enjoyment of the fair sex, who are dependent on them as they might be? If all men were, they would have brought forth the new woman and enable her to retain her womanly nature.

No, no, Mrs. B., I do not care to insult my heart to the new woman, but if it should be my lot to gain the new woman for a partner, I would endeavor to persuade her to forsake the way of the new woman and become a queen of mercy, love and sympathy.

Most cowboys are inclined to be bashful, which prevents them from saying as frankly, they love the girls, as the girls say, they love the cowboys, but they love them just the same whether they say so or not.

Never join the bachelor's list, Crystal, as long as there are any girls in Texas as there are now. You certainly can get some one of them for a help meet, but be careful and not get one who would only be a help to you.

I will have to bid you all good by, as I have already stayed over my time. COWBOY.

FROM A PLAINS GIRL.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household: As I have written once I suppose I am a member and am privileged to come back just I have just written just the Household, and there were so many good letters that I thought I would like to come in and chat with you, although I know I cannot be as interesting as they are.

I enjoyed Uncle Gussie's letter so much. I can imagine just how everything looked inside the log cabin with the bright fire on the hearth, and the place dancing over everything. Florence Lyles' letter made me so home sick when she spoke of woods, and the beautiful streams and wild flowers. We have so few flowers on the plains. The country where I came from had such beautiful groves of oak, ash, elm, bass wood and various other kinds of trees and we could find such beautiful flowers everywhere.

What gay times we used to have in the groves, climbing trees and gathering nuts and berries. I liked Macaria's letter so much. I wish she would come again and tell us all about her books. I like to read so well myself that I have a soft spot in my heart for all others who have a love for books. There is always something so helpful and ennobling in all of his works that it encourages me to try harder to improve myself. I have just finished "A Scarlet Letter" by H. T. Thorne, and am reading Macaria now. I have not read many of Agusta Evans Wilson's works, but those that I have read I like so much.

I do not agree with Scolder. I think that we ought to give all the kind words that we can for the cross and unkind words will slip out so often.

Well, I see that waste basket looming up so big before me that I am afraid I will be lost in it, so good bye, ZELLA.

AUNT AND GRANDMA WANTED.

Mathis, Texas.

Dear Mrs. B.—I have just read the Household and enjoyed the letters so much. I agree with Uncle Ned in thinking that the girls influence the boys and make the standard to a great extent, then why not exact a pure life? Is it any more excusable in a man to use bad language or allow themselves to form bad habits than it is in a woman. I think not, and I think the boys should be taught this from the cradle and then the girls could require and in turn the good traits of the boys be required of them. Then, in view of this, the girls should be educated to fill the place of mother. I have very little patience with the new woman when she neglects the sphere she is so well fitted to fill and supplants the men in business houses, but, while the woman is more suited to the home, yet there are many women who have no homes or there are others who keep the home, yet they go forth to win their living, but they can do so without compromising their dignity. They can be as womanly in the school room, the office or wherever their ability fits them to go as they could in the very heart of home. They may meet with trials, but they need not lose one whit of their modesty and lady-like reserve.

I agree with Lilla May in thinking that horseback riding is an enjoyable pastime and one that is beneficial. Of course dancing I cannot say the same for it is something that I have been taught to dislike as a frivolous worldly amusement. I never had any inclination to dance, but am fond of playing croquet, fishing, rowing and horseback riding.

I don't agree with Old Maid in thinking old maids abominable. "Tis true some are very disagreeable and unlovable, but some are just as sweet and attractive as young girls even. It depends entirely upon the kind of woman it is and how she meets her

trials. I may be an old maid myself some day. I am sure I shall be if I don't meet some man whom I can love and respect and that and that. I like to have uncles, sisters, cousins and a baby and a lot of cow boys I believe in the Household, but have we and aunts and grandmas? If we only had a dear grandma like mine, I think our Household would be even nicer than it is.

Let I wear out my welcome, I will draw my rambling letter to a close and listen to Dear Drop's music. Au revoir, dear circle. PANSY.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

A Cattle Ranch in the Texas Panhandle.
Dear Mrs. B.—Here I come again with a heart hot and restless, but will some day be subdued and slow. I'm not going to preach a series on equal rights this time, but will say a few words on kindness. A short time ago Mrs. Thomas gave us a brief talk on that subject, and such writers as she are the sinews of the circle. The story one of our writers is a sufficient proof that she is an honorable, high-minded, well-bred lady.

"Tis true that kind words cost nothing, and hard words only seem to cost nothing, but they are not adjusted properly. One of the best governors on earth is one that can govern himself. I don't always see the letters in the Journal, but some time as it is not handy for me to get them, but I often get to read it after all.

I see a slur thrown at me by the Base creek writer and that they would like to have people to think it's a lady writing, but of course it is not. But it's some man or, as I should say, masculine gender.

