Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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THE FARM.

TO GROW TOBACCO.

There is enough seed in one package to produce over 500 plants, if properly treated. Select good soil, containing about half sand, and place in a box about 2x3 feet in area, and 3 or 4 inches deep, and scatter the seed in narrow lines across the box. Sprinkle fine soil and sand over the seed until just covered, set in a moderately warm place and keep the soil moist. The seed may be started out of doors under a shelter of brush, lath or cloth. When the leaves attain the diameter of three-quarters of an inch, give the plants the full sunlight, and as soon as the leaves attain the size of a silver dollar, set the plants in the field in rows. The rows should be about 3 1-2 feet apart, and the plants 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. Wet the plants well before transplanting, and do not let them dry and wither after planting in the field. Keep the surface of the soil well stirred and mellow about the surface of the plants, cultivating with a horse cultivator as soon as the plants are large enough. Pinch off the flower buds as soon as they appear, and at the same time remove four or five of the lower leaves, permitting about 12 leaves to remain on each plant to mature. All branches or "suckers" appearing in the axils of the leaves should be pinched out, and care should be taken to pick off and kill all worms as they appear. In about three months the leaves will turn a greenish yellow and become thick and brittle, breaking when bent between the fingers. The tobacco is then ready for harvesting.

CORN EXPERIMENTS.

After repeated experiments with corn, at the Illinois experiment station, the station agriculturist in summarizing results says that commonly, medium-maturing varieties gave slightly the highest average yield, but in 1895 the late varieties gave the highest average yield.

The earliest planting did not secure the greatest yield. Medium plantings grow faster, attain greater development, and secure a higher yield than either extremely early or extremely late.

Thicker plantings give the highest yield, but smaller ears and more nubbins. When planted thick, a considerable per cent of stalks are barren. The barrenness varies with both variety and season, but the reason is unknown.

The experiments showed—what all farmers find in practice—that land continuously in corn without addition of fertility has a tendency to a decrease of yield. Barnyard manure applied annually gives added yield, but is of no advantage in extremely dry seasons. Commercial fertilizers exerted no effect in the experiments. It was found, however, that land under a rotation containing clover gave a decidedly superior yield. This is, also, in line with the experience of thousands of farmers. As a matter of fact, a rotation containing clover promises the simplest, cheapest and most effective method of restoring and maintaining soil fertility.

SAVE THE TIRE.

Some one wished to know how to prevent the necessity of cutting his wheel tires so often. I have not cut mine in over ten years. I have followed the advice given below. Soak the rim of the wheel, tire on, once a year in hot linseed oil. A tray or scoop made on purpose is filled with hot oil. The wheel is raised by a jack just high enough to revolve in the oil. This it should do for an hour or more each wheel, until the wood is saturated with oil. The wood thus swelled fills the tire and does not shrink for at least a year. Renewing the oiling now and then there is never any necessity for cutting the tire.

JOHNSON GRASS.

"Johnson grass will grow as long as any of the root stock is left in the ground. The root stocks are strong, and will run for a long distance under ground, and as long as left there will come up; but if kept constantly cut off, as soon as it appears at the surface of the ground, it will kill it. If mallow is cut off two or three inches below the surface of the ground, it will not grow again. It has a long root, which penetrates two or three feet into the ground. The root of this plant is a true root. While the so-called roots of Johnson grass are only underground stems. Every little knot of the knot grass left in the ground is going to grow; all must be taken out and destroyed, if it is to be gotten rid of."—Prof. Toumey in Bulletin 18, Arizona Experiment station, Tucson.

KAFFIR CORN.

At the Kansas station red Kaffir corn and common Indian corn have been grown side by side under the same culture for six years, and during that time the average yield of Kaffir corn was 55 bushels per acre, and of the common kind, 39 bushels per acre. The Kaffir corn yielded an average of 4 3-4 tons fodder per acre; the Indian corn 2 1-2 tons. Little difference is found between red and white Kaffir, either being better than any of either the sweet or non-saccharine sorghums. Great care hould be taken to get pure seed and keep them pure. Kaffir readily mixes with other sorghums grown near it, and rapidly deteriorates under such conditions. Many of the Kaffirs seen on the market are impure and give unsatisfactory results.

CANAIGRE.

Although Canaigre is usually propagated by means of planting the roots in a manner similar to that pursued in the cultivation of potatoes, it may be grown from the seed, though with some difficulty, and the consumption of much time necessary in producing a crop. The seed may be transplanted out of doors in the spring or summer, or any time before the fall rains, or they may be started in boxes, and transplanted to the location in which they are to mature. The director of the experiment station at Tucson, Ariz., states that small packages of canaigre seed will be sent to all in Arizona applying for them and agreeing to report in full the result of the experiment with growing plants from the seed.

TO STRETCH WIRE NETTING.

I noticed in several agricultural papers the method of stretching wire netting; they say to stretch by hand. I tried to stretch some that way and soon found it a hard job; so I took the barbed wire stretchers and then they did the work so nice and easy that we used them altogether for the purpose. Fasten them around a post you want to pull from and hook around the top wire. Pull till tight enough and staple; then hook to the bottom wire, pull and staple the same as other. This may seem a simple thing and is, but stretching by hand makes your hand very sore, when by the other method it is easy enough. —Cor. Practical Farmer.

HANDY TOOL CUPBOARD.

Many small tools are used on the farm every day, and much time wasted searching for them when misplaced. To obviate this delay, take a goods box, saw the opposite ends off so each will have a depth of 3 1-2 inches; hinge together so they will close up like a valise; fasten one side to wall over work-bench so the other will swing out and around against the wall; arrange place for each tool against back of inside, so they are secure and handy to get at. Keep tools in place when not in use, and they will be ready for emergencies.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

THAT BIG CORN CROP.

The "Farmers' Call," a Quincy (Ill.) paper, publishes the item which recently appeared in the Journal, reporting a yield of 520 bushels of corn off five acres of land in Kansas and criticizes as follows:

We publish in this issue a story about 520 bushels of shelled corn being raised on five acres of land. If this had been claimed for any other state than Kansas we would hesitate about publishing the story; but of course an exaggerated crop yield has never been claimed for any part of Kansas, hence the story Mr. Coburn tells must be true. Certainly it is doubly true, for a Kansan tells it, and a Kansan never lies about the yield of his land or of his neighbor's land; and Mr. Coburn is not only a Kansan, but the secretary of the state board of agriculture, hence in his assertions about crop yields he focuses all the crop yield veracity of the farmers of Kansas. For the world we would not have any one think for a moment that we in the least doubt that Kansas corn story.

We have noticed one peculiarity about Kansas land, however. It often shrinks wonderfully about crop gathering time. This is doubtless due to a peculiarity of the soil and of the climate. We have noticed the same thing, but much less frequently, in Missouri. We believe that it never occurs in Illinois.

With about the first money we succeeded in saving we bought 320 acres of Kansas land. We have that land yet. We are likely to keep it. Hence we love Kansas.

There has never been grown 520 bushels of corn, shelled, on five acres of that land—for us. In fact, there has never been grown for us corn at the rate of five bushels to 520 acres on that land. Perhaps we have never had the right man to farm it—and tell about the crops.

Most of the time we have had it rented on the shares—one-half the crops to the tenant and one-half to us; and as the tenant has never succeeded in raising a half crop, he has taken all, while we pay the taxes and hold onto the land.

For one season we had no tenant. The first night the house was vacant it was stolen. The next night the stable, hen house and pump were stolen. We suppose the thieves would have taken the well also if it had been loose at both ends.

It is a great satisfaction to own land in Kansas, if one must be at a distance from his land; for it is our experience that one need not worry about the crops on Kansas land being burned or destroyed by flood, or that good care will not be taken of the buildings.

PLANT CORN FOR FODDER.

The ever recurring necessity for some sort of a forage crop is becoming pretty generally recognized, but never until last season did the writer so fully learn the possibilities of the soil for producing fodder.

When the drouth came I had my usual amount of corn ready for feeding but when the hay crop proved to be nothing and straw about as bad I saw that something must be done to bring us more provender.

I had a field of three acres in barley which was very short and light. As soon as this was ripe I cut it, removed it from the field and immediately turned the ground over and drilled it to common field corn of the dent variety. My neighbors looked on aghast, for whoever heard of planting corn at that time of the year?

When I tell you it was the 20th day of July you will perhaps wonder that I attempted to grow it, but I risked early frosts and in it went. The passers-by watched my corn I tell you, and many were the remarks made about it.

I dragged it over twice and the last time when it was about six inches high I put the drill and sowed it to winter rye. The rains came about that time and how that corn did grow, and a better color I never saw, a rich, dark green.

When cutting time came it was above the fence tops and all tasseled out. I put the binder in and shocked as usual. When it was thoroughly dry and cured I put it in the barn and nicer feed I never saw. We commenced feeding it right away, but it kept good till the last was gone. My rye was somewhat blighted with rust last fall in this field but this spring it is coming on nicely, and makes good early pasture. I shall feed it down until time to plant again, then plow it under and drill to corn again. I use either barnyard manure or else commercial fertilizer in the drill. One must not expect a crop with nothing to feed it on.

It is much better to drill corn in rows wide enough apart to allow of cultivation than to broadcast it. There will be more fodder and of better value for feed. Every man who keeps stock should sow corn to tide over the dry weather, for very few farms have sufficient pasturage to insure enough feed without it.

W. C. ROCKWOOD.
Genesee Co., Mich.

CASH IS KING.

It appears to me some people imagine if they can buy on time they can buy almost anything, regardless of cost. They may say it is all right to buy on time if the note does not draw interest till after maturity. Let us see. Suppose you hear at a public sale the terms read as follows: "All sums over $5 one year's time, with interest after maturity." A horse is sold to highest bidder for $100. The buyer says he wishes to pay cash, but has only $95. Will give that amount for the horse; otherwise don't want him. I will venture to say that nine times out of ten he will get the horse for $95 cash. Pay cash, because cash is king and credit a slave to both creditor and debtor.—Correspondent Prairie Farmer.

COW CORN.

Belleville, Tex., April 24. 1896.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas: I see in your valuable paper of the 10th inst a query about cow corn by Misses Kircher. I saw this corn about seven years ago; a horse trader gave an ear of this corn and told me that he had brought it from Mexico, somewhere about Monterey. Each kernel was wrapped in a thin shuck, good sized ears, etc. I think it is likely that the corn could be got in Mexico. I should like to get some myself if it is to be had.

A. J. WEST.

(See personal column wherein reference is made to this corn.—Ed.)

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Hutto, April 27.—One week of much needed sunshine and farmers have made good use of it. Cotton planting is all the go now with once in a while a little cane or millet sowing. The prospect for a good corn crop is not good, much corn having been drowned out, and only on rolling ground can be seen good stands and thrifty corn. Of course all the corn drowned out will be planted in cotton and increase the surplus. In my rounds I called at J. A. Kruger's farm. He is a prosperous German farmer with all modern conveniences around him, a barn full of baled feed. I also spent a night with Captain J. T. Dalton, a live farmer and dairyman, living one mile north of Taylor. The captain has a fine herd of ten head of registered and twenty-five head of grade Jersey cows. He has a DeLaval separator, makes a fine article of Jersey butter. Makes 318 pounds per week, sold on an average of 28 cents per pound. The captain has had some experience with Johnson grass, which he thinks was sown on his place through malice at first and spread on him. He has a fine barn and some good hogs. He and his son are solving the problem of what to do to utilize Johnson grass. Says the best way to keep it down is to pasture it so heavy it can't grow up and make seed. His experience with cotton seed meal is that it will make cows blind if fed too much, but that cotton seed in some shape is a necessity in butter production. He also has a crusher for grinding feed for his stock. Mr. Kruger gave me his experience of how to make money by feeding beeves. He fed a few one year ago and made a little money. The next year he tried it on a larger scale and lost two thousand dollars. He says the way to make it is not to try it too much or pay too high for cattle. I saw several fine farms covered with Johnson grass. Some of them are turned out and are being broken up like turf, trying to kill it out. There is a growing feeling on the part of farmers that laws ought to be passed to force railroads and land owners with places infested with Johnson grass to keep it down and prevent its spreading on the lands of others adjoining them. For it is a fact that land well set with it is only fit for a hay farm, for it costs more to work a crop than it is worth at present prices. There is some interest in the Taylor fair among the farmers, but not as much as should be for it is to the interest of every farmer to visit and take part in the exhibition of his county and see and learn the way to produce the best of all to which end we should all work, for the best with the farmer is none too good.

T. A. EVANS.

INDIANS CLAIM GREER COUNTY.

A formidable document was presented a few days ago in both branches of congress, and also served upon the president, the secretary of the interior and the attorney general. It sets forth the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to Greer county, recently decreed by the supreme court to be part of the Indian Territory rather than part of Texas. The memorial declares that Greer county is within the boundaries of a region known as the "leased district," upon which the United States acquired the right to settle with friendly Indians. The leased district is bounded east by the 98th degree of longitude, west by the 100th degree, north by the Canadian and south by the Red river. There is now pending before the court of claims a suit to establish this same kind of a claim over the reservation of the Wichitas. A copy of the brief of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the Wichita case is made a part of the notice served today. The notice concludes:

"The object of and reason for the presentation of this memorial is to notify the United States that should the government attempt to sell the lands embraced in the said Greer county, or to make any disposition of them other than the settlement thereon of friendly Indians, your memorialists will insist upon payment in full being made by the United States for the value of the interest of your memorialists and that they will prosecute their claim therefor in every legitimate and proper way. Your memorialists make known their claim to an interest in said lands to the end that should the United States decide to sell or dispose of them otherwise than by the settlement of Indians, they may do so, having in view the claim of your memorialists."

The paper is signed by the attorneys of both tribes and by J. S. Standley, delegate for the Choctaws.

With reference to the above the Dallas News remarks:

The Newsr has already published a full account of the claim of the Choctaw Indians in case the supreme court of the United States had decided the suit against the state of Texas.

The treaty of 1820, wherein the disputed Greer county lands were ceded to the Choctaws in exchange for lands in Mississippi, was fully explained in the published articles, showing beyond doubt that the Greer county lands formed a part of the Indian Territory, and the decision of the supreme court said it was a part of the Indian Territor. Soon after the Chickasaws removed to the Indian Territory the Choctaws made a partnership treaty with the tribe to the ceded lands made by the United States by the treaty of Doaks Stand, Miss., in 1820. A treaty was made by the United States and Choctaws and Chickasaws many years ago, "leasing that lands between the 98th and 100th degrees of longitude for the settlement of friendly Indians on the lands. A look at the map of the Indian Territory will show the names of the small tribes settled on the "leased lands," every acre of which belongs to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the tribes settled thereon not having the least interest, and residing by virtue of their guardian, the United States.

The suit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws will prove eventually as interesting as that of the one of Texas vs. the United States and will be watched with great interest.

The people of Greer county are the most interested, as, if the claims of the Indians prove good in the courts, the United States will be compelled to either settle friendly Indians on the lands or pay the Indians for them, which they will be certain to be compelled to do in the end.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 8th to 14th, 1896.

On account of the above the Cotton Belt route will sell tickets to Chattanooga and return at a rate of one first-class standard fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on May 4th and 5th, and will be limited to fifteen days from date of sale for return. An extension of an additional fifteen days may be secured if tickets are deposited with joint agent of terminal lines at Chattanooga on or before May 14th, 1896.

Please bear in mind that the Cotton Belt is the only line operating solid trains Between Texas points and Memphis, also the only line carrying through chair cars and sleepers. Special equipment will be provided on this occasion for the accommodation of those who desire to attend.

For further information call on any agent of the company, or address D. M. Morgan, C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. A. Glisson, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.; S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

SWINE.

COOKING FEED FOR HOGS.

Periodically the inquiry is made as to the value of cooked feed for hogs. Breeders and feeders desiring to produce pounds rapidly and at the least cost. After having experimented along the lines of raw feed, using it in all its many combinations, they turn to cooking and steaming the ration as a means of obtaining a more rapid and cheaper growth. For past years many experiments have been made at our stations. In answer to an inquirer, The Breeders' Gazette publishes a summary of the experiments; which is certainly convincing as to the relative value of cooked and uncooked feed. We have fed cooked feed as a variety, with good results generally steaming vegetables in corn meal, making mush. Boiling refuse pieces of meat, making a greasy meaty mush that was greatly relished by the pigs. Potatoes were also boiled and fed in mush and by themselves. Both were a great relish, and the pigs would eat all that we would give them of the cooked potatoes. Raw potatoes and potato peelings are not eaten very readily by hogs, and will be discarded when plenty of other and better feed is given. As a variety, in winter, we have fed both and the pigs have eaten them with apparent relish. We always used the smallest potatoes and sliced them before feeding. The above system of variety, was followed in the care of a pure bred herd and was followed as a means of preserving the best health. While it would obtain same results in the farmers herd, and in that respect be valuable, the expense attending it would greatly increase the cost of the management above a raw diet. But in the management of pure breeds, where rapid and steady growth and perfect development is desired from birth to maturity it is highly recommended. The article by W. A. Henry on cooking experiments is as follows:

He says: "I am sorry to say to our correspondent that the early reports of this station giving the results of experiments in cooking feed for hogs have been entirely exhausted and none can be sent out at this time. Not being able to furnish the reports in question I will briefly give an account of our investigations on the great question of cooking feed for hogs:

In the trials made at this station one lot of hogs was given cooked feed and another lot, equal in all particulars, was given the same material uncooked. In our first trials a steam cooker was used and the food very thoroughly and carefully cooked. Below is given a summary of these trials at our station, together with all others which I could find at the time of preparing the report.

The following is a table showing the results of feeding trials with cooked and uncooked feed for hogs at the Wisconsin and other experiment station:

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, WISCONSIN.	
Cooked barley meal (four trials) was to uncooked as	93.7 to 100
Cooked corn meal (two trials) was to uncooked as.	81.0 to 100
Cooked corn meal and shorts (two trials) was to uncooked as	96.1 to 100
Cooked whole corn and shorts (two trials) was to uncooked as	85.8 to 100
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.	
Cooked peas (two trials) were to uncooked as	84.9 to 100
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.	
Scalded corn and oatmeal was to wet meal as	101.7 to 100
KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	
Cooked shelled corn was to uncooked corn as	84.0 to 100
IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.	
Cooked shelled corn (two trials) was to uncooked as.	82.3 to 100
Cooked corn meal (two trials was to uncooked as..	79.3 to 100
Cooked corn meal (nine trials) was to uncooked as..	82.9 to 100

In the above table cooked feed is taken as the basis for results and uncooked feed compared with this. It was found as the results for four trials in feeding barley meal at the Wisconsin station that 93.7 pounds of uncooked barley meal mixed with water went as far as 100 pounds of barley meal thoroughly cooked by steaming. In two trials with corn meal it was found that 81 pounds of uncooked corn meal mixed into a slop with water went as far as 100 pounds of the same meal after cooking.

These results were a great surprise to us, as we had expected that 100 pounds of corn meal after cooking would certainly give as good results as 100 pounds of corn meal uncooked, if not better. The surprising results set us to looking up what had been done at the other stations, with the results as shown in the remainder of the table. At the Maine Agricultural College, as the table shows, the results of nine years' work with feeding cooked against uncooked corn meal was adverse to cooking. The average of the nine years' experience was that 82.9 pounds of corn meal fed uncooked equaled 100 pounds of corn meal fed after cooking.

The writer was so surprised at these results that additional experiments were undertaken some years later, after he had grown in knowledge of how to feed and manage hogs. In these latter experiments the feed was cooked in a large iron kettle, under the most careful supervision. The man in charge of the work was given to understand that he was expected to prepare the feed in the most palatable way possible. The feed was cooked every day, or every other day, and always fed just warm enough to be the most acceptable to the hogs. The uncooked feed, fed in opposition, was moistened with warm water so as to give the hogs thus fed food under the same conditions as to warmth and moisture. Summarizing the results of these second trials we get this table, showing cost of food required to make 100 pounds of pork:

FIRST TRIAL.	
Cooked feed	$3.70
Uncooked feed	3.00
SECOND TRIAL.	
Cooked feed	3.40
Uncooked feed	3.10

Here again our records were against the cooking of feed, the average of the trials showing a loss of 50 cents per 100 pounds of gain made chargeable to the cooking.

Having thus conducted so many experiments, all of which were adverse to cooking, and having our work confirmed by that in several other stations, I have come to the conclusion that cooking grain for hogs does not pay. I know this proposition will be seriously objected to by many, who will tell of fine hogs they have when cooking feed for them. In reply I will say that in my judgment it is the good care these hogs get rather than the mere cooking of the feed which makes the difference.

I wish to be understood as saying that potatoes to be satisfactorily fed must be cooked, and these and other roots probably form an exception to the rule about cooking feed. Hogs will not eat uncooked potatoes, but will eat them fairly well after they are cooked.

I advise our farmers, then, not to cook grain for their hogs, but to cook potatoes when these are fed. Farmers must not mistake between actually cooking food for hogs and giving it, in the form of warm slop uncooked. I am in favor of giving hogs warm feed in cold weather, but not cooked feed other than roots.

HOGS AND GRASS.

Results of experiments in hog feeding at the Utah station, extending over two years, justifies the following conclusions:

1. Pigs allowed to run at large over eighteen acres of good pasture and fed a full ration of grain, made the most rapid growth and required the least grain for one pound of gain.

2. Pigs confined in movable pens in the pasture grew more slowly than those running loose and required an increase of 20 per cent of grain to make one pound of growth.

3. Pigs at pasture, fed under three different conditions, gained 92.5 per cent more and ate but 2 per cent more than the pigs getting grass and similarly fed but confined in pens. The grain was increased 40 per cent with those in pens over those at pasture.

4. Pigs fed but part rations of grain at pasture made satisfactory gains. Those at pasture getting three-fourths grain ration gained more than those fed a full grain ration and grass, either in the yards or in the pens.

5. Pigs pastured without grain made about the same growth for three seasons in succession, thus averaging .36 of a pound per day.

6. As nearly as can be judged, exercise alone increased the gain 22 per cent and the amount eaten but 1.5 per cent, but decreased the amount required for one pound of gain 22 per cent.

7. Grass when cut and fed green to pigs, whether fed in pens or yards, or with full or part grain ration, or without grain proved to be of very little value.

8. Pigs confined in pens and fed on grass alone, mostly lucerne, for 91 days, lost over a quarter of a pound per day.

9. The average of the pigs fed on grass gained a little more than those without the grass, but not enough to pay for the extra feed in the grass.

10. With the pigs confined in the hog-house pens the grass proved beneficial, while with those in the yard it proved detrimental, the latter requiring more grain to make a pound of pork with the grass than without it.

11. Pasturing either with full or with part grain rations appeared to be by far the cheapest and best way of making pork.

Note—The grass is a mixture of eight varities in which alfalfa constitutes at least one-half.

$651 FOR A HOG.

It is surprising that breeding hogs sell for such high prices. A sale of fifty-two head was made at Springfield, Ill., on February 26th, by G. G. Council, of Williamsville, Ill., that averaged $100. This is a higher average than was obtained at a recent sale of Jersey cattle and Shetland ponies near Lexington, Ky. The highest priced sow ever sold at auction was bought at the above mentioned W. O. Ellis of Terry, Miss., paying $621 for this royal porker. This shows that the south has cut loose from cotton, and is giving more attention to live stock. We hope the plucky purchaser of this sow will reap handsome returns from his purchase, but at the present high prices it is not safe to make large purchases. Hogs multiply so rapidly, and, with cheap corn, are matured so cheaply, that fancy must be a big item in a sale of hogs averaging $100 per head, which on the block would not bring over $12 to $15.

The Industrial American is an advocate of good blood, but is against $40,000 cows or $600 sows. They are seldom worth it as breeders, and are certainly not worth it for beef, milk, butter or pork.

We recall the Shorthorn craze, followed by the Jersey cattle, and afterward by the trotting horse boom. Kentucky has reaped a rich harvest from them all, yet it will be difficult today to find a breeder in the state who will not say that extreme high prices did more harm than good.

Kentucky is now suffering from the bursting of the trotting horse bubble, and hundreds of practical men can be found who regret the day they became the owner of their first trotter.

Let the high priced purchasers of hogs make a note of what has followed other live stock booms, and trim their sails accordingly.—Industrial American.

SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The McLennan County Swine Breeders' association met at Waco last Saturday and discussed awards. The breeders brought specimens of fine pigs along and there was a hog exposition held on the public square. A committee was appointed to agree on a list of awards. The awards are as follows:

Poland-China breed—First prize age boar, Bosque Stumpy, owned by Col. Prather.

First prize for boar over one year and under two years, Singleton's Best 94.

First prize for boar under 4 months Bonesetter, owned by Oliver Lippincott.

First prize for sow under 2 years old, Clementine, owned by Oliver Lippincott.

First prize for sow over one year and under 2 years, Marguerite Willes, owned by Lippincott.

First prize for sow pig under 6 months, Queene Jessie, owned by Lippincott.

Berkshire breed—First age boar, Stumphy Longfellow, owned by Col. Prather.

First prize for boar under 1 and under 2 years, Bosque King Lee, owned by Mrs. Prather.

First prize for best boar under 1 year, Bosque Model, owned by Prather.

First prize for best sow pig, Bosque Lady Lee.

Sweepstakes—First prize for best sow of any age or breed, Clementine, owned by Oliver Lippincott.

First prize for best boar, any age or breed, Stumpy Longfellow.

First prize for best sow with litter of eight pigs, Quality U. S., owned by Oliver Lippincott.

Small, lean hogs are used by packers for their choicest bacon and hams—not poor or thin hogs, but hogs not over 200 pounds and not over fat, says an exchange. Armour's "Star" hams and breakfast bacon are the choicest selection of not more than 5 per cent of the hogs received at Chicago as suitable for curing, like the well-known beachnut bacon of New York state and the Jones bacon of Wisconsin, that sells at 25 cents per pound in boxes. The farmer who will raise fine pigs and feed them to the right maturity, kill them as fast as they get to 200 pounds and cure the breakfast bacon and hams and shoulders, as it is now well-known just how to do, for choice meat, can sell all his product to eager city customers and to grocers at 20 to 25 cents per pound will bring more money than the average breeder of pedigree pigs realizes, yet most people prefer to sell at 3 or 4 cents and let the packer pocket the profit.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Texas State Medical association held their 28th annual convention in Fort Worth this week.

Roy Laffutt of Dublin, aged 9 years, was drowned Saturday whilst bathing in a tank at that place.

The work of reconstruction caused by the recent fire at Paris has already commenced and most of the property owners burned out intend erecting costlier buildings.

Tarrant county Populists met in Fort Worth Tuesday and nominated a full county ticket; also nominated Jerome Kearby and Stump Ashby for governor and lieutenant-governor, respectively.

Sammie Butler, a lad of 12 years, son of J. A. Butler, a substantial farmer living six miles from Ranger, was instantly killed by a team reunning away with a disc cultivator on Monday last.

A negro named Rufus Cooper, Monday, was drowned in Waggoner's tank, east of Decatur about one mile. He was bathing and was seized with cramping and drowned in sight of a number of parties.

A disastrous fire at Cripple Creek on April 25 resulted in the destruction of the principal part of the town, and a loss of over a million dollars. An angry woman threw a lighted lamp at a man and started the fire.

A terrible cyclone occurred at Clay Center, Kansas, on the night of the 26th inst. Nine persons were killed and over twenty injured. A large number of cattle and horses were also killed and much property destroyed.

A disastrous fire occurred at Paris on the night of the 28th inst., causing the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of property. A drunken lodger named Saulsman, who perished in the flames, is supposed to have started the fire by overturning a lamp.

Cripple Creek suffered by a second fire on the night of Wednesday, the 29th, originating in the Portland Hotel and supposed to be incendiary. Four persons were killed, fourteen injured and the town is practically burned out. Relief supplies are being sent from Denver, Colorado City and other towns.

Eldridge Pack was brought into Roswell Sunday from the Black Water canyon, at the foot of Captain mountain, for medical treatment. He had a difficulty with Tom Livingstone, day herd boss of the Black or El Capitan Land and Cattle company's outfit, in which both emptied their sixshooters at a distance of twenty feet, Pack receiving three serious if not fatal wounds, and Livingstone one painful shot in the breast. Next day Livingstone made his way on horseback for medical treatment to White Oaks, and gave himself up to the officers.

WHEN THE GIRLS WEAR PANTS.

When the women all wear bloomers and their skirts are laid away; when their legs no more are rumore, coyly hid from light of day; when the petticoat's forgotten, with its swishing, whisking swirls, and there's less demand for cotton, I'll be sorry for the girls. I'll be sorry for the lasses who in school are at their books—at the head or foot of classes, I'll be sorry for their looks, for their ma will make their trousers, and, good heavens! don't we know, who were boys, but are not now, sirs, that they'll make a holy show? It is bad enough when Willie weareth pants his mamma made, and it often knocks you silly just to see the youthful blade wearing pants which no man knoweth which is front or which is back—if he cometh or if he goeth there is quite an equal "slack." But your Susie! Oh, 'tis galling, when you hear the urchins calling: "Say, where did you get those pants?" You will see her youthful, growing, but by no dead certain rule, can you tell if she is going or is coming home from school; there'll be trouble, you'll allow, sirs, there'll be anguish for papas, when their daughters all wear trousers that are just revamped from ma's. So I'm weeping as I'm writing and my great tears fall like pearls, since I know what I'm inditing, for I'm sorry for the girls.—Exchange.

AVOID PURPLE INK.

The purple ink fad seems to be spreading. It is of all correspondence fads the most disagreeable.

To read many pages written in this glittering shining color is enough to give the reader an attack of mental prostration as well as to precipitate blindness.

"The faculty which purple ink possesses of growing positively alive and making all the curves of letters seem like wriggling snakes is something remarkable and something which should banish purple ink from polite correspondence.—Strand Magazine.

A medical man has sent to the "Lancet" a letter he recently received from a child of 7, written upon pink paper, and ornamented with a picture of a pony. It was as follows: "Dear Dr. ———, I would be very pleased if you would let me have a baby for one guinea. We want it on the 4th of February for mother's birthday. We would like it fat and bonny, with blue eyes and fair hair. We Children are going to give it her ourselves, please answer at once.— Yours sincerely, Archie.—P. S.—Which would be the cheaper, a Boy or a Girl?"

Farmers are we not under some obligation to the agricultural press? Have we no duty to perform by way of helping on the good work other than that of remitting the subscription price at stated times? Take away all agricultural papers from the progressive farmer and where would he be? He would so feel the deprivation that he would appear like one dazed and lost. In thought he would wander about in dry places seeking some precious thing that had been taken away. —Thomas Shaw.

Here is a unique instance of what the new woman movement is doing: "Whereas," reads a notice printed in the Biddeford (Me.) Journal, "my husband Amos has left my bed and board without any cause, I Caution all wimin taking up with him, as I am the third one that he has broughte to destruction to my certain knollig."

Every farm should have a name, and the name of the farm and its owner or proprietor should be printed in large, clear letters and placed on the road in front of the residence, so any person passing through the country may know, without asking, who occupies the farms he passes.

Be easy with the growing colt and the growing boy. They can be made to do a full day's hard, exhausting work for awhile, but it doesn't pay. Over-strained boys make stunted, round-shouldered listless stupid mean. Don't do it, even if the work does crowd a little in the busy season.

CATTLE.

At Kansas City Metz & Irwin of Sherman sold nine carloads of 1077-pound steers at $3.40.

Bryson Bros. of Comanche sold 400 head of 3's and 4's to Jesse Shain of McKinney; delivery at Brownwood on May 8th.

[illegible] sold to [illegible] a government contractor, 500 head of yearling and 2-year-old heifers at private terms.

Munzesheimer & Daunbe of Ardmore sold last week to Florence Hall of Gainesville 1000 yearling heifers at $10 and 1200 2-year-old heifers at $1. Delivery at Chickasha, I. T., early in May.

The Quinlin & Lane outfit left Childress yesterday morning for the Tongue River ranch, of which they will take charge the 1st of May. They will commence counting out the cattle May 10. —Childress Index.

T. C. Taylor has contracted his steer cattle, between 400 and 500, 1's to 4's, to John Fleming at $10, $14, $17 and $20, June delivery, Mr. Taylor to get the benefit of the rise, if any, in prices.—Junction Citizen.

L. S. Gregg has put several hundred head of cattle in the McKinney Bros.' pasture.

Jackson & Richardson sold for W. C. Jones to T. J. Garrett 200 yearling steers at $17.50.—San Angelo Enterprise.

Richards Bros. bought over two hundred yearling steers around this place last week. They were delivered and branded at the stock pens at Childress Monday. They also bought ten young bulls from the Hereford Grove stock farm.—Childress Index.

Richards Bros., have bought from Quinlin & Lane the yearling heifers of the Tongue River ranch (8—8 brand). It is thought that there will be about 1300 head of them. Price secret. They are well graded up and will make their owners lots of money.—Childress Index.

Five large herds, about 15,000 head of 1 and 2-year-old steers belonging to the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment company, have started from the vicinity of Channing this week to their ranch near Miles City, Mon. George Hughes has also driven about 1000 fine Hereford steers to Liberal, Kan., this week from Channing.

Amongst recent St. Louis sales of Texas cattle are the following:

DeBord & Co., Sulphur Springs, 106 head of 1046-pound steers at $3.30.

G. E. King & Co., Taylor, 105 head of 1186-pound steers at $3.45.

Tucker, King & Co., Taylor, 107 head 1088-pounds at $3.25.

J. L. Root, Taylor, 44 head 1062 pounds at $3.35.

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

Jonas Bedford last week sold his ranch and cattle on Sterling creek to W. L. Foster. Consideration $500 and $13 a head for cattle.—Sterling City News.

As fine a lot of cattle, though, as I have seen were 1200 dehorned steers, 2 and 3-year-olds, shipped by Mr. Stone. They were very easily loaded on the cars and gave no more trouble than a bunch of sheep, fifty-two going in a car. It is only a question of a short time, I think, before all stockmen in this Southwestern country will dehorn their cattle, as they are much easier handled, and the danger of injury from the horns while in transit is done away with.

Large outfits are rounding up and thousands of cattle will be shipped in a short time.

Very few people know that right here in Kinney county we have the largest shipping point for cattle in the west.—G. A. Anderson in Brackett News.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

Action Against Carrier for Delay in Shipment of Cattle.

In an action for delay in a stock shipment it was shown that the owners agreed, prior to the shipment, to assume the risk of transportation, but it was also shown that the railroad company received the cattle, and by reason of its liability to speedily forward them, unloaded them into small pens and attempted to feed and water them through its own servants; that the gates of the pens and hydrants were kept locked, so that the servants of the owners of the cattle could not take care of them. The court held that if the company accepted the cattle for shipment, and unloaded them for feed and care, but neglected to take proper care of them, and the cattle were injured without fault of the owners, such owners could recover.—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway company vs. Frost (Ct. Civ. App., Tex.), 34 S. W. Reporter 167.

WHAT MAKES A PARTY LIABLE FOR KEEPING OF CATTLE.

A party furnished cattle to another, under an agreement that the latter was to keep them for four years, at the end of which time they were to be sold, their cost repaid to the first party, and the remaining proceeds equally divided, or the loss, if any, shared equally. The court held that such arrangement constituted a partnership, so that the first party was liable for indebtedness incurred by the other in keeping the cattle. Stratton vs. O'Connor (Ct. Civ. App. Tex.) 34 S. Rep. 158.

CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENT DOES NOT APPLY TO HOME SHIPMENTS.

The court of civil appeals of Texas says that the act of congress, May 29, 1894, relating to exportation of diseased cattle, does not relate to shipments made between different points in the same state. It applies only to interstate shipments and to cattle that are affected with infectious diseases.—St. Louis Southwestern Railway company vs. Carden, 34 S. W. Reporter, 145.—From Drovers Journal.

DOES A SHORTAGE EXIST?

Is there an actual shortage of cattle in the country—and, if so, is it as large as some papers have been in the habit of announcing in the past year? The number of feeders to come forward in the shape of fat cattle is very large this year. Then it is estimated on pretty good authority that hardly an acre of territory but is already rented by cattlemen; that the pastures are good in quality, and this means more cattle than ever to be fed there—and it means a very large drive of cattle in late summer and fall months of this year. The reports from every western state are very flattering in regard to numbers, with one exception, and the loss of cattle during the past winter months a mere bagatelle. Those interested have always looked at the figures of the four leading packing centers to form a basis of calculation for increase and shortage—forgetting the natural increase in southern and eastern states. Now taking the country as a whole, one may well doubt if 1896 will show any shortage in cattle compared with 1894. Then the whole tendency of the market is for younger and lighter weights of cattle—therefore this will put more cattle on the market than in former years, when 2-year olds were the exception, and three and four-year-old cattle the rule. A careful man will not venture to bank too much on the "cattle shortage" of 1896.—National Provisioner.

IMPORTS OF MEXICAN CATTLE.

There has been a cessation of interest of late in the importation of cattle from Mexico, although at the annual meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association at Fort Worth last month it was a leading topic of conversation.

The action of the live stock sanitary board of New Mexico in declaring that Mexican cattle were infected with splenetic fever and ordering that they be not allowed to be brought into that territory caused a revival, to some extent, of comment on the subject. This action has been rescinded and the despised Mexican bovine will be permitted to enter the confines of New Mexico, without hindrance, provided there is furnished a clean bill of health, and which Inspector Alex Lobb, of this city, now stationed at El Paso, Tex., and acting under the direction of Albert Dean, live stock agent of the bureau of animal industry in charge at Kansas City, will look after. The point of entry to New Mexico is Palomas, and thither Alex Lobb goes from El Paso to look after the health of the Mexican cattle. Alex is one of the old-time Westerners, having freighted across the plains in ante-bellum times, and therefore has seen the Western ranges, to a great extent, changed from a boundless waste to finely improved farms and stocked with improved cattle. Little did he think forty years ago that he would ride from Kansas City to El Paso in a Pullman sleeper and that he would have the honor of representing the United States government in protecting the health of cattle, not only in the West, but throughout the nation. Still, stranger things than that have happened.

But to get down to the figures showing the imports of cattle from Mexico for the first quarter of 1896 is a matter of interest, so here they are:

Importations of Mexican cattle for the months of January, February and March, 1896, as furnished by Albert Dean, live stock agent of the bureau of animal industry in charge at Kansas City:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
El Paso, Tex.....	14,304	6,394	2,188
Laredo, Tex.....	2,159	3,388	3,035
Eagle Pass, Tex....	3,256	1,333	351
Brownsville, Tex....	487	.....	3,748
Nogales, Ariz.....	5,263	7,424	488
San Diego, Cal.....	104	218	22
Totals	25,573	18,757	9,832

Thus, for the three months there was admitted 54,162 cattle. The total imports for 1895 were 200,564 head, so that if the other three-quarters of the year hold out as well as the first there will be but little difference in the number of importations.—Kansas City Packer.

CHARACTER IN SHORT HORNS.

The expression "character," as applied to pure-bred animals, is one of those elusive phrases that may mean something or nothing, according to the inteligence of him who employs it. It if often very vaguely used without any definite idea being attached to it. The veteran Short Horn breeder, Mr. Robert Miller, in a recent paper before the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' association, defines it as follows:

It means breed type—in head, horns, carriage, color, hair and in general outline; or, in other words, the judgment of the eye. * * * The first impression destroys all chances of selling if it be unfavorable, and assists very much in making a sale if favorable; so that minor points are lost in the demand for a well-balanced whole, which must be present to satisfy the eye in order that a detailed examination be proceeded with. Too often style is called character, and style of the gaudy kind, such as a high head, rather long legs, with ribs inclining to be short. This may have been very nearly the meaning of the term twenty-five years ago, but it is now counted among the exploded fallacies, and left with the craze for fancy line breeding to be buried with the past. * * * "Character" applied to Short Horns means type of the most valuable, vigorous, early-maturing, smooth and uniform kind; it is the first quality to be desired by the breeder who wishes to be successful, and must be the constant watchword of all breeders who aim to keep in the forefront with those who are making such rapid strides toward perfecting the greatest breed of cattle that the world has so far produced.

WHERS JERSEY COWS COME FROM

Where the Jersey cows come from is not known. They certainly were not imported from Brittany, where the cattle are mostly black and white. Probably they came from Normandy before the days of King John.

Evidently the present breed must be 800 years old. A hundred years ago we read of Jersey cattle being sent to Alderney, and Alderney being the last point at which homeward vessels called, the whole of the Channel island cattle became known as Alderneys, just as Belgian rabbits are all Ostenders, owing to that being their port of shipment to England. In the United Sates the breed is so popular that, in addition to the pure-bred cows, there are now over 200,000 that are half-bred, the pure-bred ones being valued at from 60 to 80 pounds each. There are more Jersey cows in America than there are in Jersey, and yet there are more cows in Jersey than in any other similar area. England has twenty cows to every 100 acres; Jersey has fifty-eight; but then every farm has its cows, and the farms are small, ranging from three to fifty acres, the reason being that the old Norman laws that still prevail in the island prevent the accumulation of property and insist on its distribution among the family in such a way that it cannot be dealt with without the consent of the most distant relatives. —Leisure Hours.

THE M., K. & T. JUDGMENT.

The Kansas law making railway companies liable for losses resulting from bringing into the state diseased cattle has been affirmed by the state supreme court in a [illegible] suit against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway and two firms of cattle dealers. In 1892 the road brought a large number of cattle into Lyons county from Texas and the owners had them driven into another county. The complainant, Habes, had forty-nine head of native cattle on the range which came in contact with the Texas cattle, contracted fever and died. Other cattle owners to the number of 145 also claimed damages, the total amount sued for and proved being $58,000 The district court of Chase county gave judgment for the cattlemen. The railroad company took a bill of exceptions to the supreme court, claiming that it had received the cattle from the Texas and Pacific railway, and therefore was not the party liable; that it had no share in driving the infected cattle over the range; that the rules of the bureau of animal industry, created by congress, abrogated the state law. The decision just rendered overrules all these points and gives judgment against the railway company, but the case will undoubtedly go to the supreme court of the United States, as it involves a far-reaching principle of much greater importance than the amount directly involved.—Railway Age.

FINED $500.

Colonel L. F. Wilson, who is the owner of the 66 brand of cattle, and has pastures in Foard and Wilbarger counties, was arrested and brought before the county court of Hardeman county last Monday, charged with violating the rules and regulations of the live stock sanitary commission of Texas. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined $500.

This refers to the case already reported in the Journal where a bunch of cattle, part from Wilbarger county, which is below the quarantine line, and part from Foard county, were being driven to the Cheyenne country and were intercepted by the officers at Quanah and the cattle returned to the pasture from whence they were driven. Colonel Wilson states that he did not violate the quarantine laws wilfully, but was misled by an erroneous map. This is probable enough, as there are many such. During the convention there was a folder map containing a trade advertisement in circulation upon which the quarantine line was shown, but it was very erroneous.

HEAVY CONSUMPTION OF OIL MEAL.

National Stockman.

Twenty years ago there was very little oil meal used on the farms of this country. A few advanced feeders and breeders of live stock had learned its value in finishing animals for the block or for the show ring, and it was used in a limited way by dairymen, but the bulk of the product of our oil mills was exported, British farmers taking large quantities of it. The general advancement in knowledge of feeding during recent years has brought about a wonderful change. Feeding oil meal is now almost as comon as feeding bran, and those whose grain feed is of necessity principally in providing a properly balanced ration. Manurial value is another point in its favor, especially in the Eastern states. Prices this year have been about the lowest on record, in sympathy with other feed stuffs, and there has been a very large consumption. It is safe to say that the experience of this year will cause much more to be used hereafter, but the increase would be greater if none but the old process meal has been used. We have several complaints from those who have been using the new process meal—which is decidedly inferior—principally on account of the chemicals used in extracting the oil.

GREER COUNTY NEWS.

Elm Grove, Greer county—Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth: If you will give me space in your valuable paper, I will give you and pour readers a few dots from the fair land of Greer. The cattlemen met in Mangum on the 18th for the purpose of arranging for the spring round-up, and they set the date for May 12. Cattle and horses went through the winter in good shape, and the prairies are now covered with a fine coat of green grass, and prospects for stockmen are flattering in this part of the country. It is getting a little dry up here, though there is plenty of stock water. Wheat and oats are looking well. Corn is up and some of the farmers are plowing. There is some local cow work going on. Mr. L. T. Clark has been out for several days with his outfit giving some of the boys the advantage of a little night air work. If this don't land in the waste basket I will come again.

ALBERT CAVELLE.

(Glad to hear from our correspondent. Come again.—Ed.)

SORGHUM FOR BEEF.

Speaking of improving the qaulity of beef, Professor Gulley says: "I have tested several feeds for the purpose, and among them sorghum, which I first grew in 1892. Sorghum will produce as much grain as a good corn crop, and is better adapted to a hot and dry climate than corn. Many experiments have been conducted to determine what the effect of sorghum is upon the animal. Notwithstanding the fact that many scoff at the idea of scientific feeding, dairyman and many that feed for beef are realizing that there is much in it. What is known as a balanced food ration must be fed to give the best results."—Bulletin 18, Arizona Experiment Station, Tucson, Ariz.

CLARENDON A SHIPPING POINT.

Last Friday C. T. Ware, live stock agent for the Denver, came up to confer with our citizens in regard to making Clarendon a regular shipping point for cattle, and to procure sufficient ground for the same. Our people agreed to subscribe $500 of the $1000 required to lease several sections from Jeffries & Beverly south of town to hold herds on, the Denver to pay all other expenses. Mr. Ware states that this will be a shipping point, and the company will accept our proposition. Nearly all of this money has been raised and the amount will be paid. This is one of the best schemes ever promoted for the welfare of the town, and one that will be of great benefit to our people.—Clarendon Journal.

EXPERIMENTS.

A Nevada stockman who has been experimenting, says that beef cattle driven twenty-five miles without water will shrink fifty pounds per bullock, allowing feed and drink at the end of the journey before weighing. A bullock driven five miles and allowed to stand two hours without feed or water, will not shrink any. A bullock driven fifty miles and allowed to drink frequently during the drive will shrink twenty pounds. A bullock driven twenty-five miles and allowed to drink frequently during the drive will not show shrinkage, if allowed to eat and drink for three hours at the end of a drive. A bunch of 800-pound bullocks driven fifty miles with care and given drink frequently on the drive and at the end allowed to eat and drink for six hours, showed fifteen pounds shrinkage to the animal.

There are many strange animals at Madison Square Garden these days, but the strangest of them all is a steer with three horns, three eyes and three nostrils. He is the strangest animal in the country, in fact. His owner calls him a "three time winner."

Each of the queer animal's three horns is perfectly formed. Two of them are where the horns of a perfect steer should be and the third is about midway between the others. Two of his eyes are like those of ordinary steers. The third is not fully developed, but is an eye nevertheless. Each of the trio of nostrils is well proportioned and the animal breathes and smells with all of them.

The extra horn, eye and nostril are in a straight line from the top of the head down, each being a little to the left of the middle. The amount of hooking and snorting that can be done by this marvelous beast can easily be imagined.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	50,300	160,800	65,100
Kansas City.....	20,200	58,700	24,000
Omaha	6,800	22,100	7,500
St. Louis.....	12,000	35,400	19,500
Total.....	90,300	277,000	116,100
Previous week...	88,800	273,000	121,500
Two weeks ago..	85,700	194,100	94,600
Cor. week 1895...	69,400	207,500	107,800
Cor. week 1894...	102,300	212,400	75,000
Cor. week 1893...	120,600	252,700	104,100
Cor. week 1892...	117,000	247,000	67,400
Cor. week 1891...	77,800	187,500	56,800
Cor. week 1890...	115,700	200,000	51,600

THE MULEY COW.

According to recent investigation the term "mooly" is derived from the Gaelic "maol," blunt, smooth, bold, without points, as "bo moal," a mooly cow; "enoc moal," a bare, smooth-crested mountain. "Mooly," indeed, seems to be a mere modification of "maeoleen," a diminutive applied to young hornless cattle, and often incorrectly to the adult animals. Leaving out the final n in "maolen" and substituting ee for y in "mooly," we have two words, "maolee" and moolee," so nearly identical in orthography, sound and meaning as to leave scarcely a doubt that the ancient Gaelic word is the root of its modern English equivalent. The Gaelic has contributed largely to the lingual hash known as the English language.—Houston Post.

CATTLE MOVEMENT.

The following were amongst the cattle shipments to the Territory and to Texas points during the past week:

Arza Hilt, 18 cars, Mineral Wells to Catoosa.