Yet they can't help their training being neglected, and they should be pitied instead of persecuted. Well-bred people should not censure them, but they are not lost according to the writer. I don't think they are lost where there is a little known there is but little required. I say, may their pathway through life be strewn with roses, for that has been neglected, I'm sure in the past. Kindness is king in the most cases. I have seen boys breaking horses where the boy actually needed breaking first. It is not the boy that can't do it, but the horse that is trembling horse the quickest and make him buck the hardest that is the best horseman. I think that kind treatment will master him quicker. They should be gentle and patient with the horse first that we don't want to hurt him, and prove it on the start by rubbing him and being gentle in every way.

One can tie and hobble a milch cow almost any time, but you want to get your regular cream by force always. You want to teach the cow that you are coming to milk, and you want to handle quietly. It's just as unreasonable to take a shillie-lash and commence beating a young cow because she won't let you milk her the first time as it would be to pound a boy on the back with a walking cane because he could not speak Spanish the first time he tried to do it. Why is it that a band of best steers are carefully tended by the cowboy, but they are not treated kindly or they won't improve. If they are allowed to be excited and let run and trot when ever they are on the move they lose their milk. If they are not allowed to be excited and let run and trot when ever they are on the move they lose their milk. If they are not allowed to be excited and let run and trot when ever they are on the move they lose their milk.

One can tie and hobble a milch cow almost any time, but you want to get your regular cream by force always. You want to teach the cow that you are coming to milk, and you want to handle quietly. It's just as unreasonable to take a shillie-lash and commence beating a young cow because she won't let you milk her the first time as it would be to pound a boy on the back with a walking cane because he could not speak Spanish the first time he tried to do it. Why is it that a band of best steers are carefully tended by the cowboy, but they are not treated kindly or they won't improve. If they are allowed to be excited and let run and trot when ever they are on the move they lose their milk. If they are not allowed to be excited and let run and trot when ever they are on the move they lose their milk.

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RECIPTS FOR HOUSEHOLD.

For chapped hands—Glycerine and castor oil, one-fourth carbolic acid and mix well.

For Tetter—Use equal parts of glycerine and carbolic acid, if too severe use more glycerine.

For Sore Throat—Slop the throat well (by wrapping cotton on a stick) with equal parts of strong alum water and turpentine.

For Bone Felon—Keep well saturated in turpentine till all symptoms disappear—this may be done by wrapping in cotton and wetting with turpentine often—symptoms are a thorn-like feeling deep in the flesh, to press on the part is very painful.

To Prepare Mustard for Table—Mix with good vinegar to a desired thickness.

For one please send me a receipt for crackers. If those receipts are found useful I will bring some more. LUNA BONITA.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

PLANTS.

Judge Fred Wellhouse of Leavenworth county, Kan., is reputed the most extensive and probably the most successful individual apple grower in the United States and is known far and wide as the Apple King. His orchards consist of 1,630 acres; the product in 13 years has been upward of 400,000 bushels, and the varieties given chief prominence are Ben Davis, 230 acres; Missouri Pippin, 260 acres; Jonathan, 300 acres; and Geno, 100 acres. Mr. Wellhouse has just finished planting an additional 160 acres, and the success that has attended his work makes his methods of much interest to any one setting a considerable area in trees. As related by him in brief, his procedure, covering an experience of 20 years, is as follows:

Using land in a good state of cultivation, as for other crops (preferably, but not necessarily, a northern exposure), rows north and south, 32 to 40 feet apart, are made by turning a straight plow-furrow to the west and another to the east, say 20 inches from the first; the middle strip thus left is thrown out by another round with the plow, the last furrow being about ten inches deep. In the bottom of this dead furrow, running a listing plow with subsoil attachment, and then cross-marking with any device to indicate the location for the trees 15 feet apart in the rows, completes the preparation of the ground.

Thirty-two-year-old trees are considered best, although those a year older are not objectionable. These are taken up by a tree digger run ten to twelve inches deep. When the trees are being planted, the men distribute them at the cross-marks, and two work together in planting a row; one stands the tree in its place, and spreads its

roots out in their natural position, holding it while the other shovels the finer soil over them. The man holding the tree constantly stamps the earth, among and around the roots, until it will firmly hold the tree in an upright position. When the rows are thus made ready, a team hitched with short single-trees to a plow, follows, and in one round throws the adjacent earth back into the furrow, filling it. In ten days or two weeks, when weeds begin to show, another round is made, turning a narrow two-inch ridge wide toward the tree and a little deeper than the first, covering all turned by the previous round; in a fortnight another narrow furrow is turned as before, as deep as throwing the soil as far up on the ridge as possible, with a view to smothering any weeds started in the tree row. This is repeated at two-week intervals until the middle of August, forming continuous beds of low earth or tree rows about eight feet wide, elevated four to six inches above the adjacent surface, twelve to fifteen inches deep and in superior condition for the reception of rains and a vigorous growth of the trees.

If the plowing and covering has failed to keep the weeds in subjection the care ones are cut out with a hoe, and this is usually a light task. The following season cultivation is carried on by first plowing the soil from and later towards the trees, as in the preceding year, and for winter leaving the land in much the same condition as in the fall before. This cultivation is kept up until the trees are five or six years old or in bearing, when the land is seeded to clover.