Wm. Hittson, 2 cars, Mineral Wells to Catoosa.

E. C. Suggs, 18 cars, Alice to Sugden.

R. H. Moseley, 64 cars, Standart to Davidson, Kan.

Merchant and Chittim, 61 cars, Clip to Tulsa and Catoosa, I. T.

A. H. Pierce, 17 cars, Pierce to Tulsa, I. T.

R. H. McRey, 28 cars, El Campo to Blackston, I. T.

Smith & Jones, 7 cars, Sabine Pass to Wagoner.

Merchant & Chittim, 8 cars, Alice to Tulsa.

Dan Waggoner & Son, 12 cars, Waggoner to Ringgold.

S. B. Burnett, 4 cars, Henderson to Burk.

E. B. Carver, 4 cars, Clifton to Henrietta.

E. B. Carver, 2 cars, Hillsboro to Henrietta.

W. J. Good, 14 cars, Midland to Higgins.

R. L. Allen, 1 car, Emory to Henrietta.

C. McFarland, 5 cars, Fort Worth to Dundee.

C. J. Kelley, 3 cars, Big Sandy to Decatur.

E. K. Felder, 4 cars, Brenham to Wichita Falls.

T. L. Crews, 5 cars, North Louisiana to Wichita Falls.

LOW PRICED BEEF.

One of the most practical and common sense talks given at the annual meeting of the Western South Dakota Stockgrowers association held in Rapid City on the 14th, was made by Manager W. N. Babcock of the South Omaha Union stock yards. In discussing the low prices on beef cattle he stated that the condition was the result of a decrease in the demand for beef without a corresponding decrease in the regular supply. The fact is plain that the bulk of our beef is consumed by the common laboring classes and if these people are thrown out of employment and their source of income reduced or taken away from them altogether the demand for beef, as well as other commodities, is bound to decrease, and if the supply is kept up to the former standard the prices are equally as sure to fall. This is the condition which has to a marked degree lessened the demand and lowered the price of beef, and the effect of such existing conditions is perhaps nowhere more apparent than on the ranges of the great northwest.

With returning prosperity will come the old time demand for beef and prices can only rise from their present standard as a consequence. What means or methods which can be brought to bear in order to facilitate the return of prosperous times is entirely another question, but there is no denying the fact that the present industrial conditions have been one of the prime factors in bearing down the price of beef.—Rapid City Stockman.

A SOUTH DAKOTAN'S OPINION.

W. D. Driskill of Spearfish is home from a two months' absence in Texas, looking up the cattle market. He found prices too hight to warrant purchases at present, but is confident that within a month they will fall at least $1 per head. That means a good deal to northern buyers who take cattle in lots of from 5000 to 20,000 head. Mr. Driskill says Texas cattlemen have lost not less than $5 per head on all stock carried over from last summer; that they are all heavy borrowers of money, and that they will be compelled to sell before June 1 in order to meet their obligations. He will probably return to Texas within a few weeks and make such purchases as he deems best.—South Dakota Stockman.

NEW MEXICO.

The Hanford Land and Cattle company, limited, of Scotland, has filed a certificate with the territorial secretary designating Roswell as its place of business, and C. B. Willingham, manager, as its agent in New Mexico.

Colonel Ira Havins has started 1400 steers, twos up, to Amarillo, in charge of M. M. Blocker. They go up the trail. Large herds are constantly going up the trail, and the Pecos Valley railway would be earning many thousands of dollars if it was completed to a Panhandle connection.

Over 1000 head of cattle have passed through Deming this week from Silver City. M. A. Nations is the owner, having bought from cattlemen in the northern portion of the county.

ISRAEL KING RELEASED.

A telegram was received here Wednesday evening from Israel King, stating that he had just been released from the Juarez jail and that Mrs. King would arrive in this city yesterday.

As a hearing of the case could not be obtained at this time, bond in the sum of $8000, Mexican money, was given. Bondsmen were secured in Chihuahua. Messrs. Hawkins and Bell of El Paso, went across the river and escorted the ex-senator into the United States.

Mr. King left El Paso yesterday morning for his ranch in the northern part of the Territory to attend to some of his business affairs which have, of late, been sadly neglected on account of his long detention by the Mexican authorities.—Deming Headlight.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The awards of contracts for fresh beef for posts in the department of the Colorado, under advertisement of March 2, 1896, were as follows:

Fort Apache, Ariz., J. V. Vickers, 4.45 cents per pound.

Fort Grant, Ariz., William Garvey, 6.4 cents per pound.

San Carlos, Ariz., Denis Murphy, 7 cenis per pound.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Chas. L. Douglass, 6 cents per pound.

Wipple Barracks, Ariz., W. H. Smith, 6.95 cents per pound.

Fort Bayard, N. M., S. P. Carpenter, 6.94 cents per pound.

Fort Wingate, N. M., W. F. McLaughlin, 7.40 cents per pound.

Fort Douglas, Utah, J. L. Heywood, 4.65 cents per pound.

Fort DuChesne, Utah, S. W. Ross, 6.95 cents per pound.

Fort Logan, Col., Colorado Packing and Provision company, 5.90 cents per pound.

The bid of Murray Johnson for fresh mutton at Fort Wingate, N. M., at 6 1-2 cents per pound, was also accepted.

Whenever offered and price would justify it chilled beef was contracted for.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Several of the large outfits report a disease among the cow horses on the range in the Little Missouri country. A round-up of Box Elder was made by the Hash Knife a few days ago and about eighty head were gathered. But it was found that although fat, they were unable to travel, and after going a few miles would stagger and fall and several head died before it was decided to leave them and postpone the round-up. — South Dakota Stockman.

ARIZONA.

The cattle situation throughout Arizona is at present gloomy. Even on the Verde, a range considered the best in the Territory, according to Will C. Barnes, who has lately returned thence, the grass is short and the round-up hampered for lack of feed. Over in Tonto it is much the same, while all over Southern Arizona the water holes are drying up and the cattle are beginning to concentrate in much more restricted grazing grounds. A heavy and general rain would do wonders.—Phoenix Republican.

It is believed that more cattle will be shipped from this immediate vicinity during this spring than in any former year. The contracts call for good prices, and the only difficulty appears to be that the demand is greater than the supply. This is more or less a direct result of the arrival of many buyers coming here to purchase Mexican cattle. These men invariably prefer to purchase from the local stockmen when they are in the market and depend upon the republic in event of a failure to obtain sufficient cattle here.—Deming Headlight.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT MEMPHIS GUN CLUB.

Memphis, Tenn., May 11th to 16th, 1896.

On account of the above occasion the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets to Memphis and return at a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip, upon the certificate plan. Tickets will be sold and certificates issued May 8th to 16th, and certificates will be honored at Memphis up to and including May 19th.

The Cotton Belt Route is the direct Memphis line, and we operate solid trains, consisting of first-class coaches, free reclining chair cars and Pullman sleepers, from Texas points to Memphis without change.

For further information call on any agent of the company, or address D. M. Morgan, C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. A. Glisson, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.; S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

HOW ALKALI INJURES VEGETATION.

"The peculiar behavior of alkali is largely a result of its solubility in water. To this cause the well-known 'rise of the alkali' is due. When the ground has been wet by rain or irrigation the water evaporates at the surface leaving the soluble salts behind at this point. By reason of capillary attraction more water rises to take the place of that which has disappeared, bringing with it more alkali in solution until finally a crust of salts is formed at the surface of the soil. It is this concentration of injurious salts into a strongly corrosive layer which causes the greatest destruction.

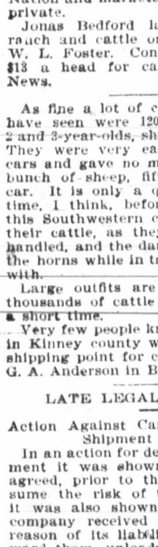
Other bad effects of black alkali are:

1. Clay hardpan, which results from the union of the black alkali with finely divided clay at various depths below the surface.

2. The loss of humus, which is carried away in solution with the aid of sodium carbonate.

3. The injury to the tilth of adobe soils, which assume a lumpy and uncultivatable condition in the presence of black alkali."—Prof. R. H. Forbes in Bulletin 18, Arizona Experiment Station.

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



If a man knew he was going to be hanged, he would certainly make every effort to prevent it. He would do everything he could and strain every nerve to the last minute to get himself out of his predicament. Men have been saved from hanging after the rope was around their necks. There are ways of dying that are not so quick that are even more certain. The man who neglects his health, and who in sickness refuses to take medicine, really has the rope of disease around his neck. He will die if he doesn't throw it off. A man who would struggle against hanging may yet be careless about his health. He may be traveling straight toward consumption and pay no attention to it, and yet death by consumption is much more terrible than death by hanging. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Consumption is likely to be caused by weakness and in its turn, it increases the weakness. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is an invigorating, strength-giving and flesh-making medicine. It increases the appetite, puts the digestive organs in perfect order, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up firm, healthy flesh.

In one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand page family doctor book—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," are scores of letters from people who have been cured of consumption, lingering coughs, throat and bronchial diseases by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." Their full names and addresses are given and their cases were generally pronounced hopeless by the local doctors. Twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps, to pay for mailing *only*, will secure a *free* copy of this great book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

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

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair

Held in Dallas, 1895.

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

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

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

FIRST PREMIUM TEXAS State Fair AND DALLAS EXPOSITION 1895

Black Leg

and Anthrax can be

Prevented by Vaccination.

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

PASTEUR Anthrax Vaccine Co., Ltd.,

(United States and Canada.)

315 Rialto Bldg., CHICAGO.

Why not Purchase your Louisiana Cypres

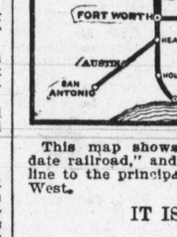
Water Tanks, Sash, Doors and Blinds

—FROM—

Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED,

PATTERSON, LA.



Who are headquarters for everything in his line. We can make you a delivered price to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fail to write for our prices. We make 200 sizes of Cypress Water Tanks.

TRANSIT HOUSE.

L. E. HOWARD, Manager.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

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

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

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

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

IT IS THE

Great Rock Island ROUTE !"

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

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

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.

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

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

RIDE ON THE

SANTA FE LIMITED.

The new night train on

THE SANTA FE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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

Galveston and St. Louis.

THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

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

J. NESBITT,
General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN E. WELBY,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEECH,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. HANGER,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

"Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

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

TEXAS BREWING CO.



HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the

CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

BRANCH OFFICES: ELGIN, ILL. **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.** GENERAL OFFICES: 74 Cortlandt St., New York.



DAIRY.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration to Texas parties for the week ending April 21, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS.

Clancarty's King 42800—M. O. Mason & Sons to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas, Tex.

Ethel's Landseer 28024—Est. of G. Westbrook to R. H. Harrison, Salado.

Exile's July the Fourth 43931—P. J. Cogswell to J. Mitchell, Rusk.

Fred Pogis 43746—F. S. Heffner to B. F. Hudgins, Smithville.

Gabe of Luling 38962—O. McCaffey, Jr., to E. A. Carter, Barnum.

Glaucus D. 39658—W. B. Davenport to J. M. Gilpin, Ennis.

Jamie's Jake 39486—M. O. Mason & Sons to S. E. Hopkins, Dallas.

Jumbo Landseer 43231—J. V. Westbrook to B. P. Hill, Lorena.

Landseer's Commodore 43894—W. Wilkins to Schmid Bros., Brenham.

Little Double Harry 42091—S. T. Howard to J. H. Bauman, Cleburne.

Marguin Pogis 33824—E. S. Perryman to G. W. Moore, Chico.

Palmer Rex 44023—W. B. Davenport to C. H. Jeffers, Ennis.

Richard Landseer 43232—Est. of G. A. Westbrook to M. Robertson, Salado.

Sancho of St. Lambert II 44015—Mrs. J. Collins to O. L. Tabor, Bryan.

Signal Lang 43744—H. V. Prather to E. A. Jolly, Palestine.

Ross Melrose 91114—W. W. Lipscomb to J. A. Pryor, Luling.

Countess Gilderoy II 78075—J. D. Gray to W. E. Johnson, Millican.

Diana May 101588—Est. of W. F. Smith to G. R. Trice, Hewitt.

Duchess Dee's Beauty 93686—Gray & Bivins to W. E. Johnson, Millicon.

Elainette Tormentor 100733—J. D. Gray to W. E. Johnson, Millican.

Ellen Cyrus 78653—E. A. Jolly to G. Bett, Palestine.

Ethol's Etheel 81877—Est. of G. A. Westbrook to R. H. Harrison, Salado.

Etwolle 84262—Mrs. M. A. Cockrell to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Fair Countess 111265—B. P. Hill to J. M. Kendrick, Hillsdale.

Fall Leaf Melrose 91119—W. W. Lipscomb to J. A. Pryor, Luling.

Girnigee 103834—Est. of G. A. Westbrook to R. H. Harrison, Salado.

Julia Robertson 113435—C. J. Gunyers to G. L. Tabor, Bryan.

Kate St. Heller 87456—S. M. Gordon to J. T. Dyer, Richmond.

Koffee Berry 108888—M. A. Hamilton to J. J. Wilson, Junction.

Landseer's Star 65423—Est. of G. A. Westbrook to R. H. Harrison, Salado.

Little Lizzie 100176—H. Ehlera to J. Schumacher, La Grange.

Lotus Bloom II 113079—W. J. Hussey to E. D. Holland, Black Jack Grove.

Lucia's Pearl 111266—B. P. Hill to J. M. Kendrick, Hillside.

Maggie Lee Ford 85041—J. R. Cockrell to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Mary Spann 112732—Mrs. J. E. Hill to O. L. Tabor, Bryan.

Maudlike 109766—F. S. Heffner to B. F. Hudgins, Smithville.

Maud of Waverly 50534—Est. of J. A. Hill to L. B. Lamkin, Huntsville.

Melrose Duffey 85042—J. R. Cockrell to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Miss Harry 96564—W. B. Montgomery to W. Masie, Temple.

Neithermo 64670—Gray & Bivins to W. E. Johnson, Millican.

Pahigoe 103835—Est. of G.A. Westbrook to R. H. Harrison, Salado.

Pattie of Pecan Grove 112127—M. A. Hamilton to M. C. Boberts, Llano.

Sallie Stokes 85163—E. S. Perryman to W. H. Dugan, Chico.

Texas Lady 566—H. J. Arledge to R. E. C. Wilson, Houston.

Toma May 74836—Gray & Bivins to W. E. Johnson, Milican.

Winnie Davis Ragland 90016—G. W. Ragland to J. T. James, Campbell.

SUCCESS IN DAIRYING.

At a New York institute John Gould on the subject of "Successful Success," said, among other things:

Success in dairying cannot be obtained by "trusting to luck," a "trust" defined by a bright Westerner as a "false light that had shipwrecked more men than all the corporate trusts since the foundation of the world." There is no luck in dairying. Success has always come, and always will, by thoughtful, serious attention to the industry, and an attempt to provide the most and the best at the smallest expense. To this end the dairyman must take cognizance of the following leading ideas—not wholly new, but all to be more generally adopted:

1. A dairyman in love with his business; determined to stay by it and be ever progressive.

2. A dairy cow fitted for a special purpose.

3. A dividing up of the industry into three divisions—butter dairies, factory milk and city supplies.

4. The adoption of the milk and cream test for each dairy, and pay a dividend by the per cent. of solids in milk, and not by the weight of the water in which they float.

5. Abundant and suitable foods for the cows, home grown as nearly as possible, and not adapted to the feeding of steers (whether male or female).

6. Barn and stables made for dairies and winter comfort—not modeled after a summer pavilion—and so arranged that economy can be practiced in every way.

7. Having a definite knowledge of what you want, what is required of you, and above all, market judgment and tact to cater to and please that market.

These propositions you will see, are not new, nor very strange, and are possibly reiterations, but I am Methodist enough to understand that one class meeting does not greatly differ from another. Love feasts are duplicates; still, in the repetition of experience, hopes and fears, and appeals for more faith, these good, oft-repeated promises and resolves become towers.

DAIRY INTERROGATION POINTS.

Any cows?

Do you make butter?

If so, do you find it profitable?

Do you know what it costs to feed a cow for one week? And how many pounds of butter she will make in that time?

Do you keep a cheap spring balance in the stable, and weigh the milk, night and morning?

And, at the same time do you feed her liberally, or a well balanced ration, to find whether it pays or not?

Have you tested the milk for butter fat, to find how many pounds of milk it takes to make one pound of butter?

Does your cow respond to liberal feeding by an increase in both quantity and quality of milk and butter fat?

Then, would it pay to gradually increase her ration, using the milk tester and scales daily, until she had reached her full limit in milk production?

If your cow on a liberal well balanced ration, puts more of the feed on her back than into the pail, what are you keeping her for, when you claimed to be making butter?

Are you really, after all, making beef, instead of butter, as you claimed at first? And, if so, do you think you can compete with the west in beef production, and on high priced feed at that?

However, if your cow put nearly all her feed into the pail, do you put all the fat into your butter by and exhaustive system of creaming and churning?

Or, do you put a fair share of the butter fat into the pig trough, in order that the pigs may put it on their backs? If so, do you think this whole operation well, "put," in order to achieve your financial success in the butter business?

THE DAIRYING OUTLOOK.

In considering the purchase of a separator, many who know they should really have one may perhaps plead with themselves the "hard times" and general agricultural depression of the past few years. This is false and mistaken logic, in this respect at least. There have been no "hard times" in practical dairying. On the contrary, dairying has stood alone as almost the only profitable branch of agriculture, it is always profitable, has been abnormally so—in comparison with everything else—the past year, and promises to be even more remarkably remunerative—in a relative sense—the present season than ever before, with increased consumption resulting from better commercial times, and the further passage of laws toward putting an end to the fraudulent traffic in butterine and oleomargerine.

Butter prices the past year have been really marvelous as compared with other agricultural products. Everything else has fallen to the lowest possible ebb. Compared withe the prices realized for wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, and practically all other products, the effort in the production of which might have been turned more largely toward butter,, butter would have been bringing a fair and reasonable price at 8 cents per pound. It might not perhaps pay to produce it at such figure, but it would pay better than potatoes at 8 cents or 10 cents, oats at 12 cents or 15 cents, corn at 15 cents or 20 cents, and wheat, cotton and other products at similar prices.

There is apparently little reason to hope for better prices for these products under conditions in which there is likely to be no change. Butter, contrary to everything else, has held its own. The butter conditions cannot well change, except for the better. The extensive droughts of the past year greatly reduced the number of cows in various sections. The number cannot well be increased for a couple of years to come. Butter prices are better, held stock smaller, and the situation more promising in the beginning of 1896 than ever before. The demand must necessarily be greater, while the production cannot well be increased. No field of effort or investment offers a more satisfactory future for the next few years to come than dairying. On the other hand, if "times" were "hard," and profits were small and close, that would be only the greater reason for adopting the most improved methods and the ones which will give you all there is in your product. Eventually at least competition can only be successfully met in such way, and those who first avail of it will naturally be the ones to reap the greatest benefits. There is no possible reason why anyone having use for a cream separator should defer a single day an investment that promises such certain profits from the very moment its use is begun.—De Laval Separator Company.

BUTTER INSTEAD OF MEDICINE.

It is one of the problems which constantly have to be solved by our doctors, how to supply sufficient food to lubricate the human machine, which is an absolute necessity, especially in winter, remarks a contemporary. Young people, growing quickly, nervous invalids, all suffer from wasting diseases, such as influenza, are often condemned to a course of cod liver oil, which, however, seldom agrees with a weak digestion. Our medical men have lately hit upon the pleasant fact that butter is almost, if not quite, as nourishing as cod liver oil, and, as it is much easier to assimilate, large doses can be given with impunity. A quarter of a pound of good butter, spread upon very thin slices of bread, can be taken with ease in the day by a patient who cannot digest cod liver oil, and is now ordered with the best results, where exhausting illness has reduced the body or quick growth needs extra nourishment. This fact is given by the Dairy, the leading dairy paper in England, and is worthy of thorough investigation. If the statement can be established and verified by careful experiment as an actual fact it should prove a rich bonanza for butter makers. If each breeder were to call the attention of his or her family physician to the statement and ask for a trial of butter in all cases where cod liver oil and similar medicines are prescribed, a demand for butter might be the result that would put it on entirely new commercial basis. The thing is at least worth investigating; if clearly established it will be good news for the farmers, the patients and the children, who especially need plenty of good butter.—Southern Cultivator.

DON'T MAKE IT A SIDE ISSUE.

Now that butter brings a lower price than a few years ago, though even now higher than most farm products, it behooves the keeper of cows to remember it will pay to give all details of the dairy careful attention and intelligent thought, from the selection of his cows to the marketing of his product.

One of the writer's correspondents, Mr. W. T. Hotaling, South Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, is a progressive dairyman and is enthusiastic on the subject of farm dairy butter. He uses improved cream raising apparatus, has kept up with the times and has made a success of butter making—has made it pay. In one of his letters occurs the following: "The greatest trouble in the way of inducing farmers to adopt better methods is that many of them make dairying a side issue."

The above is not only the case in Mr. Hotaling's section of the country, but also in many sections. It is especially true in sections where farmers keep but few cows. This comes as a result of its not being fully understood by farmers that even in a small dairy it will pay to have certain improvements and apply the best methods. Then, even if butter making is a side issue, it can be made a paying one.

The first step towards success in butter making in a small or large dairy is to secure good cows. The next step is good feed and good care.

Now, so far as selecting cows, it is of course easier to find a few cows of extra quality than to find a large number of them. Then again, a small number of cows can easier be given better attention than it is possible to give a larger number—this because when the number if limited, the owner can himself give them all needed attention and such care as a hired man cannot always be trusted to give. It is easier to work a dairy of five or ten cows up to an average of three hundred pounds than one of thirty cows.

When we remember that there are many dairies kept that do not produce an average of one hundred and fifty pounds of butter per cow, it will be seen that a farmer who keeps ten cows that produce during the year an average of three hundred pounds of butter has a pretty good thing, even if he calls it a side issue.

In addition to the return from the butter, which one year with another should not be less than $600, or 20 cents per pound, the by-products such as skim milk, buttermilk, etc., are important items.

Go where you will, you will find that it is the progressive farmer that is making dairying pay. In all butter making farm dairies, where the yield per cow is good and the price the highest, will be found modern improvements for cream raising and correct methods for manipulating the product.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

THE HICKORY LAWN STOCK FARM.

An Indicator representative spent a day last week at the home of Mr. T. W. Herbst, of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Mo. He is the proprietor of the above named stock farm and is making a specialty of breeding fine recorded Poland-China hogs, White and Barred Plymouth Rock and Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens. We found Mr. Herbst to be a genial and enterprising young man who takes a dep interest in his stock, and although not many years in the business, has achieved considerable success, both in the show ring and sales of breeding stock. At the local fairs last fall he captured nine ribbons on ten entries. In building up his herd he has paid special attention in selecting his breeders to get them from prolific ancestry and now claims this as one of the important recommendations of his herd. His breeding sows came from litters of nine to fourteen, and they in turn are producing large litters. The leading strains such as Black U. S., Wilkes, Victor and Tecumseh are representing. His this season's litters will be by King Victor 15384 and Diamond Wilkes 15782, a grandson of the 950 Guy Wilkes 2d. King Victor heads the herd and was good enough to take the sweepstakes ribbon at the Shelby county fair last fall with eight in the ring. He also took the blue ribbon at the Palmyra fair. He shows plenty of size, length and heft of bone, has a good back, loin and ham and is well marked. He was sired by Tom 12050, a son of Gold Medium 8406, dam Miss Victor (30553) she by Tecumseh Joe 9584 and out of Lady Victor, a half sister to such noted hogs as Lail's Victor and Victor M. (the latter the size of both the World's Fair champions). His best young sow was bred by Mr. J. W. Hawkins of Leonard, Mo. She is a capital individual, sired by a grandson of Tecumseh's Last and out of a granddaughter of Trenton Rock. He has two young sows sired by McKinley Bill 14975 (a grandson of the noted One Price by Black U. S.) that he has bred to Best U. S., he by Best on Earth 11384 and out of a Black U. S. sow. From these he expects something extra. Other sows are by Col. Bess 9883, a grandson of Tom Corwin 2d. Tecumseh Chip 3d, a grandson of the $500 Tecumseh Chip and U. S. Victor 9803 by U. S. Revenue 4293. He allows his stock the range of large grass and timber pastures which gives the exercise and food so essential to their best development. He had just added to his poultry department a pen of white Plymouth Rocks from the yards of O. D. Kester of Chillicothe, Mo., but will not offer eggs for sale this season.—Kansas City Indicator.

"One of the strong points about this carpet, ma'am," said the salesman, "is that it won't show the dirt as plainly as some others. You won't have to sweep it nearly as often as—" "I shouldn't have to sweep it all, young man," interrupted Mrs. Gaswell, with much sharpness. "We keep a hired girl."

FORT WORTH AT LAST CAN BOAST OF A SCIENTIFIC CANCER CURE.

The Balmy Columbian Oil Remedies are rapidly growing in favor with the intelligent public. The old systems of torture have received their death blow. Science has achieved another victory over pain in their Balmy Columbian Oil Remedies. Why suffer the pains and agonies of Job with the old caustic and burning plaster treatment, or be dissected alive, when you can be permanently and safely cured of cancer with these mild, soothing and painless oils? Their remedies are the only painless system deserving of the name. They court investigation and furnish names and addresses of people cured on application. Write to the people they have cured and satisfy yourselves. Address Columbian Oil company, 702 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.—Sunday Gazette, April 12.

Things are getting considerably reversed these latter days when it come to shipping "goobers" from the Panhandle to Georgia. This was done this week by W. M. Milam. — Hall County Herald.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Chronic Catarrh a Cause—A Malady Peculiar to the United States and Canada.

Debility of the nervous system from intemperate habits of any kind or exposure to cold is quite likely to cause a condition of the nervous membranes of the nose and throat so nearly resembling catarrh that they are practically identical. Also chronic diseases which depress the system will produce the same result, notably female weakness. They cause a fishy, pale condition of the mucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy mucous secretion, which produces much hawking or coughing, generally called catarrh; but the whole trouble is caused by nervous depression, pure and simple.

Besides the usual symptoms of catarrh, the patient has brown specks before the eyes, slight dizziness, roaring in the ears, attacks of nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight chilly sensations, faintness, depression, despondency, foolish fears, and many other similar symptoms. In such cases local treatment can do nothing but harm—the only hope of cure being the internal use of Pe-ru-na according to the directions on the bottle.

A book by Dr. Hartman devoted to spring nervousness and spring diseases generally will be sent free on application by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

He—"I think it's outrageous to pamper up a dog like that. It makes me sick to look at it. Haven't you anything better to do?" His maiden sister (savagely)—"Well, I haven't a husband and I must have a brute of some sort to look after."

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

HORSES AND MULES.

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

A malignant, contagious, and fatal disease, due to the introduction into the animal economy, or of generation within it, of an animal poison which infects the whole system, and shows its specific effects more especially upon the schneiderian mucous membrane the lungs, and upon the lymphatic glands and ducts. Glanders, and its variety farcy, originate spontaneously in the horse, ass and mule, and are capable of transmission to man, in whom the virus seems to increase in malignancy; sheep, goats, dogs, the feline species, and even to mice and rabbits. Cattle, pigs and fowls resist the action of the contagion, even when innoculated.

Glanders is one of the oldest of equine diseases and is described by Aristotle, Vegetius, and other early writers. This disease may occur under at least four forms, namely, acute glanders, chronic glanders, acute farcy, called by some bud farcy, and chronic or button farcy.

The remote causes of glanders, though not yet clearly understood, are often found to arise from many debilitating influences, such as old age, bad food, overwork, exhausting diseases, and general bad management; from specific miasmatic poisons, such as those generated in localities where large numbers of horses are congregated together, in camps, barracks, large car or other stables, even when the stables are well ventilated, lighted, drained, and the animals well attended to in every way, but more particularly where the stables are ill ventilated, badly drained, dark and foul. Horses when crowded on board ship, are very liable to this affection.

New stables, where the walls are not properly dry and are said to sweat, are a fruitful source of this disease.

These causes, and a generally vitiated condition of the animal system, may be said to produce glanders. (1) By causing the introduction into the blood of vitiated or decomposed material generated in the external surroundings of the animal. (2) By inducing the formation of degenerated material within the animal system. (3) By preventing the excretion of the degraded constituents normally generated within it by natural tissue changes or excessively formed within it by various, disordered functions, or introduced into it from without.

Although glanders and farcy are one and the same disease differently manifested, farcy is more frequently developed spontaneously than glanders. This circumstance and the possibility of recovery from mild attacks of farcy, has led some to conclude that the are two separate diseases; but direct experiment has proved that the virus is identical in both forms of the disease. The discharge from the nose of a glandered horse, when introduced into other horses, may in one produce glanders and in another farcy, whilst the pus from a farcy ulcer may produce in the inoculated animal, glanders, farcy, or both; and the common termination of farcy, if a horse affected by it be allowed to live a sufficent length of time, is glanders, and of glanders, farcy. Such an animal is described as being "both glandered and farcied." The symptoms of acute glanders are: The disease, preceded by increased temperature of the body, appears suddenly, ushered in by rigors, sometimes of a most persistent character, the temperature is sometimes as high as 105 degrees, or even 109 degrees F., the breathing is accelerated, the pulse feeble, rapid, and even disrotonous, the heart's action palpitating and accompanied by metallic tinkling, the appetite fails, the pituitary membrane, at first of a dark copper color, with patches of ecchymosis of a dark red hue, becomes purple, and the patches are rapidly converted into pit-like, ragged-edged ulcers, from which issues a copious sanious discharge. The sub-maxillary lymphatic glands inflame, enlarge, suppurate, burst, and expose raw unhealthy-loking sores, from which issues a more or less ichorous and irritating purulent material. The eyes are weak, and a discharge issues from them; the nostrils are often swollen. The breathing is hurried, irregular and impeded by the swelling of the nostrils, and by the glutinous discharge drying around them; abscesses speedily form along the course of the lymphatics of the face. The urine is pale, watery and increased in quantity. This disease is mostly found in temperate climates very rarely in hot and very cold countries, although it is occasionally found in all. The disease is incurable and affected animals should be killed and burned or buried without delay.

J. ALLEN, V. S.

CURE FOR FISTULA.

Crowell, Tex., April 26, 1896.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

I have a mare 7 years old. She became affected with fistula three years ago. I do not know the starting cause. She was used as a work animal before the fistula appeared. About 18 months ago I used applications of powdered may apple roots and the swelling disappeared and I thought I had effected a cure, but about two weeks ago it appeared again and she is very much swollen on top of shoulders, though has never broken.

Please send treatment and oblige.

J. Q. CARTER.

ANSWER.

Treatment such as you describe may be of temporary benefit, but the only cure for fistula is to cut it out. This should be done by a competent person.

J. ALLEN, V. S.

RACE HORSES EN ROUTE.

Two palace stock cars, loaded with fine race horses from "Lucky" Baldwin's California stables, arrived in Fort Worth Monday night and stopped over for two day's rest and recreation. One car of sixteen head in charge of that veteran trainer, Charles Pleasant, is going to Louisville; the other car of fourteen head, in charge of F. M. Taylor, is going to St. Louis.

Most of the horses are 2 and 3-year-olds and embraced the pick of Baldwin's stables. The thoroughbred animals are quartered in the owner's private palace stock cars, where every convenience has been arranged. The cars are side-tracked here for two day's rest. Many lovers of fine horses have visited the cars to take a look at these beauties.

ESSENTIALS IN A BROOD MARE.

Brood mares, to produce acceptable roadsters, must be large and roomy; no light-ribbed, thin-chested, undersized mare ever produced a good colt or filly. I lay so much stress on size in the mare for this reason: The market demands size and quality combined, which is true of the old as well as the new world. To combine the two has always been a hard matter—it is no trick at all to breed a large, coarse horse, or a small fine one, but to breed one that is both large and fine, "Aye, there's the rub." In the old world the breeders, after a hundred years' trial, have found that to produce the desired result you must have an abundance of size in the mare coupled with as much quality as can he had, and then mate her with a stallion of very marked quality and beauty, not quite so large. The most successful breeder of light horses in France uses mares approximating 1250 to 1400 pounds in weight and stallions 100 pounds lighter. The results of his labors have crystalized into a national reputation and much wealth. With this before us we should be careful to select mares of good size, and it is a mistake to place absolute dependence for plenty of scale and weight altogether on a stallion. When this is done disappointments will be plentiful. Begin with big, roomy mares with as much quality as possible, and plenty of size is assured the progeny from the start. Understand, I am not speaking of horse breeding generally, or with reference to drafters; I am speaking of the production of roadsters with the facilities offered at this time in the state of Illinois.—Pacific Rural Press.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S STABLE.

It is built round a quadrangle, on the left side of which is the harness room, a lofty apartment filled with glass cases, in which the gorgeous trappings are preserved from damp and rust. There are eight sets of state harness in red morocco, which means outfits for forty-eight horses. They are mounted in hand-cut copper, covered with gold.

There are also black harnesses of many designs mounted in hand-cut copper, ornamented with designs of St. George and the Dragon. In another chamber are the forty sets of plain harness, used on semi-state occasions. There are three kinds of horses in the stables—cream, bay and black.

The blacks are used by the Prince of Wales for levees, and by the princess when she holds a drawing room for the queen. There are thirty-two bays. The creams are a Hanoverian breed, and are preferred by the queen, four or eight being used for the state coach. The queen's carriage was made in Dublin, and is a marvel of building.

The queen's state coachman is named Edward Miller, and he has held the post for thirty-six years. The supreme control of the stable rests with the master of the horse, while the management of the mews is in the hands of Mr. Nicholas, who was formerly a lieutenant in the army, and who has a force of sixty men under him.

HORSES WERE REJECTED.

A special from Chamberlain, S. D., says: "John Hale of Tilford, one of the most prominent stockmen in South Dakota, some months ago received the contract for furnishing the Eighth cavalry at Fort Meade with some seventy or eighty horses. Notwithstanding that he visited nearly every prominent horse ranch in western South Dakota, eastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana, in the effort to secure horses that would pass the rigid inspection, every horse so far turned in for inspection, he says, has been rejected. The horses, according to Hale, were the very best that could be procured on the range or in the markets of Chicago and New York for $250 each. Horse raisers in this section are discouraged at the result and say that any board that holds strictly to the requirements of the government in the selection of cavalry horses would not be able to get enough to mount one cavalry regiment."

TRAIN THE COLT.

For years I let my colts run wild until large enough for use, then attempted to break them. A colt should never have to be broken any more than a child; both should be carefully trained from their birth up.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

Little Tommy Ray quarreled with his sister and would not kiss and be friends. His aunt said, "Oh, don't you remember what papa read at family prayers this morning, that we were to forgive seventy times seven?" "Yes," replied Tommy, "but I 'tickerly noticed it was your brother, not sister."

"I see you had a shoplifter at your place the other day, Berker." "Yes. It's lucky she came Thursday instead of Wednesday." "Why so?" Everything she took had been marked down 50 per cent. If she'd come the day before, we'd have lost that."

LYON'S S.&C. OINTMENT

DEATH TO



WORM

CURE FOR FOOT ROT. SOLD BY EVERYBODY.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS



but have sold direct to the consumer for 30 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons $31 to $80. Send for large Catalogue.



No. 1614—Surrey Harness. Price $14.50. As good as sells for $20.

No. 720—Price, with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60.00. As good as sells for $80.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

$500.00 REWARD



Will be paid for any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture or Blood Poisoning which my remedies fail to cure.

Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single, or Married Men and all who suffer from effects of

LOST MANHOOD

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

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

ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

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

Right in Sight Sure Saving Shown

We'll send you our General Catalogue and Buyers Guide, if you send us 15 cents in stamps. That pays part postage or expressage, and keeps off idlers.

It's a Dictionary of Honest Values; Full of important information no matter where you buy. 700 Pages, 12,000 illustrations; sells of 40,000 articles and right price of each. One profit only between maker and user. Get it.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-116 Michigan Ave., Chicago.



SUCCESSFUL INCUBATOR

Our magnificent new catalogue giving full information regarding artificial Hatching & Brooding and treatise on poultry raising sent for 60 stamps. Circular free.

Write now. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 12, Des Moines, Ia.

NOTICE.

The undersigned by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Hon. County Court of Duval county, will offer for sale on Tuesday, May 5, 1896, at the courthouse door of Duval county, to the highest bidder for cash, the pasture belonging to the estate of Mrs. C. J. Dix, deceased, situated in said Duval county, and containing nine thousand and ninety-four acres of land. Said pasture is in a solid body, well fenced, and with ample water facilities and ready for immediate occupancy. All persons desiring a ranch for stock raising or farming will do well to give this consideration. The pasture is eleven miles from San Diego, and four miles from Benavides, on the line of the Texas Mexican railway. Persons desiring to visit the ranch or for further particulars in reference to same can apply to Mr. James O. Luby, San Diego, or to Captain John J. Dix, at Benavides, Texas. GEORGE BODET, Administrator Estate of Mrs. C. J. Dix.

Commercial Nurseries.

The Of Everything in the Orchard, Best Yard, Cemetery and Park.

"Remember THE ALAMO," the greatest Southwestern Pear.

New Catalogue. Attractive Prices. Write JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Texas.

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

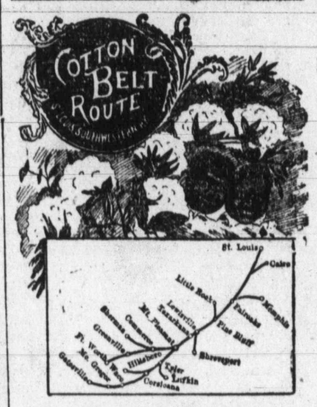
MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY

FOR TWO OR MORE COWS.

PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., CLINTON, IOWA.



THE ONLY LINE

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

SOLID TRAINS

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

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

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

J. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. Effective November 2d, 1895.

Daily Except Sunday.

Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

Sunday Only.

Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m.

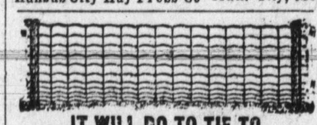
Leave Weatherford, 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.

W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

LIGHTNING STUMP PULLER.



Kansas City Hay Press Co. Write for price Kan. City, Mo



IT WILL DO TO TIE TO.

This phrase expresses the frontierman's idea of security, and experience has taught him that a yielding limb or sapling makes a safer "hitch" than a solid rock. Some wire fences will safely hold even a pulling horse, hitched to the middle of a panel. The owner of that fence will tell you it was made by

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agt., Dallas, Tex.

SELF-ABUSE AND SHRUNKEN ORGANS.

FREE PRESCRIPTION.

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

NO VACATIONS

FORT WORTH Business COLLEGE Fort Worth, Texas.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphy. Thoroughly trained Teachers, etc. 50 Dollars saved. ADDRESS P. P. PRUITT, Pres.

JOSEPH L. LOVING,

Commission dealer in Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

402 Main Street, Santa Fe Ticket Office.

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

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co,
GEO. B. LOVING....Editor and M'g'r.
Offices: Scott-Harrold Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets.
FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 A YEAR

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

The railroads of Kansas have restored the old car-load rates on cattle. The restoration took effect April 20.

Have you got anything for sale? If so try an advertisement in the Journal. It reaches buyers. If you have any doubt about it read what the men who are advertising at present have to say. If it pays them, it will pay you.

The young and enterprising city of Temple will hold an Exposition and Flower Show on June 25, 26 and 27 next, and the management modestly informs the public that "Icicles will hang on the sun before you will see a bigger entertainment. Three days of fun and frolic."

Your neighbor ———, how about him? Is he a subscriber to the Journal? If not, why not look him up—get him interested and his name and subscription. It will make him a better neighbor and a better farmer. If you have time to solicit subscriptions write for terms to agents.

From the way hog receipts keep up, and from the reports of the stock yards traveling solicitors, it seems that there were more hogs in the state than were generally supposed. And it may safely be put down that one-half our farmers did not raise and fatten as many as they could or should have done. The capabilities of Texas in the hog raising line are simply unbounded.

We should like very much to hear more frequently from our correspondents throughout the country. Indeed if possible should be glad to get a letter once or twice a month from every section in the state. Do not hold back because you think you are a poor hand to write. Send the letter along—ideas and news is what we are after, and we guarantee that your letter will appear in presentable shape.

It is just possible there may be agricultural papers having a larger circulation than the Journal, but extremely doubtful if any of them can show better advertising results — or as good. Read what our advertisers say. They speak from experience. It is not altogether the number that read a paper—it's the class that counts—for advertisers. Texas Stock and Farm Journal circulates amongst an intelligent class who scan closely its advertisements and then write for what they need.

Agitation against the growing and spread of Johnson grass seems to have broken out with renewed vigor in various parts of the country and there is an increasing feeling against its planting. There are several plans from time to time suggested for its extermination, but it may be assumed generally speaking that when once thoroughly set it is almost an impossibility at anything like reasonable cost and labor to get rid of it. In such cases it is best to utilize it for hay. If it is just making a start, it will pay to make speedy and vigorous war on it. Prevention is better than cure.

In the Greer county case the expected has happened and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians have filed formal claims with the president, the secretary of the interior, and the attorney general for the lands, basing said claim upon the treaty of 1820, wherein the disputed Greer county lands were ceded to the Choctaws in exchange for lands in Mississippi. It is more than likely therefore, that the settlers of that county will be kept in suspense for a long time yet and that the government ultimately will be compelled to purchase the land from the Choctaws and Chickasaws whose claim seems to be generally admitted to be just. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a more extended notice of the claim.

HOME PRODUCTION.

Last week our Taylor correspondent wrote as follows:

"Nearly all the merchants of Taylor have ceased ordering bacon and lard from outside markets, finding better demand and sale, at higher prices, for the products raised, cured and preserved right here at home. The very nicest of pure home made lard and well cured bacon from the hog ranches tributary to Taylor can be had at seven cents per pound, both of which are far superior to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago products. Smoke houses have been moved from those places to our own back yards, so to speak."

This has the right ring about it and is highly encouraging.

From other reports it appears that similar conditions prevail elsewhere also. If the Texas farmers persevere on this line the result will soon be evinced in the increased prosperity of the country. As a panacea for all the alleged political ills it will prove more potent than the prescriptions of goldbugs, free silverites, and the rest, all put together.

GOOD ROADS LEAGUE.

The Journal acknowledges receipt of invitation to the meeting of the Texas State Good Roads League at Galveston on June 9. As there seems to be considerable ignorance of this association, and its aims it may be well to state that the movement indicated by its title originated with a few progressive citizens of Galveston who realized the extraordinary loss to trade and traffic and of time and money throughout the state owing to deplorable conditions of our county roads. These gentlemen have industriously labored in their laudable efforts for nearly two years, and it is now suggested that every city, every trade and every organization should unite and co-operate with the league. Galveston has already taken the proper steps, the chairman of her Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George M. Courts, having called a mass meeting of different representative bodies at which on March 11, last, the Good Road League of Galveston county was organized. Other cities should at once follow this example, organize leagues and elect delegates to the general meeting on June 9. This is a matter in which every good citizen should be interested and one upon which all can unite. The condition of our roads throughout the black land districts has long been a subject of much concern and better ways and means for their improvement are sadly needed and must be devised. The movement has our heartiest encouragement and support.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

When prices get so low they cannot go lower there is hope for the future if the present is unprofitable and unsatisfactory. The market for ripe fat cattle is now at about the lowest point on record. When trainloads of good, thick, fat export cattle can be made up at about $3.75 it looks as if cattle were getting pretty nearly to the "dirt cheap" point. They might sell lower, especially if feeders who had been holding already heavy cattle for a long time should rush them in together, but with all kinds of cattle, feeders, fat cows, heifers and export steers selling so near together it looks as if heavy beeves had struck bottom. At the same time the distillery cattle will soon be coming, then summer-fed cattle will follow and then Northern range cattle will come along in the procession. The most encouraging sign at present is the fact that the consumptive demand is a little better, both at home and abroad.

The above is the way the Drovers' Journal, with probable accuracy, recently figured the situation.

"THE FIG FOUR"—DO THEY CONTROL THE MARKET?

Every now and then, amongst the popular diagnoses of the causes of low prices in our great beef markets are the alleged manipulations of the large operators commonly termed the "Big Four." Allegations are freely made of their unlimited control of the markets, and certain writers rant and rave and lash themselves into fury, figuratively speaking, over the alleged bare-faced manipulations of the quartette who, according to their ideas, should no longer be permitted to cumber the earth.

It might be well enough to stop long enough to review the situation calmly with the view of ascertaining if these things are true, partially or wholly. We do not propose entering into exhaustive statistics pro or con, but merely suggest a few conditions existing today, compared with a few years back, and judge whether or not the comparison indicates a more or less prosperous state of things. Let us take the principal market—Chicago. It is within the recollection of all who have been a few years in the cattle business what difficulty and uncertainty attended the sale of shipments there before the establishment of cold storage houses, packing and canning establishments and export facilities. Do not old shippers recollect how at times they were compelled to hold their herds outside the markets sometimes weeks at a time until word was received from their commission man that there was a chance to sell, and then after bringing them in they frequently had to accept prices unheard of now. Is it not a fact that in those days everything but fat cattle were practically unsalable at any price? An old shipper recently informed us that on one occasion, after long and tedious delay, waiting in hopes of a better market he brought a train of cattle to Chicago (this was in '72) and after sale and settlement was duly made to spent the proceeds in lemonade for himself and his crowd, "and we didn't have so very much lemonade either," added the shipper. Any man who shipped cattle then readily understands and accepts the correctness of this little incident. These shippers realize the fact that whilst certain classes of stuff are in demand or otherwise in our recognized markets today, they can always get somewhere very near the value of their shipments according to the ordinary and general market quotations, as influenced by the law of supply and demand and that all classes of beef can now be marketed at some price. It is of course undeniable that the "big four" meaning the principal livestock buyers by virtue of their requirements and purchases more or less limited as they happen to be exercise an undeniable influence over the markets same as large operators in cotton, grain, or any other market, but that they do to the extent claimed by some, is improbable if not impossible. If the business in Chicago market, for instance, was confined exclusively to live stock for local consumption, then the big buyers would have things pretty much their own way and the result would be a small limited market, the same as in the early days above alluded to. But the fact is that all classes of stock find buyers there for some purpose. There are at least one hundred and fifty buyers at the Chicago yards. These buyers are all independent of each other, and every man on the look out to do the best he can, but yet compelled by ordinary competition to pay fully for value received. These purchases are intended for widely diversified places and purposes, viz: for local, outside and export consumption, canneries, packing houses, export trade, etc. Take for instance, the receipts and disposition of live stock in the Chicago market last week as follows:

Cattle	50,403
Calves	3,971
Hogs	141,816
Sheep	59,310

Making a total of 255,500 head of live stock handled in seven days, which is repeated there in somewhat similar ratcs every week in the year. Now of these cattle no less than 226 cars were reshipped to different points, viz:

For export, 58 cars; New York, 75 cars; Philadelphia, 8 cars; Brooklyn, 2 cars; Alleghany, 8 cars; Boston, 18 cars; Hammond, 92 cars; Wheeling, 1 car; Pittsburg, 13 cars; Albany, 2 cars; other points, 26 cars; western roads, 23 cars. Total, 326 cars.

Likewise there were seventy-three double decked cars of hogs and 29 cars of sheep reshipped to various places throughout the northeast. As representing the disposition of hogs take Friday last, for instance. There were 16,490 purchased by eleven different packing concerns, 1000 by small packers and butchers and 6500 reshipped. It may readily be imagined what would have been the result a fey years ago before Chicago had her present local consumption demand and her packing, canning and export facilities if over a quarter of a million head of stock were dumped on her market in a week. It is not unreasonable to suppose that some thirty or forty different men—possibly more—were interested in the purchase and reshipment of these 428 cars of stock last week. The different destinations would so indicate, and in these figures there is no account rendered of cattle driven out of Chicago as feeders to various outlying points. How can any sensible man be persuaded that the big four dictated or controlled the prices paid for this stock of all classes, and destined for all directions.