MORE ABOUT ARTICHOKE.

H. L. Nance of Ballard county, Ky., writes as follows to Coleman's Rural World:

"I see that the merits of the improved artichoke are being thoroughly discussed by the agricultural press, and as I have had considerable experience with them, I will write for the benefit of your readers what that has been. Mine may not agree with that of others, but it is nevertheless true, and in giving it I have no ulterior motive."

"The first I cultivated was in 1893. Having seen the advertisement, I purchased the seed at a cost of \$8.50 per bushel and out, planted and cultivated them in good Irish potatoes; and on one-quarter of an acre of land raised between 200 and 250 bushels of tubers. The land was an old peach orchard and garden plot, and was very rich. I dug one measured bushel from three hills. Do not dispute this statement, for I have proof abundant to substantiate it. The variety was called the improved French white. The tubers differ from the roots of Jerusalem artichokes; extend further out in the rows, and sometimes it is hard to tell from which hill they come, they are also larger and smoother than the Jerusalem ones. I have grown them to weigh two pounds.

"The suggestion that when once planted there will always remain enough in the ground to reseed it involves a wrong practice. Many may be left in the ground, but the improved domesticated artichoke, like all cultivated crops, wants to be reseeded. A poor crop may be grown with little or no cultivation, but that is not the kind of crops that pay. They bloom in August, grow from 8 to 12 feet high; when the bloom appears the tubers are about the size of bird's eggs, and continue to grow until the stalk dies in November. They do not grow deep in the ground, but near the surface and are easily dug out or scratched out, indeed, by the chickens, which are very fond of them. They often grow three inches out of the ground around the stalks and are well liked by the Irish potatoes when exposed to the light, whilst growing; but will not grow in the shade or under trees.

"My practice is, when in the fall the artichokes are fully ripe, to turn the hogs in to them and leave them there until April. Breeding stock need no other feed except when the ground is frozen and they cannot root. Pigs and shoats should have some additional feed, because a rapid growth is desired. I do not like digging in the fall and putting in kiln, for I have known them to rot badly when managed that way. The best way to handle them is to leave them in the field where grown, and in any other way; the freezing matures and sweetens them. This is my own actual experience."

TO KILL PEACH BORERS.

For this purpose tell your readers to dig a basin around your peach tree that will hold one gallon of water and make a bucketful of boiling water and pour around your tree and see them crawl out. I tried in the spring of '94 on six trees; then again, spring of '95, on fifty trees, and shall add fifty more this season. It does no harm to the tree, but is death to the peach borer. If you are afraid of it, try it on one or two trees and experiment for a while, and you will find I am right.—Cor. Rural World.

RENOVATING OLD PEAR TREES.

The copper sulphate solution used for the various fungi on our fruit trees will tend to keep the moss or lichens from growing, but the rough bark and lichens on the trunk can do a harm. Better spend the time in a little pruning, not too much, and thinning the fruit, and feed the trees liberally with bone meal and potash rather than apply washes to kill the insects. Let the trees rest, also and dig out every one found.—Prof. S. T. Maynard.

CORPUS CHRISTI CABBAGE.

Corpus Christi must be large and strong on cabbage as the following items from the "Caller" will show: Messrs. Bladachewiller and Ritter brought into the Caller office Wednesday morning a cabbage that weighed eighteen pounds. It was raised on Mrs. Lewis' place by Sam Allen and is the largest that has been on exhibition so far this season. It came from a field of 10 acres. One car of crates have already been used in shipping cabbage from this field and still there is more to follow. The lowest estimate on the revenue that will be derived from the yield on this farm places the amount at \$800 an acre, or \$3000 on the ten acres. Considering that it has required less than ten months to produce the crop makes it a veritable gold mine.

Mr. Jim Langford has on exhibition at the Citizens' National bank a wax-hatch, a flower that is quite rare. Two years ago Mr. T. J. Alley, a missionary in Palestine, was requested to forward a few bulbs of the black calla lily to Waxahatche. Mr. Langford was one of the lucky men to secure a bulb. He planted it and watched with interest the growth of the plant. It grows up, blossoms, dies and comes forth anew with this season. The bloom is black and soft like velvet.

The six cars of cabbage which left Corpus Christi this morning went for Kansas City and St. Louis. Shippers, S. P. Tucker, three cars; Goffney and Dunn, two cars; F. Emmert, one car. The cars will go with canvas tacked across the sides, marked "Cabbage from Corpus Christi," and the names of the shippers underneath. Every car of vegetables leaving Corpus Christi should be advertised in this way.

Soon the cabbage worm will be in full operation. Tomato vines boiled in water are said to be sure death to these worms and harmless to the plants. Try this. Sprinkle the water over the worms.—Gazette.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED In the growing and fruit growing matters send your address on a postal card for a sample copy of "Practical Irrigation and Fruit Growing" Roswell, N. M. Monthly. Illustrated.