There is another self evident fact—namely that if the Big Four control the markets to the extent alleged or control them at all, they must be literally overflowing with themilk of human kindness to pay as much as they do for cattle. Admitting the low prices there must still be money in the business, or instead of the many that are daily engaging in it, there would be many more retiring. Present prices being paid for steer cattle (though not exorbitant) by hundreds of practical men all over the country, indicate that they at least are not apprehensive of the cornering of the markets by one man or four or more. Further if low markets are controlled as suggested it would be the duty of every representative of the stock interests to advise their patrons to at once retire from the business. The Journal for one, is unprepared to volunteer such advice yet awhile, but on the contrary, believes there is still money in the business for the man who conducts it intelligently and in conformity with changed conditions and existing demands, and has of late so expressed itself more than once. Why values are so low has to be answered in various ways—for one reason we firmly believe it is largely caused by dull trade, low wages, and the consequent inability of wage-workers to buy as much meat as formerly. The same conditions operate in Great Britain with which our export trade has now assumed such large proportions, and consequently the effect of the demands there are reflected in our home markets. Whilst Texas has been largely depleted of cattle during the past few years, other countries are not so situated, and Texas is, but one factor, although an important one in the many that contribute towards the world's beef supply. It will be found upon investigation that the laws of supply and demand operate more largely than they are commonly credited with in fixing the present market prices.

LITERARY NOTES.

That enterprising concern the De Lavel Separator company of 74 Cortlandt street, New York, have just issued a new catalogie which is a thorough exposition of the Separator business, and handsomely illustrated with cuts of their various machines. The catalogue is neatly gotten up and outside of the advertising features contains many articles of interest to every one who keeps one or more milk cows.

ARIZONA EXPERIMENT STATION.

We have just received from Director Devol Bulletin No. 18, of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station. It is Part II of the proceedings of the agricultural convention held in Phoenix last fall, and contains abstracts of the papers and addresses presented at that meeting, including one on "Canaigre" and another on "Alkali" by Professor Forbes of the station; one on "Economic Insects" by Professor Toumey, of the station; one on "Grape Culture," by Mr. H. H. Logan, of Phoenix; one on "Dairying" by Mr. F. A. Hough, of Tempe; one on "Cattle Feeding" by Professor Gulley, of Phoenix; and one on "Citrus Fruits" by Mr. J. S. Tait, of Phoenix. There is a clear synopsis of all discussions upon the topics presented. Bulletin No. 17, Part 1, of the proceedings, recently issued, contained papers on the "Economic Distribution of Water" by James McMillan, of Gila Bend and W. S. Johnson, of Mass.; "Water Supply" by Professor Boggs, of the Experiment Station; "The Experiment Station," by Director Devol; "Strawberry and Tomato Blight," by A. C. Lockwood, of Glendale; "Economic Fungi" by Professor Toumey; and "Farming in Arizona" by Governor L. C. Hughes. These bulletins are valuable contributions to agricultural literature and may be obtained free on application to the Director Experiment Station, Tucson, Arizona.

AMONG OUR ADVERISETRS.

Testimony of Those Who Have Used Our Columns.

In evidence of the value of the Journal as an advertising medium, we subjoin 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 scores 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 states and territories, the Journal is unexcelled, and confidently assure the public that Journal advertising pays.

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

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

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 $3800 worth of Shorthorn bulls and heifers and Texas got $3400 worth of them.

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

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

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

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 recomend it.

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

I think the Texas Stock and Farm Journal is a first-class advertising medium. Although I raised 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.

I find 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.

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 mediums which bring him the best returns for his cash. The Journal has done this for us. We wish it success.

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

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 boar you 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 many of our best stockmen, and they mentioned the Journal as seeing therein my ad.

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

I wish to say of your paper that besides containing much matter of interest and profit to the stockman and farmer, I find it valuable as an advertising medium. Since placing a card for the Hereford Grove Stock farm in the Journal I have re-ceived numerous inquiries from nearly all parts of the state as well as the Territory. I sold last week seven head of young pure bred Hereford bulls, to go to three parties in Brisco county, who said they had seen my advertisement in the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. I had also sold before this one bull to a party in Collingsworth county, and two at Chillicothe, Hardeman county, all to the credit of the Journal. I have also sold several to parties near by.

U. S. WEDDINGTON,
Childress, Texas.
April 7, 1896.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. FOR SALE.

THOSE WISHING TO BUY horses, mules, sheep or hogs can find out where they can be had by addressing, inclosing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto, Texas.

MIXED CATTLE FOR SALE.

We have for sale 200 cows, 500 steer yearlings, 100 one and two-year-old heifers and 25 cows and calves. For particulars address
FIELDS & PARKER,
Giddings, Texas.

BULLS. BULLS.

I will show two car loads of the best two-year-old short horn bulls in the state for the price, $60. A large lot of coming yearlings with some Herefords also for sale.

W. P. HARNED,
Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo.

BARGAINS IN HOLSTEINS.

Being overstocked, will sell the following at prices named, f. o. b. cars here:

5-year-old registered Holstein bull, out of Imperial Mandetta, first prize winner in New York over thirty competitors.... ....$60
3-year-old cow, registered.... 80
2-year-old heifer, eligible for registry 60
Yearling bull, eligible for registry.. 50
Cow and heifer are with calf to above named bull.

If needing Holsteins, it will pay you to investigate the above. Address (mentioning Journal)

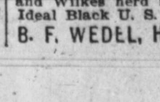
W. S. IKARD,
Henrietta, Tex.

SWINE.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA PIGS of the George Wilkes family for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. R. Kennedy, Taylor, Tex.



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



V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KAN., breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
FOR PRICES WRITE TO
P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

Western Reserve Herd

of Improved Chester White Swine; more prize winners than any herd east or west. World's Fair Catalogue free.
F. A. BRANCH,
Medina, Ohio.

190— POLAND CHINAS —190

April and May, September and October farrows. The get of King Ozark 9335, Prevail 12005, Free Trade U. S., 13983 and Cox's Wilkes 13979, combining the blood of world renowned hogs. Very cheap, quality considered. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. For full particulars write
COX & BUFFINGTON.
Golden City, Mo.

FAIRVIEW STOCK EARM.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Freisian Cattle, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, M. B. Turkeys. Also Poland-Chinas headed by the boar Sensacion D, who took first in class and sweepstakes at Dallas Fair. The only Black U. S. and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of Ideal Black U. S. Jr.
B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX
—Breeders of—
Holstein Cattle,
Berkshire Hogs,
Bronze Turkeys,
Thoroughbred Poultry,
and Scotch Collie Sheperd Dogs.



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

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
Of High-Class Trotting and Pacing Horses and Ponies
Will Be Held at
EWELL FARM, EWELL STATION, TENNESSEE,
On Wednesday, May 27, 1896.

Over sixty head of fashionably bred trotting and pacing horses, colts and fillies from Woodlawn Farm, Ewell Farm and Cleburne Stock Farm will be sold. The blood of the great Brown Hal, 2:12¼, (sire of five in the 2:10 list) predominates. For catalogue address Geo. Campbell Brown, J. R. Smith or M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY. SWINE.

STRICTLY CHOICE PIGS



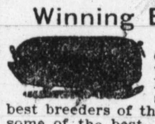
From the best Poland - China strains ready to ship. Also M. B. Turkey eggs $2.50 for 9; B. P. R. eggs $1.00 for 15. For catalogue and particulars address
H. C. TAYLOR & SON,
Roanoke, Mo.

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRES, Poland-China and Essex Hogs.



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

Lone Star Herd of Prize Winning Berkshires.



Show pigs a specialty. Can please the most fastidious. Have booked orders since February to best breeders of the country, including some of the best, as far east as New York. Close attention to correspondence.
ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Tex.

Poland-China Swine

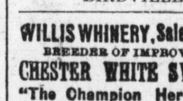
Of the most fashionable breeding. Pigs cheap for quality of stock.

Chickens and Turkeys

Turkey eggs from prize winners, $3.00 for 12. Lt. Brahma, B. Plymouth Rock and S. S. Hamburgs, $2.00 for 15. Eggs from prize winning B. Cochins, $2.50 for 15. For particulars.

W. R. MICKLE,
BIRDVILLE, TEXAS.

WILLIS WHINERY, Salem, O.
BREEDER OF IMPROVED
CHESTER WHITE SWINE,
"The Champion Herd of the World."
Holstein & Jersey Cattle.
17 Varieties of POULTRY
Fine 32 Page Catalogue FREE.



POLAND CHINA HOGS.

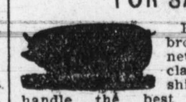


of the very best strains, such as Black U. S. Wilkes, Victor or Tecumseh. I have good ones and and ship only first class stock. For prices and particulars address
T. W. HERBST, Shelbyville, Mo.



Wm. O'Conner, Taylor, Tex., breeder of thorough bred Poland China swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times. Pigs, $10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE.



Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets and large high class English Berkshire hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reasonable. King Pitt, 32,837 A, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II., 33,712A, herd boars. Our sows are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.
JETTON & REED,
Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Duroc Jersey hogs of the best strains from large prolific sows. Very hardy and fatters at any age. Pigs ready to ship. Have a few bred gilts.
S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASTURE FOR THREE THOUSAND CATTLE.

I can furnish an abundance of water and grass for 3000 head of cattle within fifteen miles of Catoosa, I. T., on the 'Frisco railroad, or within twenty miles of Blackstone on the M. K. & T. Address PERRY MURPHY, Muscogee, I. T.

PASTURAGE.

I have grass for from 700 to 1000 head of steers. Grass is better here than for two years past. For full information address ARCH GAMEL, Chickasha, I. T.

JOHNSON & BASS, RUSSELLVILLE, KY., BREEDERS AND DEALERS IN KENTUCKY
Mammoth Jack Stock,
Have been breeding Jack Stock fifteen years, and are the largest breeders in Kentucky. Jennets and jacks of all ages for sale at all times.

18,000-Acre Pasture to Lease.

Located in McCulloch county, three miles east of Brady City. Good fence, fine mesquite grass and excellent winter shelter. Three streams of living water run through the pasture. For terms and particulars, address
JOS. GETZWILER, Goliad, Texas

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. CATTLE.

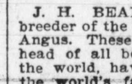
HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM—
Breeders of pure bred (registered) Hereford cattle. A lot of first-class young bulls ready for sale. All bred and raised in Childress county. Call or address
U. S. WEDDINGTON,
Childress, Texas.

SHORTHORN AND HEREFORD BULLS.
I have fifty head high grade to full bloods for sale. For information address W. J. Logan, Rhome, Tex.

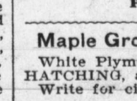
YEARLINGS FOR SALE.
We have for sale from 200 to 500 Navarro county steer yearlings. Address HAYNIE & THOMPSON, Rice, Texas.

J. N. RUSHING, BAIRD, TEXAS, Breeder of Aberdeen or Poll-Angus cattle. Fifty registered three-fourths and seven-eighths grade yearling bulls. Try the "doddies." Prices very reasonable.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.



Two extra choice Hereford bulls for sale, 15 choice heifers, all registered; 15 Poland-China male pigs and ten choice sows. No better breeding in the United States. Write to N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury, Mo.



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

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS,
Four breeds. Pigs, Dogs, Poultry and eggs; 21 bulls for sale. Come and inspect.
ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS.
Taughkenamon, Pa.

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

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

We Furnish Good Bulls or None.
Oakland Herd, Shorthorn cattle, has taken over $13,000.00 in premiums. Bulls and heifers for sale at all times by single or car lots a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, Shropshire sheep, Mammoth Bronze turkeys (44-pound one at head of flock), Light Brahamas, Plymouth Rocks, Crown Ring No. 111,413 at head of herd. A straight Cruickshank bull.
THOS. W. RAGSDALE & SON,
Paris, Mo., on M., K. & T. R. R.

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

POULTRY.

Maple Grove Poultry Yards.
White Plymouth Rocks. EGGS FOR HATCHING, and stock for sale.
Write for circular.
E. M. DURHAM,
La Plata, Mo.

CACK, CACK, CACKLE.
I breed S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns, Silver-spangled Hamburgs. I also have a pen of the world renowned Autocrat strain of light Brahmas, bred by Williams. All Leghorn and Hamburg eggs $1.50 per 13; Brahma, $2.50. Orders booked now. J. F. Henderson, care telephone office, Fort Worth, Tex.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!
From Felch's pedigree Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins as fine as in the South at $2.00 for thirteen straight. Yards on Riverside avenue, two miles northeast of city, or address
J. E. RANDALL,
Fort Worth, Texas, care Mm. Henry & Co.
Mention of this paper secures an extra egg.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls $1.50 to $3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, $2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at $10 each; $18 per pair; $25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Texas.

DEAD EASY.
Lice, flea and bedbug exterminator kills by fumigation.
White Leghorns, first prize winners, at N. T. Poultry association, in my yards. Come and see me.
MRS. CORA K. HAWKINS,
East Tenth street, Fort Worth.

HOUSEHOLD.

ress all letters for this depart- to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Ma- treet, Fort Worth, Tex.

espondents are kindly requested rite on only one side of each Please do not forget this.

RECOMPENSE.

ho toils from sun, to sun,
eels at night her task well done,
almly fold her hands and say:
struggling soul I've helped to-
lay,
lifted from some heart the load
showed the way to peace and
God"—
nks God blesses such a one,
thus toils on from sun to sun.

he who strives with heart and mind,
the task by God assigned,
reaps the fruit, nor culls the flower;
ed by all—yet hour by hour,
duty's voice strives to obey,
ndervalued plods her way—
nks her portion doubly sweet
be when at the Savior's feet,
nniling, places on her brow
rown of love, denied her now.
ANNIE DURHAM METHVIN.
rgetown, Ga.

have another delightful letter Uncle Guss on early days. Anoth- ter is a most excellent one from Housewife. Indeed I do most ally welcome all such as Busy ewife. Her ideas are good—just we wish in our household—and nge of practical, household ideas, receipts, etc. It is just what we to encourage and help along. In- I do think the household would complete without the men in it. e expressed myself on that sub- efore. How much we would have d had we not had Uncle Guss' day letter. Our next letter is Lilly, and a short one from Blue

Our next is from a new mem- "Barney-the-Caporal." He is not forgiven for his letter, but most ily thanked. Our next is from . L. She is very good natured being called old maid. I fancy is pleasant and agreeable under circumstances. Yes, what a liful word "mother" is. I hope our er in the household will see her es for bread making and write nother good letter. Our last is Purple Pansy. The letter she ions as not having been pub- d was not received, all letters re- d from Pansy are good and have gladly published. I call attention ially to this one. It is good. While rite to encourage receipts and ex- ge of household helps we do not our household to be simply this nothing more. The household is a kitchen. It acknowledges the rtance of the kitchen and the pe- ty of skill and knowledge there. n our household we have a library parlor and cozy corners for those wish to chat on any intelligent ect—mutual help is our motto.

CLE GUSS ON EARLY DAYS.
DeSoto, Tex., March, 1896.

Buchanan.

ill try to write a little more about days. I am sorry that the new doesn't feel any interest in Texas ry. Well, I suppose that she has developed symptoms of the new- an mania—oh, my! In my last the printer made me say forty s ago, when I meant forty-four. 44 four families crossed the Trinity where Dallas now stands. At time there was one little log house , somewhere near where the court e now stands. It was about 16x12 square, and was used by its owner store house to sell notions in, such e had carried on foot from some 100 or 150 miles east of Dallas. e four families I speak of let their ons down the river bank by means rope, forded the river and moved about four miles east of Dallas he south side of the river, near e old Frenchtown was afterwards , and settled; built a log house and, having no nails nor chance et them, kept the roof on their es by means of weight poles, nail- the boards over the cracks in the s with wooden pegs. They soon out of what breadstuff they had ght with them, and they then did out bread for about twelve months. one accident they got hold of some , and they went to an open post oak e where there was not much grass ade and took a sharp stick, stuck s in the sand and planted the corn, then herded the bear and deer f it until it made a crop, and when corn was gathered it was stored y in the house as carefully as if it money, and in order to make meal of it they burnt out the center of a stump to make a mortar and then a long pole, like a well sweep, a pestle tied to it upon the end beat the corn into meal in the mor- They could pull the pestle down the pole or sweep would raise it up for another stroke, making it one bushel of meal a day by work. These four men in order to ammunition and at the same time ide meat for their families would near the edge of the woods and off a little spot of grass, an acre wo, so that when the young grass e up green and fresh the deer and would come to that spot to eat it they could hide in the high grass he edge and kill their game with- losing a shot. But alas, one day e they were thus engaged providing the little ones at home a little mes- er boy was seen coming through high grass as fast as his little legs d carry him, panting for breath at y step, crying papa, papa, come e: the Indians are there; mamma come quick. Six stalwart Indian riors had rode up on the hill a dred yards or so above the house stopped, held a short council, and of them with their guns in hand down on the house, where there no one but the mother and five e children. The mother, seeing n coming, dispatched the little mes- er boy to her husband for help. two warriors rode up within a yards of the house and began to e around the house, one behind the other, and every circle around the house they came in a little closer until they were satisfied that no men were about the house. They then dismount- ed and tied their ponies to the chimney, which was made of logs like the house, and then they sat down on a rock pile that lay in the yard and primed and fixed their guns and chatted together for a few minutes. One stood upon the rock pile as a sentinel to watch for the four men, the other walked into the house and walked all around in the house. The woman offered him a chair. He did not accept it, but said: "Me want powder." The woman told him she had no powder, that he would have to go to the white men and pointing off in the direction that her husband was, he asked her how many. She held up the four fingers on one hand to show him that there was four of them. He then said: "Me want backer." she told him she had no tobacco; he would have to go to the white men. He said again he wanted tobacco, and she told him she had none. He wrapped the tail of his quirt around has hand and said: "Me kill you." She picked her baby up off the floor and said to him: "I'm not afraid of you, sir." He said again, "Me kill you," and grabbed the by around the shoulders and tried to take it from her. The mother hung to the child by the waist, and the sav- age continued to walk backward to- ward the door, pulling her and the child, while she swung on to it with a deathly grip. The bottom log had not been cut out of the door and struck a man about the knees, so just as he approached the door with his back to it, she let the child loose with one hand and struck the savage in the face with her fist, and he fell backward over the log outside the door. She shut the door to and fastened it, laid her baby on the bed, but it died in a little while from the pulling. The Indian saw he was shut out, got his gun and went to the chimney to find a crack to shoot through and snapped his gun at her, and she opened the door as though to go out, and he would run back to the door to get in; she would fasten him out again, and he would go back to the crack in the chimney to shoot again, but always failed to get his gun to fire. She kept him running back and forth from the door to the crack in the chimney until the one on the rock pile cried out: "White man coming." They cut their horses loose from the chimney, got on and rode off to their comrades on the hill. This is not all of this story, but my letter is now too long, and I will have to finish it next time, so I will close.

UNCLE GUSS.

NICE LETER FROM A NEW MEM- BER.

Buda, Texas.

Dear Mrs. B. and Household—As I have been a silent admirer of the Household for a long time, I will write this lovely Sabbath evening and ask admittance into your charming circle. Rain fell last night and now the sun is shining in all resplendant glory, and the mother earth is one solid carpet of velvety green, except here and there a dark strip visible through the wire fences, where there is too much travel for grass to grow. I enjoy all of the Household letters so very much I can not say which are the best. The girls all write such lovely letters that no wonder the cowboys and uncles are getting interested in the Household, but I think they are welcome, one and all, they seem so good and kind and so appreciative that the Household would not be complete without them; don't you think so Mrs. B.?

I, like a great many others, am fond of flowers, I think nothing brightens up a home like a yard full of flowers, especially roses, they are my favorite flowers. wonder what has become of Rustic Admirer, she surely could not forget the Household entirely; I en- joyed her letters very much, in fact I enjoy all the letters, and find them very interesting, I hope she will sur- prise us all with another letter real soon. The new woman's rights ques- tion seems to be agitating the people very much in some parts of the coun- try. I think women have rights, and sacred rights too, but I think they are to be principally in her home where she should reign supreme and there let her influence and love be shed abroad among those with whom she comes in daily contact. I do not ob- ject to woman doing any kind of honest work that she can to maintain her- self and be independent on,; I like to see a girl cultivate a spirit of indepen- dence, and I think they are man's equal as long as they stay within the place which God intended. I think men are far superior to us when it comes to making laws and electing officers. I can already hear the new woman and bran new girl saying, an old fogy, but I believe in everybody having their own opinion, so if it so pleases some to think differently from me I will not fall out with them at all.

Now what has become of Busy Bee No. 1, and also No. 2, and others that have been silent so long, they all write such good letters.

On looking over the Journal of March 20, I saw that the new member, Moth- er, asked for light bread recipe, salt- rising, and knowing that I have one that is second to none that I ever saw, I thought I would muster up courage enough to write to the Household and send her the recipe. I hope she will try it and report how she likes it, for the benefit of others, I think this is the most interesting Household that I know of, I take two other papers with household departments, but the Jour- nal Household beats them all. I sug- gest that all of the most experienced cooks and housekeepers give from time to time some of their choices re- ceipts and give helpful suggestions as to their plan of doing all kinds of work, that might be of great benefit to the bride and other young house- keepers. What do you say Mrs. B.? I have quite a number of tested receipts that I will send in later if Mrs. B. gives me permission to come again in the future. Oh, but I see her looking up now with a slight frown just visible on that sweet face of hers, which means perhaps that I have made my stay too long already, so with best wishes for the Household and its kind Editress, I will say goobe for the present, and with Mrs. B.'s permis- sion will call again in the future.

BUSY HOUSEWIFE.

LETTER FROM WHERE?

April 9, 1896.—Well Mrs. B. and Household: I thought I would try and come again to see the household. I will promise not to stay long. Well, the spring has come and the flowers are beautiful. Farmers are busy plowing and preparing for the crop. We are needing rain very bad. I wonder if all of the household had a nice time on Easter Sunday. We have Sunday school every Sunday and preaching. Our nearest neighbor is about one quarter of a mile but when we came here there were no houses to be seen, there was no Sunday school or preach- ing, the men went to the round-ups and branded their yearlings on Sunday. It would be so nice to exchange fancy work with all of the household. I like fancy work and flowers better than anything and I wonder who it is that don't, though I guess the girls that wear bloomers and ride their bicycles like them the best. I don't think that it looks nice, for it looks so much like a man, they had better put on pants at once and not wear bloomers. Good bye to all.

LILLY.

A TEN YEAR OLD MEMBER.

Dark, Scurry Co., Tex.—Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I would like to join your household. I am ten years old. I have three sisters and two brothers. I like to read the letters. My father takes the Stock Journal. This county is awful lonely. Well will end for fear of that awful waste basket.

BLUE ROSE.

LIFE IN MEXICO.

Mexico, April 6, 1896.

My Dear Mrs. Buchanan.

I have read for some weexs with lively interest the letters appearing in your "charmed circle," and at last I give way to an irresistible impulse that has urged me to write—so that is my only excuse for inditing this uncon- ventional missive, although I think we all waive formality under the circum- stances; don't you? And I would add, it would be ungrateful of me not to thank the "Household" for the pleasure I have experienced in reading those interesting letters.

I live on a cattle ranch over 100 miles from the railroad. The trip is accom- plished by three days' driving over rough roads in a vehicle somewhat er- roneously styled "coach," to which are hitched eight to ten animals. To one unfamiliar to this mode of traveling it would seem primitive and rough, but I can assure you it has its pleasant side. Almost every trip we see a bunch of antelope or black-tailed deer, and the noon-day halt for dinner at some water hole where not unlikely you'll be able to kill duck, particularly those little "teal," so dear to the heart of the "bon vivant." Quail are plentiful, too, and so the trip goes quickly, and one on passing the boundary on the way to the Home ranch can scarcely realize three whole days have been con- sumed.

The hacienda consists of any number of outhouses and a long, low, rambling stone house, to say nothing of the wide lazy corridor, where a couple of in- viting hammocks are swung. At night it almost savors of something poetic and unreal, for the strains of a guitar and never-too-familiar air of La Golon- drina or Sobre las Olas sung in a splen- did tenor voice, certainly appeal to one susceptible of music.

The most exciting time is when they go on a "cow hunt," camping on vari- ous parts of the range, gathering, rounding-up and cutting out mavericks, calves and cattle to be branded, sad- dling of those unruly little "broncho" cow-ponies, watching them "pitch," ap- parently affords lots of amusement; but as one of your correspondents, "Cow- boy," has told you all, I fear this is wearisome to read, but as it is the life I love I must be pardoned if I grow too enthusiastic.

I think the letters of "Macaria" just splendid. I have read almost all the books she mentions, adding Hall Caine's "The Manxman," Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" that I saw advertised in New York this winter. I am fond also of Kipling and "Har- vard Stories," tales of college life at Cambridge; they are awfully jolly and contagious, as critics prescribe. But best of all is Victor Hugo's "Les Miser- ables." If Macaria has read any of Marie Corelli's books, would she kindly comment on them and retract the state- ment she will write no more?