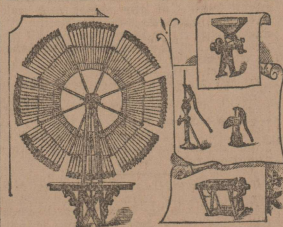


The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject.

Battle Ax

PLUG

You get 5½ oz. of "Battle Ax" for 10 cents. You only get 3½ oz. of other brands of no better quality for 10 cents. In other words, if you buy "Battle Ax" you get 2 oz. more of high grade tobacco for the same money. Can you afford to resist this fact? We say NO—unless you have "Money to Burn."



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

Dear Sir: The Monitor 12-foot windmill I bought of your agent, I. W. McConnell in December, 1895, gives perfect satisfaction. Pumps, crushers corn in shuck and also crushed or shelled.

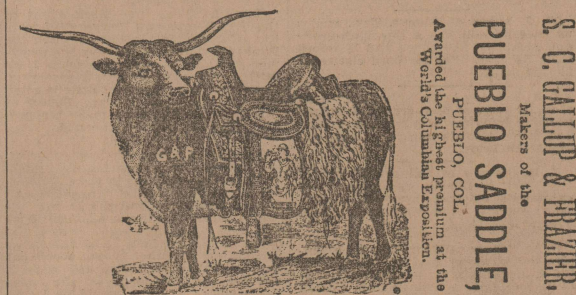
For particulars write or call on

600 WEST WEATHERFORD STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.00. Work guaranteed first class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended.

DR. FRANK GRAY,
Practice confined to diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Special attention to diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.
Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

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



WINES AND LIQUORS.

In Bulk or Glass, Imported or Domestic.
We buy for spot cash, and can sell you good goods for little money.
NOTE OUR PRICES.
Quality, not Quantity. No Rectified Goods.
Sole agents in Fort Worth for the Celebrated Oyama Whisky and Montreal Rye.

Kentucky Star	\$2 00	Brockwood	\$3 00
Corn Whisky (white)	2 00	R. H. Parker (spring of 1890)	3 00
King of Kentucky Whisky (red)	2 50	O. F. C. Taylor whisky	3 00
New Port (barrel goods)	3 00	Old Crow	4 00
Proctor Knott	3 00	Oyama Whisky	4 00
Kentucky Derby Sour Mash	3 00	Montreal Rye	4 00
Melwood	3 00	Rich Grain (spring of 1895)	5 00

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

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

BLAIR BROS.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

PERSONAL.

D. O. Campbell of Albany was in the city Monday.

E. J. Ashburn of Waco, a successful cattle feeder, is in the city.

J. K. Clark of Parker, a well-known cattleman, is in Fort Worth today.

W. C. Robinson of Colorado City is a cattleman registered in the city.

J. B. Murrah of Goldthwaite was amongst the visitors in the city Monday.

Jot J. Smythe of Grandview, the well known cattleman was in the city last week.

Sam L. Clark of Matador was down from the Panhandle country last week.

D. L. Knox of Jacksboro, a well known cattleman, was in the city this week.

Gus O'Keefe of Colorado, a prominent cattleman, visited Fort Worth this week.

Charles Coppinger, wife and son, leave tomorrow for their ranch in Scurry county.

Tom Atkinson of Henrietta, the well-known and popular cattleman, is in the city.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, a prominent cattleman, was in Fort Worth this week.

Ralph Harris of San Angelo, a well known cattleman, was in Fort Worth last week.

S. D. Felt of Kansas City, a considerable cattle operator, was in the city Wednesday.

Geo. T. Reynolds of Albany, the well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth this week.

W. J. Maxwell of Burnett, a prominent cattle owner of that section, was here Tuesday.

J. L. Pennington, general livestock agent of the Santa Fe, left Tuesday for San Antonio.

George H. Plumb of Colorado City was amongst the visitors in Fort Worth last week.

G. J. Bird of San Angelo, a well-known stockman of that section, was amongst the visitors this week.

George Bord of San Angelo, a well known stockman, was amongst the visitors here Saturday.

L. F. Wilson of Wichita Falls, a well known and prominent cattleman was in the city this week.

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the Fort Worth stockyards, returned from San Antonio Friday.

B. C. Rhome, the well known breeder of fine Herefords, was amongst the visitors in the city yesterday.

The Kansas City stock yards have a change in their card this issue to which our readers' attention is directed.

R. J. Johns of Houston, a well known cattleman, passed through the city last week on his way to the Territory.

Don Bell of Abilene, a well known cattleman, is in Fort Worth shaking hands with his numerous friends.

Arch Gamel of Chickasha, I. T., wants to pasture 700 to 1000 head of cattle on first rate grass. See his ad. elsewhere.

J. L. Harris, the popular traveling agent for the Chicago stockyards, is among his Fort Worth friends today.

Sam Cutbirth, the Callahan county cattleman, who is also largely interested in Indian Territory, was in the city Tuesday.

E. E. Baldrige of Wagoner, I. T., an extensive cattle dealer, who has been in the city some little time, left Tuesday for his home.

J. W. Daugherty of Abilene was in the city Wednesday on his return from the Indian Territory, where he has extensive cattle interests.

C. S. Fullington of Wichita, Kan., president of the Fullington Cattle Co., of Wichita, Kan., was a visitor at the Journal office Saturday.

Haynie & Thompson of Rice, Tex., want a buyer for 200 to 500 Navaho county yearlings, which they advertise in this issue. See their ad. elsewhere.

Don Palmer, general manager of the St. Louis stockyards, was in the city last week. He was accompanied by Mr. E. P. Barrett, also of St. Louis.

R. K. Erwin, the popular manager of the Standard Commission company of this city and Chicago, returned Friday from a business trip to Sulphur Springs.

A. B. Hitt of Mineral Wells was amongst the visitors to Fort Worth last week. Mr. Hitt is shipping about 1000 head of cattle to Catoosa, I. T., to pasture.

W. J. Logan of Rhome, Tex., writes us that he still has a few high-grade and full-blood Shorthorn and Hereford bulls for sale. See his card elsewhere in this paper.

J. N. Rushing of Baird has fifty head of registered and high-graded Aberdeen yearling bulls for sale reasonable, and announces same in our advertising columns this issue.

J. R. Stevens of Gainesville, one of the most prominent and progressive capitalists of that progressive city, was amongst the visitors in Fort Worth last week.

F. B. Carver of Henrietta, an extensive cattle owner and operator, is in the city. Mr. Carver is shipping several cars of steer yearlings from Clifton to Henrietta this week.

W. B. Worsham of Henrietta, a prominent cattleman and president of the Worsham Cattle Company, was in Fort Worth Friday and left for Dallas the following morning.

Perry Murphy of Muscogee, I. T., has plenty of grass and water for 3000 head of cattle near Catoosa, I. T., which he advertises elsewhere in this issue, and to which those needing are referred.

Jerome Harris is in charge of the San Antonio end of the Fort Worth Stock and Farm Journal, and no better man could have been secured for the place.—Stockman and Farmer.

T. L. Crews of Childress was in the city yesterday on his way from north Louisiana with 175 head of cattle destined for Wichita county. Mr. Crews made the Journal office a pleasant call.

M. R. Kennedy, live stock dealer of Taylor, was in Fort Worth Tuesday with two carloads of hogs which he sold to the Fort Worth Packing company, one load for \$3.10 and the other for \$3.15.

H. M. Sims returned last night from

Clarendon, where he has been to ship out 50 cars of cattle for John Slaught to Beaumont, Kan. Mr. Sims says everything is all right in the Panhandle.

F. W. Limmernan of Washburn, an extensive and well known cattleman in that section, was married on the 16th inst. to Miss Maude Fletcher of Kansas. The Journal extends congratulations.

J. C. Behrens of Lone Grove was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Behrens is an extensive cattle owner and was on his way to the Territory to secure pasture for a big lot of steers he expects to ship shortly.

Colonel Wm. Hunter, manager of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission company, returned from a business trip to Ballinger on Tuesday. He reports good rains and live stock in fine condition in that locality.

J. M. Swindle of Collinsville, a prosperous stock farmer, was in the city Friday with a car of hogs and took the opportunity of paying the Journal office a visit and patronizing its subscription department.

Dan Waggoner of Decatur was amongst the big cattlemen in town this week. Mr. Waggoner is at present shipping the "M K" cattle which he recently purchased from Alice to his ranch in Wichita county.

J. W. Wilder of Blue Pond, Ala., was amongst the callers at the Journal office Friday. Mr. Wilder is the principal dealer in live stock in his section and has just sold and delivered to J. G. Whiton of Weatherford 500 head.

S. J. Wilin of Morgan was amongst the prominent cattlemen visiting Fort Worth yesterday. He has sold and delivered several thousand head of cattle this season in the Territory, and still has about 1000 more yet to be delivered.

C. F. Fullington and B. H. Campbell prominent cattlemen of Wichita, Kan., were in the city Monday on business from Roswell, N. M. They report good grass and cattle in fine condition in that part of the territory visited by them.

L. L. Moore, the livestock commission dealer of this city, returned from a business trip through Archer, Wichita and Baylor counties last night. He says they have been having plenty of rain, grass is good and the farmers are encouraged.

B. H. Campbell of Wichita, Kan., a veteran cattleman was in the city last week and made the Journal office a call. Mr. Campbell and his friend, Mr. Fullington, were on their way to Mexico on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight was in the city this week. Captain Goodnight is one of the oldest and most extensive cattlemen in the Panhandle, and about as well posted on all appertaining to the business as any man in the country.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Merchant has just completed a shipment of cattle from Southern Texas to the Indian Territory, amounting to some 8000 or 10,000 head, most all of which were 4 and 5-year-old steers.

R. H. Overall of Coleman, a substantial cattle man of that section who has been in Fort Worth several days last week, left for home Friday. Mr. Overall has an idea of vaccinating about a thousand head of yearlings, as a preventative from blackleg.