I read an interesting bit about the Lack of Enthusiasm. It said: "How much unenthusiastic natures miss in life! Never elated by good fortune nor astounded by a piece of news; al- ways living on the dead flat level of commonplace! To be sure it carries a certain air of impresaiveness with it, this living above being agitated, places the imperturbable people on heights which we cannot scale. We envy while we pity them. It seems so superior to sit aloft there and hear unmoved tid- lings which set our hands to clapping and heads tossing. It is true some of the great men have lived lives of im- passive temperament. It may be evi- dence of a deeper mentality, just as the rivers which are the shallowest make the most noise on the surface. Yet the repression of the emotion of nature must always imply a certain loss, a lessening of the enjoyment of life, if not a diminution of its powers."

This place was formerly the strong- hold of the Indians, not more than probably fifteen years ago, and fre- quently on the tops of hills we find fortifications made of stones, a sort of breastwork from behind which the In- dians would shoot, having advantage of travelers and wayfarers on the prairie from their elevated position.

I am much interested in the progress of Old Mexico, and besides its wealth of mines, fruit in the interior, ranches of graded stock and a thousand and one other things, older memories still cling, the loss of that immense terri- tory, bloodshed, and yet the friendly, hospitable spirit extended to Americans throughout Mexico.

Well, my dear Mrs. Buchanan, I trust you will forgive this lengthy infringe- ment on your valuable time. I might run on in endless tales of romantic border legends of the Rio Bravo and never be granted pardon.

I pity you, dear Mrs. B.,
So tired you must be,
To read this drowsy letter o'er
Until the end you see;
But I humbly crave your pardon,
And promise ne'er again
To tax your gentle patience
With ramblings from my pen.

"BARNEY," the "CAPORAL."

NEAR PECAN BAYOU.

Nolan, Tex., April 29,—Dear Mrs. B. and Household: Here I am knocking for admittance again. I have just finished reading the delightful letters of our circle, and enjoyed them so much.

Oh! so many new members. We are so glad to know that there are so many interested in our band, and dear old Texas, I am just delighted with my new name, and I just know if you are a near neighbor of mine, that you are surely an old bachelor, you must tell us where you live, but I think you al- ways do't, like your warm climate cattle, which is south, just over the "Pecan Gayou" and adjoining hills, but don't get offended as I will gladly accept name. I know that I am pretty cross, and can't help it, but come often and chat with us in the household, if you will not at the "P. B." Zelda, Circle Dot, White Rosebud, Helena, Grand Pa and Brand New Girl's let- ters are just splendid also Tex. I was about to forget his, but I do not agree with Grand Pa or Brand New Girl about the "New Woman." I be- lieve in having our rights, but not the right to vote or run the government, for that was never intended for us, and all may wear the bloomers that wishes, but I will beg to be excused.

What has become of Isabelle and Cowboy? All old maids and young ones love and esteem the cow boys.

Isabelle, I suppose you must be "Old maid No. 1, but I never intended tak- ing your name, but as Tex, our much beloved cowboy, has so kindly given me the name "Old Maid No. 2," I will be known as such hereafter.

Will Emma G— never gladden our poor hearts with another of her cheery letters?

Pansy your etter is so bright and interesting, how I do wish I might be endowed with such talents as some of our members.

"Mother," what a beautiful name! it brings sunshine to every heart. I will gladly send you my recipe for salt-rising. Your letter is so nice, and alas! how often do we find the influ- ence as you say.

Will the readers of Household please let us know if they ever received the bulbs.

What about the "Album," I think it would be so nice.

For fear of wearing my welcome out I will close, and if I am not so badly crippled by the fall in the "aw- fully dreaded waste basket," I will come again. With love and best wishes for the Household, I am sin- cerely

P. E. L.,
or as Tex says, Old Maid No. 2.

PURPLE PANSY BLOSSOMS.

Texas, April 4, 1896.—Dear House- hold Band: Perhaps I'd better begin by begging pardon, for I feel very much like saying something to those horrid critics, but I've always heard that "people who have glass houses shouldn't throw stones," and I am inclined to criticise the critics this morning. Just fancy the dear house- hold column transformed into a pack of recipes that have been written per- haps a hundred times before, yet will be given again because they are good and some one wants to contribute to the Household. Then a long line of how to make rag carpets, etc., with some new fads in crochet or embroid- ery. Perhaps a short essay from some one on the new woman and then where is the place for those soul-stirring let- ters that some of the sisters have writ- ten? I have read some that breathed such tender words of encouragement that though perhaps for some time I had been struggling in an abyss of dif- ficulty, I would be drawn up by the cords of sympathy and landed on a higher level from which I could see the bright lining to the dark cloud that had hung above me and see some good even in the yawning abyss of which I had lately been an occupant. Is this an exaggeration, dear reader? I think you will say with me that we are all subject to doubt, despair and other feelings that hurl us down into dark chasms where did not some kind friend lend a helping hand or kind word we might grovel in vain nor again rise to the level from which we could feel the warm rays of love and see the beacon light of hope glimmer- ing in the distance. Then sometimes some one will write, and through the medium of the Household pour out the feelings of an overburdened heart that but for the welcome shown would re- main locked in forever, embittering the life of one who had no friend in whom to confide, but told to the Household, some Christian writer would come forward and speak the needed words. Why not say some word that will encourage? I think that is one of our duties to encourage each other. Is it not sweet to have a few words of praise when so often we have to en- counter ungrateful looks and cruel words. Put flattery completely out if you will. We have no need for it, but let words of just praise be spoken whenever an opportunity offers. "Speak gentle words, for who can tell the blessings they impart; how oft they fall as manna fell on some nigh faint- ing heart."

I half wish Regie would tell us a thrilling Indian story, but as she does not see the Indians, I suppose we will have to resort to our imagination or the history of earlier days.

I didn't know cowboys had such literary aspirations, or would take the time to pen their thoughts. I wonder why we have no other men except farmers and cowboys? Wish some oth- ers would write.

A soft rain is falling today that prevents our enjoyment of the beau- tiful spring garb. I can fancy the prim- roses heavy with dew and the grass with a bright scarf of rain drops. It is delightful to gallop over the plains taking in the beauties that nature so lavishly spreads out before you and at the same time enjoying the exhilar- ating exercise of horseback riding.

As Mrs. Buchanan suggests that I sign my name Purple Pansy, I suppose it is about time I was doing so, but I attempted to describe a half holiday I took with my school on April 1, but as my last letter was not published, it be- hooves me to draw this one to a close. Au revoir to all the dear readers.

PURPLE PANSY.

(A letter from "Pansy" was published last week, unavoidably curtailed a lit- tle, however.—Ed.)

HOW TO BOIL RICE.

Wash thoroughly. Put in pot with plenty of boiling water. Boil twenty minutes without touching. Throw it in- to colander, cover and let stand for several minutes. Result: Every grain separate and dry like a first-class, mealy potato.

SALT RISING.

Take one pint of new milk, let boil, then scald enough meal to make a stiff mush, let set over night, in morn- ing make about a quart or as much sponge as you wish by pouring warm water over flour, add one teaspoonful of salt and two of sugar, stir in mush, let stand till noon, then mix up bread, add salt and lard, let rise well in a warm place, then work out, put in pans, let rise, be very careful not to jar, as it will fall, then bake and you will have delicious bread fit for a king's table.

P. E. L. OR OLD MAID NO. 2.

A RECIPE FOR "MOTHER"—SALT RISING BREAD.

Early in the evening I scald two ta- blespoonfuls of corn meal, a pinch of salt and one of sugar, with milk enough to make a mush. Then set in a warm place till morning. Then scald a teaspoonful of sugar, one of salt and one-third as much soda, with a pint of boiling water; then add cold water till lukewarm, and thicken to a thick batter with flour. Then add the mush made the night before and stir briskly for a minute or two, put in a close vessel in a kettle of warm water not too hot. When light mix stiff, add a lit- add a little shortening, knead at least twenty minutes and mould into loaves. Let rise and bake at once. In making for family use I only use a tea- cupfull of boiling water instead of a pint.

BUSY HOUSEWIFE.

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Dis- covery cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, removes Gravel, cures Dia- betes, Seminal Emissions, Weak and Lame Backs, and all irregularities of the Kidneys and Bladder, in both men and women. Regulates Bladder Trou- bles in Children. If not sold by your druggist will be sent by mail on re- ceipt of $1. One small bottle in two months' treatment will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, postoffice box 218, Wa- co, Texas. Also sold by J. P. Nicks & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

TESTIMONIAL.

Cisco, Tex., Feb. 25, 1896.

E. W. Hall, Waco, Texas:

Dear Sir: I have used your Great Discovery for kidney and bladder troubles and have been very greatly benefited by it, and I can fully recom- mend it to anyone suffering in same manner. Respectfully,

J. H. HOLCOMB,
President First National Bank.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS,

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

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESBYTE- RIAN CHURCH.

Memphis, Tenn., May 21st, 1896.

On account of the above the Cotton Belt will sell tickets to Memphis and return at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold May 19th and 20th, and will be limited to June 5th for return passage. The Cot- ton Belt operates solid trains from Texas points to Memphis, consisting of first-class coaches, free reclining chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

For further information call on any agent of the company, or address D. M. Morgan, C. P. and T. A., No. 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. A. Glisson, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.; S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

As good as can be made regardless of price

5⅓ Ounces for 10 cents

Other Brands Only

3⅕ Ounces for 10 cents

Don't take our word for it, but buy a piece and see for yourself.

STOCKMEN AND FARMERS.

Why buy a windmill for pumping pur- poses only, when you can buy a POW- ER MILL that will also your pumping as well, and in addition will Grind Your Feed, Shell Corn, Run a Wood Saw, Churn and Grindstone?

It is the most ECONOMICAL POW- ER that can be used and Yields Good Results; for instance: A 14-foot Vane- less Monitor, Swivel-Geared Power Mill in a good wind will grind Ten to Fifteen bushels of Shelled Corn per hour, and will crush ear corn in pro- portion, at the same time running a pump and other light machinery.

Read Testimonial Below.

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

Dear Sir: The Monitor 16-foot wind- mill I bought of your agent, I. W. McConnell in December, 1895, gives per- fect satisfaction. Pumps, crushes corn in shuck and also shucked or shelled as good as any I ever saw crushed, and grinds good meal all by the same ma- chinery, and is an outfit I would recommend to any one wishing to buy a No. 1 power wind mill. Wishing you success, I am yours, etc.,

T. M. STEWART,
Center Mills, Hood County, Tex.

For particulars write or call on F. W. AXTELL,

600 WEST WEATHERFORD STREET.....FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 844½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.25. Work guaranteed 1st 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 surgical diseas es of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and th roat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. 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, F ort Worth, Texas.

Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to commercial and land litigation.

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,

Makers of the

PUEBLO SADDLE,

PUEBLO, COL.

Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

"SEND FOR OUR 1895 CATALOGUE."

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 50
King of Kentucky Whisky (red)	2 50	O. F. C. Taylor whisky	3 50
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 1885)	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.

Trying Times

Spring and Fall, trying to se with weak lungs and il systems.

cott's Emulsion

kes weak people strong. her preparations of cod-liver won't do in place of Scott's. u need the oil partly diges- , and skillfully combined th hypophosphites as in the uliar process of Scott's ulsion.

r sale at 50 cts. and $1.00 by all druggists.

than others do, and, of course, ity can be educated. By tak- to breed from ewes that were twin-born, and of employing ch also were twin-produced, th ower of any flock-master to get mbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Ag- Journal. "Nor is this all, for master must be a good keeper ires to favor large increases. some breeds of sheep are nat- re productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being prob- most productive of any. there should be a large percent- mbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make ful rearage of them after they ed, but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or se, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. e flock-masters, no doubt, not ous to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either farms on which flocks are oc- subjected to great scarcity or management in the general ystem is often the rule. Shep- powerless under such masters men have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results A good shepherd is invaluable, ch so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ined the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. m find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural la- oam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although e used the term twin-bearing it e considered to include the pro- of triplets and even quartettes ly educating the propensity it nes developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean r family than she can bring up. generally imparts the milk-bear- action equal to the other, how- The one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es- when they begin to grow big. rse, a little trough of food should ularly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and ases when ewes have to rear more ingle lambs they should have ex- mary assistance and be adequately rtured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abund- d by having a satisfactory succes- fodder crops, and by making pro- of silage to serve when there are s of scarcity owing to a bad root r attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various dis- hat affect sheep, and of which the owledge is indispensable for suc- treatment. We may excuse mis- ade a century ago, but when a ular author on veterinary prac- ages that the brain bladder worm used the disease known as gid or se is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and o early breeding or natural de- either parent will cause the dis- e are surprised, to say the least, s no wonder that shepherds who ever made a study of this matter be misled at times," says the ican Sheep Breeder. "There are exceedingly curious things in na- And that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either on ass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from te creatures that are found in y bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the are on the brain of these bladders, ded very strange. It is by no s more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal. ust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any liv- ing comes into existence without ts, whether it be an animal or a , and that these changes of a worm g its life are any more strange and derful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a but- 's egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled- af, and then into the beautiful ed insect that flits among the flow- eeding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which y to lay its eggs to reproduce its s and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and ecause of them without the shep- knowing anything of the cause. this species, which has its home for of its life in the sheep's brain, would ist a single year were it not for g, which, feeding on the sheep die from the disease caused by this , take these immature worms into omach, where they mature into flat, unpleasant things, made of ns, in each of which are more than usand eggs, one only of which es- will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in . The remedy is a very simple although a curious one; it is to see the dog is so treated as to kill what- worms he may have about himself ving him occasionally a dose of or forty grains of powdered areca some lard, which will be easily wed, and followed by a table- ful of castor oil twice a day for three days. It is desirable to the dog confined to see that the s are discharged. This is a more rtant matter to the shepherd than seem, for there are several kinds ese worms infesting the sheep, some ving the bowels, some the liver hers other organs besides this of rain."

PERSONAL.

D. P. Gay of Ballinger is spending a few days in the city.

M. R. Birdwell of Mineral Wells was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. S. Reed, the well-known cattleman of this city, is in Chicago.

W. K. Bell, of Palo Pinto, is in the city this week on business.

Winfield Scott of this city is at his ranch in the Indian Territory.

S. P. Stern of Itaska was a visitor this week at the city and the yards.

Gus O'Keefe, of Colorado, a well-known cattleman, was in the city yesterday.

John H. Belcher of Henrietta, a prominent cattleman, was in the city last week.

W. T. Stewart of Graham, a banker and stockman of that place, was in the city last week.

John Scharbauer of this city is spending a few weeks on his ranch near Midland.

T. J. Gwaltney, a prominent cattle feeder of Honey Grove, Tex., was in the city Tuesday.

G. H. Connell of Dublin, a successful cattle feeder and operator, was in Fort Worth Sunday.

John Lindsay of Jacksboro was amongst the cattlemen visiting Fort Worth last week.

Charley McFarland, the well-known cattle feeder of Parker county was in the city Wednesday.

S. P. Myer, of Louisville, Ky., a well-known cattle operator was amongst the visitors here this week.

W. S. Ikard of Henrietta was in the city this week with a shipment of cattle, which he sold here.

Don Bell of Abilene was amongst the visiting cattlemen here last week and leaving for home Sunday.

W. A. Oldham of Caldwell was amongst the visitors to the city with hogs at the yards this week.

J. D. Houston of Gonzales, a well known and prominent cattleman was amongst the visitors in the city this week.

Jorn H. Stone an old time cattle man who lives at Nocona, and ranches in the Indian Territory, was in the city yesterday.

J. W. Springer, of Dallas, manager of the Mill-Iron ranch in Hall county, was amongst the prominent cattlemen in the city yesterday.

L. Goodman of Laredo, Mexico, a prominent merchant and cattleman of that place was amongst the visitors to Fort Worth this week.

J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon, who has been at Big Springs to receive a bunch of cattle recently purchased was in the city Saturday on his return home.

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the Stock Yards company is, we regret to say, on the sick list this week, suffering from cramp colic and feverish attacks.

Mr. John W. Springer of Dallas, manager of the Mill-Iron ranch, was a caller last Saturday. He has moved his family to Estelline for the summer.—Childress Index.

Mr. Lovell, bookkeeper for the Standard Commission company, who has been down with an attack of typhoid fever of long duration, is reported convalescent.

G. W. Morriss of Prairie Hill, a prominent stock farmer of that section was in the city Friday on his way to his ranch in Wheeler county and made the Journal a pleasant call.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was amongst the promiaent cattlemen here this week. Mr. Carver has recently been making extensive shipments to Henrietta and the Territory from South Texas.

Ed Carver arrived at the National Yards from Fort Worth, Tex. He knows that no great number of fed Texas cattle can come to market but he believes grass cattle will be ready earlier than usual.—St. Louis Reporter.

B. T. Leonard of Strawn was a caller at the Journal office yesterday. Mr. Leonard is an extensive cattle operator and feeder and has just shipped 200 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers into this county, which he intends fattening on shelled oats.

J. H. Burney, of the firm of Matlock, Cowan & Burney, attorneys for the Cattle Raisers' association, is attending court in Wharton this week, where several indictments have been found against parties there who were prosecuted by the association.

George Wright of Mangum, a well known stock farmer on the line of the Kiowa county, was in town Saturday and made the Journal office a call. Mr. Wright is suffering from a cancer on his jaw and came to town to consult the Columbia Oil company.

N. G. Lane of Childress was down Tuesday and made the Journal office a call. Mr. Lane is amongst the large cattle operators in his section and is arranging to take charge in a few days of the 8—8 cattle (Tongue river ranch) which he and his partner, Mr. Quilan, recently purchased.

Burk Burmett returned Sunday from his ranch in Wichita county. He states that the Ardmore Oil Mill company will ship about 400 head of beef steers to market in about two weeks. Mr. Burnett thinks range cattle are now too high as compared with what beef cattle will bring on the markets.

J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, came in Sunday from southwestern Texas. He says cattlemen in that section are complaining of the low beef markets of the north. Grazing is reported good and the cattlemen feel encouraged in that way, but discouraged in beef markets.

M. L. Hargis of Llano, a prominent banker and cattleman of that city, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Hargis reports stock conditions all O. K., the poor market being the only drawback. He also states that Llano is in excitement about recent traces of gold discovered there and that an incipient boom is in progress.

J. C. Griffin, editor and proprietor of the Stanton News, was in the city Saturday and made the Journal a fraternal visit. The Stanton News is always up to date on live stock matters and news and is one of the comparatively few papers that devotes a good portion of its space to stock in preference to political news.

A. B. Grant of Graham was in the city this week and made the Journal office a social call. Mr. Grant is an old friend of the Journal family. He reports an increasing interest in hog raising in his section and that the people are satisfied that they have a market which may be relied upon for the disposal of their shipments.

Captain John Tod of Corpus Christi, manager of the Laureles ranch in Nueces county, was in the city Friday on his return from Wheeler county, where his company also has a ranch. Captain Tod states that several herds of cattle are being moved to that part of the Panhandle from New Mexico, on account of the fine grass there.

J. C. Harris, agent for the Union Stock Yards company of Chicago, is back from a trip to east Texas and Arkansas. Mr. Harris reports everything in a flourishing condition in that section; corn all well up and being worked out. Mr. Harris states there will soon be considerable shipment of fat cattle from south Texas, as grass has been earlier and better than usual.

D. O. Lively of Fort Worth, traveling solicitor for the stock yards company, arrived in the city Friday from a trip over the Denver and left to attend the Ellis County Swine Breeders' meeting at Waxahachie the following day. Mr. Lively states that there is a good demand at the yards just now for good, smooth, well finished steers as well as fat cows and that top prices are being paid.

Hon. A. T. Fires of Childress, a leading lawyer and president of the First National bank of that city, was in Fort Worth Friday. One of his legal friends suggested that he was doubtless returning from the Epworth League convention at San Antonio. The judge stated, however, that he happened on that occasion to be returning from the Knights of Pythias grand lodge conclave at Waco, to which he was a delegate from his city.

S. Y. Thornton of Blackwater, Mo., whose name is probably familiar to many readers through his "ad" in the Journal, is out again with a new card this issue, to which attention is requested. Mr. Thornton is an old and reliable breeder of Duroc Jerseys; he writes us that his old sows weigh from 400 to 600 pounds and brought 10 to 14 pigs each this spring. He selects only the best pigs for his trade. Has about one hundred now ready to ship, and guarantees satisfaction.

Henry J. Winn, of San Miguel, N. M., bookkeeper for the Bell ranch, died Friday last of lockjaw at St. Joseph's infirmary, this city, where he had been under medical treatment. The remains were shipped to Clarendon for interment the following day, accompanied by his father, Dr. H. T. Winn, and his sisters, who were in attendance at his death bedside. Deceased was a brother-in-law of the McClellan and Bros., the well known ranch and cattle commission brokers of Clarendon. The Journal extends condolence to the relatives of the deceased young man.

Mr. J. J. Farrell of Handley was amongst the Journal's appreciated callers on Friday. Responding to a recent enquiry in the Journal about "Cow Corn" Mr. Farrell exhibited part of an ear of this corn which he procured in Indiana last July. The grains are hard as flint, rounder and thicker than ordinary corn and each grain enveloped in a separate shuck. Being so hard it is practically weevil proof and said to contain somewhat more nutriment than the other corn. Mr. Farrell has no seed to spare, having received his sample too late for planting last year, but thinks it can be had in Indianapolis. He kindly left a few grains for our enquirer which we have duly forwarded.

At Ewell Farm, Ewell, Tenn., on May 27th ult., the twenty-third annual sale of high class trotting and saddle stock will be held. Over sixty head of fashionably bred animals, colts and fillies from the famous Woodlawn Farm, Ewell Farm and Cleburne stock farm will then be offered. The blood of the great Brown Hal predominates in this stock, and it might be added that Mattie C (3) 2:18, by Mercury 2:21, now in the hands of Captain John Bostick of this city, is a sample of the stock. In this sale will be found several that are close kin to her, the blood of Brown Hal as well as that of Sidney, Harold, George Wilkes, Blue Bull, etc., appearing prominently in all. The sale will afford a rare chance to get hold of some tip-top animals, and doubtless will be largely availed of.

Mr. Harold Sorby, manager of the Pasteur Vaccine company, informs the Journal that Texas has been their best customer for Black Leg Vaccine. This shows not so much that Black Leg exists in Texas to a greater extent than elsewhere, but that the Texas cattle men are quick to realize the advantages of taking preventative measures. Black Leg is probably the most destructive and costly disease that our stockmen have to contend with, among the young cattle. Black Leg is caused by a germ which remains in the soil for years, and which under favorable climatic conditions develops rapidly. Treatment is unsatisfactory, and in fact generally impossible. Prevention is the only cure and the Pasteur system of preventative vaccination appears destined to become as beneficial to the cattlemen in this country as it has for several years past been to our European cousins.

The Vaccine is inexpensive, harmless and easily applied, and when properly administered, has been proved to be an absolute preventative against Black Leg. It costs about ten cents per head, so that it pays both large and small losers from Black Leg to use it. We have already recommended it and do so again.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CRIPPLE CREEK.

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

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

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

Little boy: "The preacher says there is no marrying in heaven."

Little girl: "Of course not. There wouldn't be enough men to go 'round."

The folowing appeared in last week's paper. We repeat it this week in order that all may have an opportunity to procure and fill in the blank. Please do so at once and send to this office, if not already done.

READ THIS.

We desire general information as to crop and stock prospects, and to obtain it will be greatly obliged if every person receiving this paper will fill in answers to the following questions having relation to his immediate locality, sign, cut it out, and send at once to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth.

We hope this is not asking too much of our readers and that all will cheerfully comply. When received, the reports will be published and furnish an interesting record of present conditions all over the country. It will only cost you a few minutes time, an envelope and stamp, which latter will be cheerfully refunded if desired.

1. Present corn crop prospects? Acreage as compared with last year, what percentage of increase or decrease?
Answer—

2. Present condition of cotton crop and acreage as compared with last year?
Answer—

3. Small grain prospects? Acreage compared with last year.
Answer—

4. What outlook for fruit?
Answer—

5. Prospects for hog raising, and probable increase (if any) in number to be fattened compared with last year, if feed crops are good?
Answer—

6. Other stock conditions? Cattle fattened by stock farmers? General remarks.
Answer—

(If space allowed above is not sufficient, write also on separate sheet and send with this).