J. N. Brooker of Rodgers, a prominent merchant and banker of that city, was in the city Monday on his way to his ranch in Lubbock county. Mr. Brooker reports a good rain in Bell and Williamson county and that so far crops never looked more promising.

A. T. Atwater, secretary of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company and manager of their office at National Stock Yards, Ill., stopped off in Fort Worth Monday night on route to San Antonio and other points in Southern Texas. Mr. Atwater was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Joseph L. Loving returned this week from an extended trip to the plains. His smiling countenance looks considerably bronzed from two weeks' enjoyment of the gentle zephyrs of the Panhandle. Mr. Loving confirms the general report as to the favorable condition of the stock interests in that section of the country.

J. W. Blount of Sulphur Bluff, a well known farmer and cattle dealer, passed through the city Saturday on his return from San Antonio. Mr. Blount says there are still some fed cattle in his section which are being held for better markets. Mr. Blount has handled considerable stock this spring, cows as well as steers, for Territory shipment.

George J. Simmons, the well-known cattleman of Weatherford, was married on Wednesday at Weatherford to Miss Lennie Coleman of that city. After spending a few days with friends in Fort Worth they will go to Seymour, where they will make their future home. The Journal extends congratulations and wishes the happy couple unbounded prosperity.

Chas. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City road, has returned from a tour of inspection in the cattle country, and says the stockmen are now beginning to move their cattle to Kansas for summer pasturing. Outside of this movement little is being done in a live stock way. Plenty of rains and good grazing make the people in that section feel cheerful.

Captain John Tod of Corpus Christi, manager of the famous Lauro's ranch in Nueces county, was in the city Tuesday on his way to the Panhandle, and made a passing call at the Journal office. Captain Tod is not amongst those who hold the popular opinions as to the cause of low markets. Amongst other reasons one he claims is that people eat less beef than formerly, and were it not for the stringency of the times thousands of families would be larger consumers than at present.

Matlock, Cowan & Burney of Fort Worth, attorneys, have their card in this issue. The gentlemen composing the firm are well known and favorably known to all our readers. Hon. A. L. Matlock has been practicing law in Fort Worth for several years, during which time a large portion of his business has been with men connected with cattle interests. Mr. S. H. Cowan has been for some years general attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, and Mr. L. S. Burney, who has lately moved from Colorado City, also enjoys the respect and confidence of that community. We bespeak and predict for the firm a liberal patronage, with the assurance that all business entrusted to them will be conscientiously and skillfully handled.

Since the death of Mr. Adams at Michell, Nacogdoches county, from glanders, a reliable report has come that another man has been stricken with the awful disease. A number of glandered horses and mules have been condemned and sold to the committee who condemned them assessed them at no value.

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.

Testimony of Those Who Have Used Our Columns.

In evidence of the value of the Journal as an advertising medium, we submit extracts from letters recently received from breeders of fine stock and others who have tested it, most of whom still have their ads in the paper. From the results obtained by these and some of others (whose testimonials are on file and open to inspection at any time) we unhesitatingly state that as a medium by which to reach buyers in Texas and adjoining territory, and as a means of advertising in general, and confidently assure the public that Journal advertising pays.

Publisher Journal: I like your paper first-class and an advertising medium; have had splendid results.

M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tex., April 14, 1896.

Publisher Journal: Your journal has done me good service. Sold one car of cattle and some fine Shropshire sheep to Mat Zollner of Blackland, Tex. Bull trade has been good since January 1, 1896. Sold \$3200 worth of Shorthorn bulls and heifers and Texas got \$3400 worth of them.

T. W. RAGSDALE & SON, Paris, Mo., April 18, 1896.

Publishers of the Journal. Kindly state in "Journal" that my bull "Wilton" is sold, and that I have no more Hereford bulls. I can spare hundreds. I happen to be unusually busy now, and cannot well take time to answer all the inquiries received in answer to my "ad." The "Journal" reaches them, sure.

M. S. GORDON, Brady, Tex., April 18, 1896.

Publishers of the Journal. As to the results of my advertisement in the Journal, allow me to say I am very much pleased. So far I have a great many enquiries, and have made many sales through the medium of the Journal. Consider it an excellent advertising medium and heartily recommend it.

B. C. RHOME, Rhome, Tex., April 16, 1896.

Publishers of the Journal. I think the Texas Stock and Farm Journal is a first-class advertising medium. Although I raise a good many pigs, it has brought me more orders the past winter than I could fill.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Taylor, Tex., April 20, 1896.

Publishers of the Journal. And your Journal one of the best advertising mediums I have tried so far. I get lots of enquiries from my ad in it, and also sell quite a lot of stock and eggs.

R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Tex., April 20, 1896.

Publishers Journal: We have advertised in the Journal for over six years. During that time we have tried hundreds of different methods and mediums of advertising, but retained only the few that were of value to us. Advertising is merchandise, and the up-to-date business man advertises in the medium which brings him the best returns for his cash. The Journal has done this for us. We wish it success.

WOOD & EDWARDS, Dallas, Tex., April 21, 1896.

Publishers Journal: I consider the Texas Stock and Farm Journal a splendid medium in which to advertise stock of fancy breeding. I have had calls for pigs from Black Prince II throughout the state and Indian Territory. This is the best year so widely advertised for me last fall by placing a premium on him for being the best Berkshire boar that was exhibited at the Texas State fair, 1895. I am well pleased with my ad. Think I shall continue advertising with you. I have made many valuable sales to stockmen and breeders. I have mentioned the Journal as seeing therein in my ad. Respectfully,

ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Tex., April 18, 1896.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Southern Baptist Convention. Excursion tickets will be sold at rate of one fare for round trip from all points on or via the Texas and Pacific railway, May 4 and 5, 1896, limited for return fifteen days from date of sale, with privilege of fifteen days extension, by depositing with joint agent at Chattanooga.

Four hours the quickest route to Memphis, with through sleeper and coaches. For further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or GASTON MESLIER, G. P. & T. A., Dallas, Tex.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Another week of mild weather, black lands; all work at an end for one week. We have not been able to do anything. Some cotton planted and late corn not up yet. This has been a hard spring on the land. It is so hot and dry that corn will not grow and cotton will do nothing unless we have sunshine. We had the heaviest rain on Saturday night we have had so far, washing the ground and making it together. I fear it will cause much of the late planted corn to be planted over in cotton. The outlook for corn here now is not bright and the fungus near leaf blight, and about cotton. In my rides for the Journal I called at the home of Mr. Dentler, a German farmer and an old friend; knew him when he was a tenant farmer. He has a fine farm of his own with good barn, wind mill and two acres of good orchard, plenty of good cows and horses. He says there is a living in a farm if a man will work and think. He would get money without work, but found out that bees, like farming, takes work to get your money back. Of course Mr. D. took the Journal, for he is a progressive man, and wants to learn all about the bee business and stock farming. I found but few subscribers, for I struck a number of large farmers run with Bohemian tenants, and the families who are not regular readers. They have no paper printed in this line in Bohemian. It has cleared up now, and I will start out tomorrow to see how many farmers want a good paper to teach more and better diversity on the farm. T. A. EVANS.

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

Mrs. Earhart and daughters, hotel keepers in Fort Hill, were defrauded of \$1000 last week by a woman who represented herself to be Mrs. King, the wealthy cattle owner of Nueces county. The woman claimed to be in the county looking for pasture to rent and that she had already rented Quannah Parker's pasture and paid him \$1000 on it and needed some pocket money. On this representation she borrowed \$500 from the Earharts, and watch, clothing, etc., and departed.

The directors of the Tyler fruit palace held a meeting last week and \$2500 was appropriated for the purchase of land for a fruit palace to be first, feeding the colts out of their own hands and teaching them to follow like dogs.

State Epworth league, now in session at San Antonio, to hold their next annual meeting in Tyler. The fruit palace auditorium, with a seating capacity of 800, was tendered the league.

BENEFIT OF SMALL CANNERIES.

The benefit of small canneries is well known, but as yet this industry has made comparatively little progress in the fruit and vegetable-growing districts of the south. The idea prevails that a plant for preserving fruit and vegetables must of necessity be expensive. This is a mistake, however, for apparatus of the most modern design, including everything necessary to preserve the products in excellent condition, can be bought at a price which makes it possible for an outfit to be purchased by individual growers. For instance, a plant for preserving 2000 three-pound cans, or 2750 two-pound cans daily, can be purchased for \$100. This includes process and scaling kettles, fire-pot, crane fixtures, machine doors and grate bars, capping machines and coppers, tipping coppers, scalding basket; also files, tongs, thermometer, syrup gauge, process and exhaust cages, forging stock and vise.

Two thousand five hundred bricks would be necessary to set kettles of this machinery, including chimney, or a ten-horse power boiler would furnish steam for these kettles. A ten-horse power boiler, including stack and connections between boiler and kettles, would cost \$160. A building 20 by 30 feet would be suitable, or a smaller building, with shed attached, would answer every purpose.

A plant for canning 3000 three-pound cans daily capacity costs but \$225 in addition to a fifteen-horse power boiler, if steam is used. The latter would cost \$210, making a total of \$435.

An outfit to preserve 15,000 two-pound cans per day will cost \$900, with twenty-five horse power boiler \$575. This is what is known as the steam kettle outfit, and is also adapted for packing peas, beans, corn, oysters, fish and all other articles which need to be hermetically sealed.

Taking a 5000-can plant, costing a trifle over \$400, an extensive grower would readily preserve a large quantity of his crop in case he failed to realize a fair price for his crops, and by thus keeping his goods, he could place them on the market whenever the prices suited a sale. Anyone of these outfits fits placed in the neighborhood and owned by several growers, for instance, could be operated at a minimum cost, and in one season might save their owners the entire cost of the apparatus. The improved methods of can-making have reduced the price of these goods to a very low figure. The same applies to solder, soldering fluid, labels, etc., all of which are much cheaper than a few years ago.—The Southern States.