Name .....

Postoffice .....

County and state .....

POULTRY.

CHICKEN CHAT.

Well, well! by the time a body is 40 years older he will know more than he does now. I had supposed that it was the buyers' fault that fowls were sold by the piece. In my attempt to get a weight movement on foot I am told that the farmers themselves are to blame, that they insist on by the head. Try a new way farmers, sell by weight and see if you are not the winner. The buyers say they are particularly anxious to do so, for then more attention will be paid to the kind and condition of stock put upon the market. A butcher told me last week that he was "green with envy" over some dressed poultry and capons shipped in here for Hotel Worth, and pathetically said "Why can't our people put such birds on the market?" Ah why?

MARKET BIRDS.

It seems that, with nearly all shades in skin, as well as feathers represented, it is an easy matter to please a fastidious public. Any of the American classes, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, etc., make what comes nearer a general purpose fowl than any other. Take any of the breeds and cross with the Indian game, and a fine table fowl. Easily raised, quickly matured, and rapid sellers. Or if your antagonism to the game is too matured to change try a Leghorn instead. The quickest made broilers I ever handled were from a yard of Partridge Cochin females and a white Leghorn male. The pullets were a lovely buff, but the cockerels were as homely a grey as you ever saw, and grew so fast that my friends advised me to "make night dresses for them" which they looked as though they needed.

INDIAN GAMES.

Two mistakes are labored under relative to these grand, noble birds. One is that they are small, another that they are fighters. The first objection, their appearances are decidedly against them, for the feathers lay so close to the body, they do look small, but where a Cochin will dress all fluff and feathers a game will dress all meat. The cocks weigh nine and hens seven pounds, and the sweetest, daintiest meat tasted in the fowl line. Relative to fighting, they are like a child, they can be teased into fighting. In fact I had less trouble with the Indian games in this line than with the Leghorn or Bantum either for that matter. Right now the little three pound wretch is hobbled to a stone three times his size, the big old elephant of a Brahma struts around him and sasses, but dare not pitch in and makes sure to keep the length of the string away. To illustrate my better half thought it funny to every time he went into the game yard to stick out his foot at him to see him dance. He finally got so saucy that a child dare not go into the yard without being taken out "on the fly." I would like to see the games more generally bred by fanciers and used on the farm, but as the eastern breeders generally put out in the fall good bodied birds, though off in some fancy point for $1.50 each that should be no serious drawback. I have had very little trouble with other games. My B. B. Red, and Irish Grey, lived peacably together as long as each attended strictly to their own business, but like people, allowed no one to meddle in family affairs. There is one thing sure—no strays are admitted. It is an Irish free for all then, and if the intruder lives to get out of the yards he is in luck. The males beat any birds I ever saw to help mind the babies. I suppose that is why I like them so well.

SUMMER CHIX.

Last week I talked about the brooder chick. This, I will tell my way of raising the mid-summer chix. With eggs the price they generally are, you will clear more money to hatch them, even if you raise but a small per cent of them. With the chicks as with my children, and you never saw a hardier, stronger lot, I strictly taboo the hot sun. If I have a place at all suitable, that is cool, I coax them in at noon and shut them in, if not I try to feed them all I can coax them to eat. As the grass is full of fleas, etc., I keep them on a bare spot for a week or so anyway. A coop in a covered run, or boards set on edge, the chix kept in until able to fly over. Many a yard have I made out of old gunny sacks, etc., pegs driven in and sacks stretched and tacked for them. If with the hen keep her on a bare spot and keep her greased, dusted, fumigated, or whatever you like to destroy insects. I cannot advise you relative to the running hen. I never let a hen roam with little fellows in my life. Mother never did. All I want of a hen is to keep them warm, and she won't do it right if you let her trapse. I can feed to suit myself and better and cheaper in the long run than a hen. Tie her up or put her in a roomy coop or run until old enough to wean, and then put her in the yard, and hover as long as she will. The water must be watched or they will drink too much. Eggs, I never cook, beat up and stiffen with oatmeal. It is not dear at 5 cents per pound. Don't imagine I buy eggs, or raise them to feed. I simply use the unfertile ones, which the best of yards will produce. I am a great liker of grain food for them, anyway since I used brooders. You can keep a brooder so much sweeter with dry than with wet food, and in summer I believe it is healthier. If the bowel trouble appears, it makes no difference what you are feeding, change it, even if it is what you believe to be the worst. It takes one poison to kill another. Be a little more watchful of them and be sure they are cool in day time and warm at night. Change the food often. Many times I have parched corn and ground it through the coffee mill for them. Trouble, yes, but oh, dear me, wont some one tell me anything worth doing that does not take pains and a watch of little things.

THE SUMMER HEN.

Like the summer chix, eternal vigilance is the watchword. I feel like twisting the ears of the editors of journals who advocate corn diet anyway, in hot weather. I only wish I had the hens, dead, under farmers roosts that succumbed to corn. Maybe it does make eggs, but I know it kills. The Holy writ tells us not to expect figs from thistles, then why expect eggs from corn when there is no egg elements in corn? I have always found mashes, anyway bran or shorts with the Cochins or Brahmas, being too laxative. When we think of the mortality among people during summer months, we must expect to be watchful of the feathered tribe. A lump of copperas in the drinking water was one of the fixtures of the yard. I have known farmers to use red paint the same way. Carbolic acid is also good. Red pepper is too irritating, use black and salt as well, season as for yourself. Heat and bad water is the cause of lots of mischief. When you see the food don't agree, do as with the little ones and change. A little extra care and the mortality will be lessened.

CORA K. HAWKINS.

EGG PHILOSOPHY.

Too fat hens lay soft-shelled eggs.

Eggs of a uniform age hatch at a uniform time.

The best time to set eggs is the very day they are laid.

For laying hens, care and close quarters will beat neglect and a ten-acre run every time.

The heavy setters should have shallow nest boxes and rather flat nests; otherwise there will be many broken eggs.

Broken eggs unders sitters are a source of great annoyance, and consequent shortage in returns at time of hatching.

By close watching and at once washing with warm water and carefully drying, many of the eggs can be saved; yet experience has taught that the per cent hatched is materially lessened on account of the pores of the eggs being still more or less closed.—Southern Cultivator.

WATER AND VARIETY.

It will cost a little more to keep the hens upon a variety than to keep them wholly upon wheat or corn, but it will pay far better in the end, as it will keep them in better health and make them much more productive than they could be upon a continuous sameness of diet. With a good supply of water and a good supply of feed, we should remember also to give the latter in variety. If a certain ration does not produce eggs, then change it or alternate it with something else. Fowls may have enough to eat, but not just the kind they desire not need.—Cultivator.

PULLETS UNRELIABLE SITTERS.

Pullets are usually unreliable, not only as sitters, but as mothers in caring for the brood, and while it is of course necessary to bring in some young pullets every year, yet it is not a good plan to place too much dependence upon them, and the safest plan is to keep really good mother hens as long as they prove themselves valuable.

PRESERVING EGGS.

If eggs are to be successfully preserved, they must be perfectly fresh when packed. It is also important that they be slightly separated from each other in the box or othed vessel, and be stored in a cool place.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Rubbing the stains on eggs with home-made cider vinegar will remove every trace of the blemish, and leave the egg clean and shining.

EXCURSION RATES

In May, June and July, 1896, Via Sunset Route.

Round trip tickets from all coupon stations in Texts will be sold as follows:

To city of Mexico, June 11, from San Antonio, at rate of $25 for round trip.

To Monterey, Mexico, from San Antonio, June 11, at rate of $5.50 for round trip.

To San Antonio, from all stations in Texas, June 8, on account of Christian Endeavor meeting, at rate of one fare for round trip, with maximum of $5. Tickets received on deposit for extension to allow excursions to Mexico and other points, and from all coupon stations on the system at rate of one fare for the round trip.

To Memphis, Tenn., account of Woman's board of missions Cumberland Presbyterian church, May 4 and 5, limited to return June 5. Also May 19 and 20, limited to return June 5, account of General Assembly Presbyterian church in the United States.

To Birmingham, Ala., account General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian church, May 17 and 18, limited to June 5 for return.

To Pittsburg, Pa., May 23 and 24, account national Prohibition convention, limited for return to May 31.

To St. Louis, June 13, 14 and 15, account Republican national convention, limited to June 21 for return.

To Richmond, Va., account Confederate Veterans' reunion, on June 26 and 27, good to return within twenty (20) days from date of sale, at rate less than one fare.

To Buffalo, N. Y., account national Teachers' association, June 30 and July 1, with limit to July 13, and privilege of depositing with joint agent for further extension, at rate of one fare plus $2 for admission.

To Washington, D. C., July 3, 4 and 5, at rate of one fare for round trip, with privilege of extension to July 31 for return by depositing with joint agent.

To St. Louis, July 19, 20 and 21, account of Populist and American silver conventions, limited to July 27 for return.

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

L. J. PARKS,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Houston Tex.

C. W. BEIN,
Traffic Manager, Houston, Tex.

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,
S. H. COWAN,
I. H. BURNEY.
GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICES, SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

MANSION HOTEL,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ORE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.



To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

Cancer.

Cancer of the FACE, LIPS, MOUTH, NOSE, EAR, BREAST, UTERUS, RECTUM, Etc.

All Cancers internal or external yield rapidly to the effects of the MILD and PAINLESS OILS. Also Tumors, Ulcers and Old Indolent Sores, and all Chronic Skin Diseases quickly and permanently cured with our Balmy Soothing Oils. Hundreds of testimonials furnished. The following are a few of the many cases we have cured who will be pleased to write you concerning these wonderful Oils:

John Hersch, 1336 Jefferson St., Kansas City.
Mrs. J. M. Sweet, 648 Elmwood Ave.
Mrs. M. M. Houston, Bible Grove, Mo.
Colonel S. K. Ray, Sweet Springs, Mo.
Mrs. Phillips Land, Sweet Springs, Mo.
C. T. Stigleman, Grand Pass, Mo.
W. B. Lewis, Kuttawa, Ky.
Mrs. Maud B. Joy, Eddyville, Ky.
Dr. W. C. Harvey, Roanoke, Mo.
Mrs. Emma Wemple, Westport, Mo.
Hon. T. B. Maddox, ex-representative of Tarrant county, Fort Worth, Tex.

For price of oils and book on cancer address Columbian Oil Co., 703 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

P. S. Cut this out and send to some afflicted friend.

SPECIAL Bargains In Cattle.

ABOVE QUARANTINE.

1500 ones and twos, delivered at Amarillo, at $12 and $16.
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.
1000 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 $18.
2000 black land twos, at $16.
1100 dehorned twos in Southern Texas, $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.
600 cows in Southeast Texas, at $12.
1000 yearling heifers in Southeast Texas, at $8.
1000 Mexican stags, threes and up, at $12.
700 black land steers and heifers at the following prices: Yearling steers, $8.25; twos, $10.25; threes, $15.75; and two and three-year-old heifers, $9.
250 head of mixed stock catite in Brown county, at $11; calves not counted.
800 threes and fours in Tarrant county at a bargain.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Cattle Commission Dealers,
FORT WORTH, - TEXAS.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

There is no change for the better since last week, at least in the hog market, prices ruling about 10 cents lower. Prices for beef cattle were maintained somewhat better, and indeed neither class suffered as much as on the foreign markets where, as will be seen from our Chicago corespondent's letter, a thoroughly unsatisfactory week's trade was experienced. It may be noted that there is quite a demand here now for nice smooth medium fat steers and cows, and prices are being paid that will not justify shippers going further unless they want to run a big risk of faring worse. Choice cows are worth around about $2.25 and steers $2.90. One carload of nice steers averaging 1074 pounds, which were shipped in by Mr. J. T. Rogers of Waco, realized 3 cents, and we learn that a similar shipment since brought $3.10. These were bought by W. C. (Doc) Bannard for the St. Louis Abattoir, and we understand he is in the market for a big lot of the same class of cattle.

Talking about hogs, the popular idea was that the bulk of the shipments would have been in before now, and that better prices would then prevail, but it seems that the supply still keeps coming here and elsewhere at about the same old average. This should not discourage farmers, however, from planning for a big hog crop next season, Whenever the market gets to its lowest it is apt to mend—possibly the hog market may go lower still, may even reach 2 cents, but it is bound to mend sometime. Cotton and hogs are relatively up and down now. Next season, more than likely, conditions will be reversed, especially as many will be tempted by present conditions to "plant" more cotton and less hogs.

Receipts since last week were 2650 received from Abbott, Hillsboro, Gainesville, Georgetown, Mansfield, Forney, Chico, Ardmore, Llano, Corsicana, McGregor, Big Sandy, Terrell, Dublin, Blooming Grove, Albany, Weatherford, Pilot Point, Temple, Marietta, Berwin, Wagner, Hillsboro, Mineral Wells, Terrell, Waco, Boneta, McDade, Seymour, Stoneburg and Tarrant county.

Outside of transient cattle stopped for feeding purposes there were 451 head purchased for slaughter, all of which, excepting one car load, were taken by the packing house and local butchers.

The following are

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

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

Hogs.	Average.	Price.
68	159	$3 00
69	170	2 65
6	83	2 50
74	210	3 00
46	198	3 15
75	218	3 00
10	371	2 75
65	225	3 00
66	185	2 90
109	122	2 27 1-2
65	181	2 80
65	168	2 57 1-2
5	214	2 80
84	93	2 97 1-2
66	211	3 05
82	205	2 97 1-2
84	219	3 00
15	120	2 60
78	190	3 05
73	165	2 90
53	228	3 00
53	240	2 95
62	202	2 80
31	117	2 25
65	227	3 00
74	195	2 90
76	210	2 90
Hogs by wagon:		
8	143	2 75
10	237	2 80
2	350	2 60
4	200	2 65
15	188	2 95
6	160	3 00
4	225	2 75
11	256	2 75
10	245	2 75
Steers.	**Average.**	**Price.**
6	820	$2 50
1	720	2 65
27	836	2 85
31	793	2 72 1-2
25	1024	2 90
6	1045	2 85
18	882	2 95
3	940	2 46
1	970	2 65
1	1130	1 75
1	1130	1 75
Cows.	**Average.**	**Price.**
9	920	2 40
9	920	2 40
3	936	2 30
1	810	2 00
30	772	2 07 1-2
1	980	1 50
3	875	2 25
Calves.	**Average.**	**Price.**
1	299	2 75
1	240	3 50
12	320	2 25

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Top hogs	$2 85@2 95
Cows	2 00@2 40
Fat steers	2 85@3 05
Feeders	2 55@3 00
Calves	2 75@3 50
Sheep	2 50@3 00

DALLAS MARKET

Report from A. C. Thomas' yards:

Extra choice fat steers	$ 2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good steers	2 30@ 2 60
Common to fair steers	1 60@ 2 65
Extra choice fat cows	2 30@ 2 65
Fair to good cows	1 90@ 2 10
Common to fair cows	1 35@ 1 70
Choice veal	3 50
Common to fair veal	2 25@ 3 00
Extra choice fat yearlings	2 10@ 2 50
Fair to good yearlings	1 75@ 1 90
Common to fair yearlings	1 50@ 1 75
Choice milch cows, per head	25 00@40 00
Choice springers, per head	15 00@20 00
Bulls and stags	1 00@ 1 75
Choice cornfed hogs, weighing from 225 to 325 pounds	2 70
Light hogs, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds	2 20@ 2 50
Choice fat mutton, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds	2 25
Common to fair mutton	1 75@ 2 00

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, La., April 28.—After a comparatively good, active and steady market for beef cattle, there has been a large run of good beeves and cows. The market is fully equipped, values rule weak and tending downwards.

Good calves and yearlings continue to rule firm and fairly active.

Hogs are in fair supply, dull, and values are unchanged.

No inquiry for sheep. Butchers are fully supplied.

CATTLE.

Good fat fed beeves, per pound gross	3 1-4@3 1-2
Good fat grass beeves, per pound, gross	2 3-4@3 1-4
Fair fat grass beeves, per pound, gross	2 1-4@2 1-2
Thin and rough old beeves, per pound, gross	1 1-2@2 1-4
Good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross	2 3-4@3
Fair fat cows, per pound gross	2 1-4@2 1-2
Bulls, per pound gross	1 1-4@2 1-4
Thin and rough old cows, each	$ 6 00@10 00
Good fat calves, each	9 50@11 00
Fair fat calves, each	7 00@ 8 50
Thin calves, each	4 00@ 5 50
Good fat yearlings, each	12 00@14 00
Fair fat yearlings, each	8 00@10 00
Thin yearlings	5 00@ 6 50
Good milch cows	30 00@35 00
Common to fair	15 00@25 00
Springers	17 50@25 00

HOGS.

Good fat cornfed, per pound gross	3 1-4@3 1-2
Common to fair, per pound gross	2 3-4@3 1-4
Ouachitas	2 3-4@3 1-4

SHEEP

Good sheep, per pound gross	3 1-4@3 1-2
Common to fair, each	$1 25@1 75

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—Cattle—For the first time this week there is a good supply. There was a good demand for desirable cattle of medium and light weights at Monday's advance but heavy beeves were low and hard to sell at reductions of 10c per 1000 pounds. Common to strictly choice steers were in demand at $3.40@4.20, with the bulk easier at $3.75. The range of prices was very narrow. Choice little yearlings sold at $4. Buyers were from Eastern and Western points looking for stockers and feeders and as the offerings were limited, prices were stronger with sales of choice feeding steers averaging 2000 pounds at $3.25@3.50. Cows and heifers were active at steady prices, with sales at $1.00@2.85. Calves continued active at $3.00@4.75 for common to really choice and the best lots sold readily at the top price. Bulls sold slowly and Texas cattle were fairly active and unchanged.

Hogs—Although the demand was again active, prices for heavy lots suffered further decline of about 2 1-2@5c. Sales of common to choice heavy ranged at $3.10@3.45; choice weights selling at $3.55 and prime mixed $3.65, while light sold at $3.50@3.75. Hogs went largely at $3.40@3.45; droves averaging over 300 pounds being numerous.

Sheep—The larger part of the offerings sold quite satisfactorily in spite of the big run and even common kinds were hardly lower. Common to choice sheep sold at $2.25@3.75; sales being chiefly at $3.00@3.65, with Westerns selling largely at $3.40@3.60. Lambs sold at $3.25@4.80, few going below $4.

Receipts—Cattle, 10,000; hogs, 35,000; sheep, 20,000.

CHICAGO MARKET NOTES.

Chicago, April 28.—Last week was one of the most unsatisfactory weeks in the cattle trade ever known to this market. Salesmen with a life-long experience in the cattle business have no remembrance of a worse condition of the market for good to choice fat cattle than that through which they struggled last week. Prices fell to the lowest level of the last ten years and at that the movement was sluggish, almost stagnant during a greater part of the week. Since last Thursday there has been a reaction from the low level and weakness. The run under such discouraging conditions was a surprise to all. Opening last week with the heaviest supply of the last ten weeks, and with a bad break in prices, smaller receipts were anticipated for the balance of the week, but Wednesday brought 16,778 head, swelling the total for the first half of the week 8000 above that of the same time the week before, and causing a decline of 25c to 30c from the closing values of the week before. The bulk of the good fat steers are selling from $3.75 to $4.00; with a few of extra quality up to $4.20. These prices stand nearly $2 per hundred lower than one year ago, when best fat steers were selling up to $6.20 Stockers, feeders, cows and heifers have suffered less, the supply of such having been relatively small, but values were easier, feeders showing 10c and cows 15c decline at the low time. Veal calves have sold better and show a net gain of 25c to 50c over low time. Arrivals from Texas were very moderate, but prices weakened about 15c in sympathy with native cattle, but reacted Monday and closed about steady.

It is certainly very discouraging to feeders who have made their cattle good by long feeding to see them sell at prices little if any above the current value of well-bred feeders, and in many cases 50c to 75c below their cost on this market one year ago, but the decline was due chiefly to indiscreet marketing. Prices must surely be near bedrock and with more moderate receipts the balance of this week we hope for still further reaction from the present low scale of values.

We quote: Extra beeves $4.00 to 4.25, choice to prime steers $3.70 to $4.14; fair to good 1300 to 1500 pounds, $3.65 to $4.00; common to medium 900 to 1350 pounds, $3.20 to $3.60; bulls, poor to extra, $1.75 to $3.00; feeders 900 to 1100 pounds, $3.50 to $3.90; stockers 500 to 900 pounds, $2.75 to $3.50; cows and heifers, choice to extra, $2.75 to $3.75; common canning to good beef cows, $1.30 to $.65; veal calves, common to choice, $2.60 to $4.50; grass Texas steers, $2.60 to $3.10; fed Texans, $3.00 to $3.95.

Lower prices in hogs have resulted from continued liberal marketing. The run last week stands about 8000 larger than the receipts the week before, and was 33,000 in excess of the arrivals of the same week last year. Values dropped back about 15c during the first half of the week, under daily receipts little larger than the week before since that time until yesterday, 5c to 10c was regained, and yesterday market again declined 5c to 10c with about 42,000 fresh arrivals.

Little of an encouraging nature has developed in the provision trade, and although packers have bought on a rather liberal scale as far as numbers were concerned, they have constantly depressed the market at every possible turn. Shipping orders continue comparatively small, and the total for last week fell short of 26,000 head. Bulk of choice packing and shipping hogs have been and are now being bought around $3.50, and many plain coarse heavy sold down to $3.25. The supply of light weights has been the largest for two months and the premium has narrowed a little, best sorts selling about 25c above the prime heavy. The larger portion of the light weights indicates that shippers are crowding the market a little out of season at present, but there is no talk of shortage and with present low prices of beef and mutton, little prospect of any big bulge from present prices. Choice to fancy heavy shipping selling $3.45 to $3.52 1-2; fair to choice heavy packing, $3.35 to $3.50; rough lots, $3.15 to $3.30; good mixed and medium $3.40 to $3.50; selected medium barrows, $3.55 to $3.60; assorted light 140 to 180 pounds, $3.65 to $3.75; common to choice light mixed, $3.50 to $3.70; stags, skips and poor pigs, $2.10 to $3.45.

A falling off of nearly 13,000 sheep in last week's supply has been most fortunate, as with such reduced receipts recovery from the wretched weakness and low prices of the week before was very slow. Values today stand about 10c to 15c higher, but that gain has been the result of small receipts and an exceptionally good quality of offerings. Texas sheep swamped the market at the opening last week and had to go at very low prices, many of good quality around $3.00, but during the latter part of the week the bulk of fair to choice native and western muttons sold at $3.30 to $3.50. Lambs show 20c gain from low time; best wooled selling up to $4.65 and choice to fancy clipped stock $4.25 to 4.50. Choice to prime native wethers, $3.50 to $3.65; fair to prime westerns, $3.25 to $3.60; fair to choice western feeders nominally $2.85 to $3.10; medium to choice mixed natives, $3.00 to $3.40; good to choice Texas muttons, $3.10 to $3.50; native and Texas culls, $2.20 to $2.80; choice to prime yearlings, $3.65 to $3.95; common to fair lambs, $3.10 to $4.00; good to prime lambs, $4.10 to $4.65.

"JEROME."

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, April 29.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000; shipments 200. Market weak and about 10c lower; export steers $2.85@$4; fair to good shipping steers $3.40@$3.80; dressed beef and butcher's steers $3.25@3.70; steers under 1000 pounds $2.75@3.40; stockers and feeders $2.50@$3.50; mainly $2.75@3.35; cows and heifers $2@3.40; chiefly $2.25@3.10; canners $1.75@2.25; bulls mostly $2.30@2.75; calves $4@5.50; Texas steers $2.75@2.35; bulk of sales $3@3.50; cows and heifers $2@3; mainly $2.25@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts 10,200; shipments 1,400. Market steady to 5 lower; heavy $3.25@3.345; mixed $3.20@3.40; light $3.35@$3.50.