GREER COUNTY NEWS.

Reports from Washington received last Saturday, 18th inst., state that the Lacey bill for the reorganization of Greer county, claimed by both Oklahoma and Texas, and which was the subject of a recent decision by the supreme court, was favorably received upon by the house judiciary committee. The bill organizes the county as Greer county, Oklahoma, with Mangum as the county seat, and authorizes the governor of Oklahoma to point the usual county officers. It provides for the transfer of public buildings and records and establishes the status of cases before the courts, also provides that costs of the courts while the county was considered a part of Texas be paid.

The public lands committee also decided to order the bill to the Greer county settlers their lands free. There was a bill before the committee which provided that they should pay \$1 per acre for their holdings. Delegate Flynn called attention to the Oklahoma act, which included a provision that if the supreme court declared Greer county to be a part of Oklahoma the settlers of the county should be given the right to purchase the same land with the other inhabitants of Oklahoma.

In a paper on spraying, recently read before the Kentucky state horticultural society, Mr. W. M. Samuels of that state, who, it will be remembered was chief of the horticultural department at the Chicago World's Fair, gave the following outline of the pests which eastern fruit growers have to contend against:

"Insects affecting the wood and foliage of the apple tree are: Bark louse, woolly aphid, apple aphid, various caterpillars, including leaf rollers, apple tree flea beetle and bud moth besides the fungus black spot. One of the fruit tree pests is: Codling moth, apple curculio, and plum curculio. The fungus are: Apple scab or black spot and apple rot.

The enemies of the plum foliage are the plum leaf spot and shothole fungus; the fruit, the plum curculio and brown rot fungus. The foliage and roots of the peach tree are attacked by the peach tree bug and the fungus near leaf blight, also near blight; the fruit by the codling moth and plum curculio.

The quince is subject to leaf blight and a severe kind of rot. The cherry foliage is injured by the cherry aphid, pear tree slug and shothole fungus; the fruit by the plum curculio and brown rot fungus.

The grape is damaged by the grape flea beetle, rose beetle and a fungus called downy mildew; the fruit by the black rot fungus. The Phylloxera is very destructive in California, and wherever the vitis vinifera is cultivated; with us it has little effect.

This list of insects and fungi appears quite formidable. Fortunately, however, trees and fruit are seldom infested with more than one or two of them at a time, and the same application of insecticide and fungicide kills all with which it comes in contact.

In the hands of a novice spraying is liable to do more harm than good as one is dealing with poisons, and therefore most care must be observed. The foliage of the peach is particularly susceptible to injury from arsenites. All decayed fruit, hanging on the trees or lying on the ground, should be removed from the orchard and given to hogs; or it, with the leaves that have dropped, should be burned. Violence should be constantly exercised without it no one can expect great success; with it there is no occupation that will yield, on the whole, greater profits for the capitalist and labor employed.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

A gentle Quaker had two horses, a very good one and a very bad one. When seen riding the latter it turned that his better half had taken the good one.

"What!" said a sneering bachelor. "How comes it that your wife rides the better horse?"

"Well," replied the gentle Quaker, thoughtfully, "when they're married, they will know."—Philadelphia Call.

THE TAYLOR FAIR ASSOCIATION

Will hold its annual spring meeting at Taylor, Texas, on May 6, 7 and 8, 1896. There will be live stock, farm, field and orchard exhibits of all kinds. A full program of trotting, pacing and running races. A new feature of the meeting will be the bicycle races. All the fastest bicyclists of the state are to be in attendance. This is to be the finest meeting the Association has ever held. The admittance has been reduced to 25 cents. Reduced rates on all railroads.

HOWARD BLAND, Secretary.

A. L. MATLOCK, GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

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2000 well graded ones and twos, at \$11 and \$15.

3000 good Western twos, delivered at Panhandle City, at \$16.

1500 ones and twos, Southern Arizona cattle, at \$9.50 and \$13.

100 highly graded twos and threes, Arizona cattle, at \$14.50 and \$18.50.

BELOW QUARANTINE.

900 Southern steers, three and four years old, located within 100 miles of Fort Worth, at \$18 around.

3000 top threes and fours, native Western cattle, at \$20.

2000 good Houston prairies steers, fours, at \$13.

2000 black land twos, at \$16.

1100 dehorned twos in Southern Texas, at \$13.

2500 twos and threes up, Western cattle, at \$15.50 and \$18.50.

1500 black land twos, at \$14.50.

700 East Texas ones and twos, at \$7 and \$9.

500 Young county steer yearlings, all in one mark and brand, \$10.

800 good Western Texas ones and twos, at \$11 and \$15. Terms one-half cash, balance twelve months.

500 Henderson county yearling steers, at \$8.25.

1500 yearling steers in Duval county (Mexicans), \$8.

700 cows in Southern Texas, at \$10.50.