Sheep—Receipts 2300; shipments 2000. Market steady to strong; natives $2.35@$3.50; spring lambs 5@7.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; shipments, 1500. Steers about steady, others weak and 10c lower; Texas steers, $3.00@3.55; Texas cows, $1.75@2.65; beef steers, $3.20@3.85; native cows, $1.25@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.85@3.80; bulls, $2.60@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,900; shipments, 3700. Lights about steady, others 5c lower. Bulk of sales, $3.10@3.15; heavies, $2.75@3.15; packers, $3.00@3.25; mixed, $3.10@3.25; lights, $3.25@3.35; yorkers, $3.30@3.35; pigs, $3.00@3.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 3800; shipments, 1100; market steady, but slow. Lambs, $3.10@3.50; muttons, $2.00@3.30.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, April 29.—In wheat there was a fair trade, chiefly local, the market again being a little spasmodic, ruling dull and active at times within comparatively narrow limits. There was further liquidation of May contracts and the spread between the delivery and July was 1 3-4 most of the day.

A variety of causes contributed to the improvement which marked the opening. The cables came stronger than expected considering our weakness yesterday and more rain was reported in the northwest, especially in the Red river valley, increasing the seriousness of the seeding question. This added a little more confidence to speculation and some of the shorts were disposed to buy in and secure profits. Under these conditions there was a gradual hardening of prices and continued to improve for some time. After the early demand was satisfied prices sagged back again, due more to lack of outside trade than anything else.

The market made a sharp break during the last hour on a report that the new estimate of the Argentine wheat crop showed that the export surplus would be from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000, or nearly double the last previous estimate. On this July sold off to 63 1-2, where it closed.

Trading in corn was fairly good and prices during the greater part of the session were steady held. When wheat took its final slump corn dropped also. Closed rather weak.

Provisions showed some spasmodic action at the opening and during the early part of the session, due to the limited offerings and somewhat steady prices prevailing at the yards. Closing prices again show a loss.

Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 17; corn, 310; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following is the range of prices on the Chicago market today furnished by F. G. McPeak & Co.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
May	62 3-8	62 3-4	62	62
July	64 1-8	64 1-2	63 1-2	63 1-2
September	64 7-8	65 1-8	64 1-4	64 1-4
Corn No. 2—				
May	29	29 -'78	28 3-4	28 3-4
July	30 3-8	30 5-8	30 1-4	30 1-4
September	31 3-4	31 7-8	31 1-2	31 1-2
Oats No. 2—				
May	18 5-8	18 3-4	18 3-8	18 3-8
July	19 1-2	19 1-2	19 1-4	19 1-4
September	19 7-8	20 1-8	19 3-4	19 3-4
Mess pork—				
May	8.15	8.17	8.00	8.05
July	8.32	8.37	8.20	8.25
September	8.52	8.52	8.40	8.45
Lard—				
May	4.67	4.70	4.67	4.67
July	4.82	4.85	4.82	4.82
September	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.95
Ribs—				
May	4.07	4.07	4.00	4.00
July	4.22	4.22	4.15	4.15
September	4.37	4.37	4.30	4.30

CASH CLOSING.

Wheat	$ 61 3-4
Corn	28 5-8
Oats	18 1-4
Pork	8 05
Lard	4 67
Ribs	4 00

New Orleans Futures.

New Orleans, April 29.—Cotton, futures, quiet; sales, 14,200. April, 750 bid; May, 745; June, 755@756; July, 755@756; August, 745@746; September, 707@708; October, 691@692; November, 687@688; December, 689@699; January, 692@694.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, April 29.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 8 1-8. Net receipts, none; gross, 366, forwarded, 16; sales, 405; all spinners; stock, 138,562. Total today net receipts, 5381; exports Great Britain, 746, stock, 434,977.

Consolidated net receipts, 26,895; exports to Great Britain, 28,687; to France 249; to continent, 11,677.

Total since September, net, 4,445,474; exports to Great Britain, 2,207,730; to France, 444,135; to continent, 1,589,349.

RANGE OF PRICES—NEW YORK COTTON.

By F. G. McPeak & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.23	7.23	7.22	7.22
November	7.14	7.16	7.13	7.13
December	7.14	7.16	7.13	7.13
January	7.17	7.20	7.16	7.17
May	7.89	7.90	7.86	7.87
June	7.90	7.91	7.88	7.89
July	7.87	7.88	7.84	7.85
August	7.86	7.87	7.83	7.84
September	7.38	7.38	7.35	7.36

Market steady. Sales, 91,900. Spots quiet unchanged. Middling, 8 1-8c. Sales, 405.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—Cotton, steady; middling, 7 9-16; sales, 900; receipts, 1744; shipments, 1863; stock, 50,830.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, April 29. — Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices higher. American middling fair, 4 23-32d; good middling, 4 1-2d; American middling, 4 13-32d; low do. 4 5-16; good ordinary, 4 3-16d; ordinary 4d.

The sales of the day were 8000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7300 American. Receipts, 5000 bales, including 4400 American.

Futures opened steady at the advance but weakened and closed barely steady at the decline. American middling, l. m. c. April 4.18; April-May, 4.17@4.18; May-June, 4.16@4.17; June-July, 4.14; July-August, 4.12; August-September, 4.09@4.10; September-October, 3.60; November-December, 3.58; December-January, 3.58.

The tenders of today's delivery were 1200 bales new docket.

American Wool Market.

Boston, Mass., April 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

While there has been no augmentation of actual business there has been more general inquiry and although no marked specific improvement in wool market conditions is perceptible, the feeling is pretty general that the wool business structure is less submerged than it was a fortnight ago. This is another way of saying that the basis upon which all satisfactory mercantile business rests, viz.:

Confidence is nearer the surface than it has been since January. The current scoured range of values of territory wools (28 to 30) is at variance with that obtained a month later than this in 1895. The conservative position of the trade are meeting the market; i. e., they are neither making unusual effort to sell nor holding back for unattainable prices. Sales since January 1, 1896, have amounted to 469,937,615 pounds. In the corresponding period of 1895, 93,828,895 pounds had been disposed of.

London Wool Sales.

London, April 29.—At the wool sales today 13,992 bales were offered, of which 2600 were withdrawn. A good show of merino was presented but prices showed no improvement. About 200 bales taken for America.

Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales, 3179 bales: scoured 8 1-2d; greasy, 5 1-2d.

Queensland, 881 bales; scoured, 10 1-2d @1s 3 1-2d; greasy, 7 1-2@10 1-2d.

Victoria, 999 bales; scoured, 7 1-2d; greasy, 4@11d.

South Australia, 1195 bales; scoured, 10@11 1-2d; greasy, 5@9d.

Swan River, 1010 bales; scoured, 10@11 1-2d; greasy, 5@8d.

Tasmania, 1011 bales; greasy, 7 1-2@11 1-2d.

New Zealand, 2036 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 1-2d; greasy, 7@10d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 190 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 4 1-2d; greasy, 6@6 3-4d.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Groceries and Provisions.

Hams—Medium, plain and canvassed, 9 1-2c.

Breakfast bacon—Plain and canvassed, 8 1-2c.

Bacon—Bellies, smoked, 7 1-4c.

Dry salt sides, 5 1-4c.

Short clear bacon, 5 3-4c.

Dry salt bellies, 6c.

Compound lard, tierces, 5 1-2c.

Lard in cans, advance over tierce prices.

Leaf lard, tierces, 5 3-4c.

50-pound cans, 1-4c; 10-pound cans, 3-4c; 5-pound cans, 7-8c; 3-pound cans, 1c per pound.

Sugar—Standard fine granulated, in bags of 100 pounds each or in barrels, 5 15-16c; cut loaf or powdered, 6 1-2c; choice yellow clarified, 5 3-8c; prime yellow clarified, 5 1-4c.

Coffee—Roasted, 1- package, Mokaska, 20c; Arbukle, 20c; Lion, 20c; XXXX, 20c; Cordova, 19 1-2c; Early Breakfast, 26 1-2c.

Fancy Rio, 20c.

Coffee—Green, fancy Java, 28c.

Fancy peaberry, 22 1-2c.

Fair Rio, 18 1-2c.

Common Rio, 18c.

Beans—Lady Washington 2 1-2c.

Lime, 3 3-4c.

Bayous, 2 1-4c.

Country Produce.

Produce and fruit—Apples—Fancy northern per bbl., $5@5.75; California navals, $3.75@4; California seedlings, $3@3.25; onions, 2@2 1-4c per lb.; cranberries, bbl., $10; cocoanuts bag of 100, $5; Greeley potatoes, 60@65c; Triumph potatoes per bushel, $1.35@1.40; Minnesota Rose, 65c; Peerless, 65c; Hebron, 65c; Early Ohio, 55c.

Bananas, $1.75@2.50.

Flour—Jobbers' prices, high patent, $2; fancy patent, $1.90; family, $1.75; foreign mills, high patent, $2.10; fancy patent, $2; straights, $1.85.

Grain bags—Bale lots: New 5-bushel, 8-ounce, 5 3-4c; new 2 1-2 bushel, 8-ounce, corn, 4 3-4c; centals, bale lots, 4 1-2c; La Platas, 4c; second-hand oat sacks, 5c.

Wheat—No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 50c.

Corn—Shelled, mixed bulk, job lots, 26c; car corn frof wagons, 20c; sacked corn car lots f. o. b., country points, 24@24 1-2c; ear, 20c.

Oats—Texas rust proof, in bulk from wagon, 15@16c; car lots, sacked, f. o. b., country points, 15@16c.

Hay—Job lots, $6.50@8.00, acording o quality.

Bran—Job lots, 60c; car lots, 55c, f. o. b.

Meal—40 pounds, 40c; car lots, 40c; chicken feed, wheat, job lots, 55c per bushel; feed meal, 52c; car lots, 90c cwt.

Sweet potatoes—Pumpkin yams, large 75c; pumpkin yam seed, 30c; common eating, 40c.

Turnips—Per bu. 50c.

Pecans—Per pound, 5@6c.

Poultry—Fat spring chickens, larger than quails, $2.50@2.75 per dozen; fat fall chickens, $2.50@2.75; old roosters, 10c each; old hens, $2.25; hens, $2.40@2.50.

Turkeys—Hens, 7c; gobblers, 5c.

Ducks—In full feather, $2.40 per doz.

Geese—Full feather, $4@4.50 per doz.; ganders, not wanted.

Butter—Nice mould country Jersey, 20c; plain country, 12 1-2c; creamery, 26c.

Butterine—Solid, 30-pound tubs, 14c.

Eggs—6c.

Hides—Dry flint, 6@8c; dry flint damaged hides, 3@5c; green salt hides, 3@4c; green butcher hides, 3@3 1-2c; dry salt, 5@7c.

Prime tallow, 2 3-4@3 1-4c; dry bleached bones, $5 per ton.

Local Cotton Market.

Toward the end of the season business shows considerable falling off. Quotations are nominally as follows:

Low middling, 6 1-4c.

Strict low middling, 6 1-2c.

Middling, 6 3-4c.

Strict middling, 6 7-8.

Good middling, 7c.

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E. E. CARVER, Manager for Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Headquarters Fort Worth, Texas.

APRIL, 1880.

than others do, and, of course, ity can be educated. By takto breed from ewes that were twin-born, and of employing ch also were twin-produced, th ower of any flock-master to get mbers of twins than he would be likely to do," says the Agmaster must be a good keeper res to favor large increases. some breeds of sheep are natore productive than others, the and Dorset Horns being probmost productive of any. there should be a large percentmbs to ewes depends, of course, on the flock-master himself on his shepherd. The latter re and good management, make al rearage of them after they ed, but he has no control over which causes prolific crop or e, beyond placing, with the consent, the ewes when coupled rams into a forcing piece of as clover or rape, which is wn to old shepherds to be one promoting the object in view. flock-masters, no doubt, not ous to induce the twin-bearing y in their flocks which, as a be found to be those who either farms on which flocks are oc- subjected to great scarcity or management in the general ystem is often the rule. Shepowerless under such masters men have no encouragement to best of things. Only when ters and shepherds work hand together can the best results good shepherd is invaluable, h so only large sheep owners When the right sort of man has ained the master should take care keep him, as large numbers do. n find shepherds remaining on farm from youth to old age, or it was customary to find this in part and middle of the present and although agricultural laoam about more than formerly, servants are still to be found, ny shepherds take the greatest interest in the welfare of the they have to tend. Although e used the term twin-bearing it e considered to include the pro- of triplets and even quartettes y educating the propensity it es developes into a prodigious and the ewe may possibly yean r family than she can bring up. generally imparts the milk-bearction equal to the other, how- The one naturally accompanies er, almost invariably, but it must itted that the strain would be vere on the constitution of the have to rear three lambkins, es- when they begin to grow big. rse, a little trough of food should larly supplied both to ewes and under such circumstances, and es when ewes have to rear more ngle lambs they should have exnary assistance and be adequately turfured. A great deal may of be done in the provision of abund- by having a satisiactory succesfodder crops, and by making proof silage to serve when there are s of scarcity owing to a bad root r attributable to drought in sum-

is somwhat amusing to read in old the explanations of various disat affect sheep, and of which the owledge is indispensable for sucreatment. We may excuse mistade a century ago, but when a ular author on veterinary pracges that the brain bladder worm ised the disease known as gid or s is due to hereditary origin by young lambs become affected and o early breeding or natural deas either parent will cause the dis- are surprised, to say the least, no wonder that shepherds who never made a study of this matter be misled at times," says the ican Sheep Breeder. "There are exceedingly curious things in na- And that a tapeworm should, its discharge from the intestine of in which it has lived for months, on the grass and the multitude of contained in it should somehow get he stomach of a sheep, either on ass or the hay made from it, and these eggs should mature from e creatures that are found in r bladders in the brain of the and cause disease of which the symptom is giddiness, due to the ure on the brain of these bladders, ded very strange. It is by no s more so than many other things happen in the life of an animal. ust, however, wholly discharge our minds the belief that any livting comes into existence without ts, whether it be an animal or a and that these changes of a worm g its life are any more strange and erful than the changes which insect undergoes, as from a but- 's egg into a caterpillar, this into a a brown thing like a dried, curled- af, and then into the beautiful d insect that flits among the flowfeeding on the nectar during its summer life, the purpose of which ly to lay its eggs to reproduce its s and then die and disappear. But ape worm is a veritable pest of the and thousands of sheep pine and cause of them without the shepknowing anything of the cause. this species, which has its home for of its life in the sheep's brain, would ist a single year were it not for g, which, feeding on the sheep fe from the disease caused by this , take these immature worms into omach, where they mature into flat, unpleasant things, made of ns, in each of which are more than ands eggs, one only of which es will be the parent of thousands and may infect a hundred sheep in k. The remedy is a very simple although a curious one; it is to see the dog is so treated as to kill whatworms he may have about himself ving him occasionally a dose of y or forty grains of powdered areca a some lard, which will be easily owed, and followed by a tablespoonful of castor oil twice a day for or three days. It is desirable to s the dog confined to see that the s are discharged. This is a more rtant matter to the shepherd than it seem, for there are several kinds ese worms infesting the sheep, some ving the bowels, some the liver thers other organs besides this of brain."

SAN ANTONIO.

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

J. B. Wells, a prominent stockman and feeder from Gonzales, was in the city this week to attend the call made by the stockmen for an adjustment of the rate question.

T. B. Miller from Hondo, who is interested in cattle and who fed quite a number of steers at Hearne the past winter, was in the city and stopping at the Southern hotel.

J. J. Hall, a stockman from Cotulla was with us for a day the past week, and reports stock of all kinds looking well, but says the country would be better for a good rain at present.

Ed Lassater was up one day during the week from his ranch and reports that he will finish the delivery of the cattle he sold to D. Waggoner & Son by the 1st of May at the very latest.

M. K. Shiner, who owns a ranch in Frio county, returned from his ranch this week, where he has been for the past two weeks delivering some steers he had sold to B. L. Naylor of Baxter Springs, Kan.

S. J. Whitsett, who owns a ranch in Atascosa county, spent several days in the city this week, and reports having had good rains and that his grass and water was never in better condition than at present.

J. S. Todd, manager of the Laureiles ranch in Nueces county, returned to the city this week, after a visit to the pasture in the Panhandle owned by his company, and reports the country looking fine.

J. W. Burke, a well-known stockman and shipper from Eagle Pass, spent the past week in the city, and reports his section as needing rain, although stock of all kinds, he says, seem to be putting on flesh rapidly.

B. L. Naylor of Baxter Springs, Kan., has completed all his purchases and delivery of cattle for this season to go to the Territory, and made the last shipment the past week, and followed in person a few days afterwards.

J. D. Houston, one of the best known stockmen in Southern Texas, residing at Gonzales, was with us this week and spent several days. He reports having delivered all the cattle contracted and sold by him this season.

I. M. Doble from Lagarta was present here on the day called for the meeting of the stockmen. Mr. Doble reports his section of the state as in good condition, having had sufficient rain for the present, and stock doing well and getting fat.

George West, who owns an extensive ranch in Live Oak county, returned from Waco, where he has been to look after his cattle feeding. While in Waco he shipped out two trains of his cattle, which will be sold this week on the St. Louis market.

We had the pleasure of meeting and making the acquaintance of J. F. Green of Oakland, Ills., who spent a day in San Antonio the past week and left for the West, where he goes to look after the large land interests of Mr. David Sintion of Cincinnati.

E. C. Sugg from the Indian Territory, who has been here for some time purchasing cattle for his ranch, returned this week from Beeville, where he has made several heavy shipments the past week. He still has more to go that he is to receive right away.

Ike T. Pryor of Columbus was in the city the past week, and made a lease of the Crouch pasture near Pearsall for the next five years in favor of the firm of Pryor & Walker. The price paid was not ascertained definitely, but is supposed to be about 8c per acre.

John I. Clan was one of our arrivals in the city the past week, and was here in the interest of the call made by him and others for the meeting of stock shippers to adjust the rates on live stock. John has been quite sick recently, and was looking badly.

Green Davidson from Victoria, who is familiarly known as "Sleepy Joe," was in atendance upon the stock meeting. He reports having shipped out all of his stock that he intends for the Territory, and will soon commence the shipment of fat cattle to the markets.

M. Z. Smissen, who resides in Sterling county, and has considerable stock interests in that portion of the state, has been in the city for the past week looking after some private matters. Mr. Smissen seems to be enjoying the best of health, and prosperous in every way.

James T. Ellison from Fort Sill in the Indian Territory, arrived in San Antonio this week, looking for cattle to furnish the Indians under a contract with the government. Mr. Ellison represents Mr. Fant, who has the present contract up to the 1st of June this year.

J. L. Pennington and W. C. Lewis, live stock agents of the Santa Fe railway, were in the city during the week to see if they could pick up any information in regard to railroad matters pertaining to their line. They both report a good share of the business for the Territory over their line.

T. H. Mathis of Rockport, who is largely interested in cattle near Mathis in San Patricio county, was a visitor to San Antonio during the present week, and a guest at the Southern hotel. Mr. Mathis is a strong advocate for breeding up our cattle, and has been in the business for years, having spent quite a lot of money in breeding up his herd.

A. R. Jones from Fort Worth, the general live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, was in the city this week, during the meeting of the Grand Commandery of the Knight Templars, and reports his road as having done a heavy traffic in the shipment of cattle to the Territory and expects a good share of the cattle going to market.

M. Sansom from Alvarado, president of the Texas Live Stock association, paid us a pleasant visit the past week and spent a day stopping at the Southern hotel. He seems to take a hopeful view of the future market, and is still holding his cattle that he fed for a better market. It is to be hoped that his wishes in this respect may be fully realized, and that he will be abundantly rewarded for his patience, toil, energy and investment.

The grand commandery of the Knight Templars met the past week in San Antonio and held their annual meeting, which is said by those in a position to know was one of the most interesting and successful meetings ever held in the state. The first grand commandery organized in the state was in Galveston, and soon afterwards one in Houston and Palestine. These three commanderies in 1853 organized in San Antonio the commandery which has resulted in a large membership. The next meeting of the commandery goes to Houston and will be held in the Masonic building.

San Antonio is to be visited during the coming week by some of the most celebrated musicians of the state in attendance upon the Sangerfest. Extensive preparations have been made here by the local musicians and the committee of arrangements to give all visitors, and especially those who will participate in the Sangerfest, a royal welcome. The program embraces some of the finest selections of music from the very best composers, and all lovers of good music can enjoy a rare treat. San Antonio welcomes to her midst those who in any manner will contribute to the success of this entertainment, and also extends a hearty welcome to all visitors, and hopes the impressions made here may be for their good and every effort made for their enjomyent. Large crowds are expected in on all the railroads, as a fare of $5 for the round trip has been made from any portion of the state.

The meeting of the stockmen called here for the 24th inst. did not materialize, at least there was no regular meeting. Several of the stockmen issuing the call were here, together with other shippers, and some informal talk was had among them, but for good and sufficient reasons, known only to themselves, the meeting was postponed either indefinitely or to a later date. It was not intended that this call should be made public, but by some means the letter was given to the press and the call became generally known among railroad as well as stock men.

SHEEP AND WOOL

McKenzie & Richardson bought 1200 shorn muttons from Henry Laging at private terms.

H. Brunning sold his half interest in 2600 shorn sheep to Richardson & Campbell at private terms.

Richardson & Campbell bought from Robbins of Coke county 840 fed shorn muttons at $2 per heard.

Hector McKenzie bought from Wm. Schupbach of Sonora 1500 shorn muttons at $2 and 160 old ewes, shorn, at $1.

The Bob Wylie cattle, from Runnels county, sold in Chicago last week, average 1400 pounds, and brought $57.40 per head.—San Angelo Standard.

SOUTHDOWNS ON TOP.

The recent sale at theChicago Stock Yards of lambs from the Iowa experiment station, that were fed for test purposes, the prime object being to ascertain what breed of sheep is the most desirable to feed for mutton purposes, fully justifies the claims of the Southdown superiority, as may be seen by the following table, there being from 9 to 15 lambs of each breed, all of the same age, and all were fed the same:

Breed.	Av. weight.	Sold for.
Southdown.....	122 lbs.	$4.75
Shropshires	133 lbs.	4.62 1-2
Oxfords	153 lbs	4.50
Lincolns	154 lbs	4.50
Cotswolds	158 lbs.	4.50
Leicesters	165 lbs.	4.50
Merinos	95 lbs.	4.25
Suffolks	155 lbs.	4.25
Dorsets	135 lbs.	3.75

A study of these figures show that the Southdown and Merino, 123 pounds and 95 pounds, make 218 pounds, at $4.75 and $4.25, making $9, will average 109 pounds at $4.50; an average of less weight and greater price than any other combination that can be made.

This showing, taken in connection with the well-known hardiness, prolificiency and fineness of the wool of the Southdown indicates, in the clearest possible manner, that the breed for muttonizing the Merino and common sheep of the country is the Southdown.

JNO. G. SPRINGER.

Springfield, Ill., April 20, 1896.

CANADA MUTTON.

It is without doubt true that the prime, active factor in the problem of the importation of sheep into the United States from Canada is the quality of mutton. There is no doubt that greater pains is taken in Canada to produce a fine quality of mutton than in this country, and there the English methods of mutton making have been much more generally adopted than here. It is said to be true that the English sheep farmer regards with considerable indifference the importation of sheep from all countries except Canada, for with that one exception no country sends any sheep to England to compete with native mutton except at very much lower prices. There is, of course, no good reason for Canadian mutton out-selling that of the United States, either at home or abroad, but it does do either at home or abroad, but it does do it, and simply because more attention and skill are devoted to the work of making it. There is nothing in the soil, climate or feeding-stuffs of Canada that necessarily make better mutton; the materials are at hand here in as great abudance and of as fine quality, and therefore the only thing lacking is the more skillful combining and feeding, and possibly breeding, to make a quality of meat as fine as the world can produce.

About 15,000 tons of starch have been made from potatoes this season in the three states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. Not far from there a half million bushels of potatoes have been used.

"Our whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the regular reader. The editor of the country weekly seized his pen. "Tell me all about it," he said. "What we want is the news. What stirred it up?" "Plowing," said the farmer.

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YOUR LIVE STOCK
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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY
The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails To Kansas City and St. Louis.
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For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L.S. Agt., M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rosson, L. S. Agt., M., K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G. L. S. Agt., M., K. & T., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

TAYLOR DEPARTMENT.

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

The usual cry of a short fruit crop is heard, and found—in the bottom of the strawberry box.

Phil. Dimmitt and Frank Yarwood shipped two car loads of hogs from Georgetown to Fort Worth last week.

The oat crop is exceptionally fine in Williamson county this season and is growing rapidly and heading out beautifully.

In "a show down" in northern and eastern markets the Texas vegetable knocks out the California product in nearly every round.

Mr. W. C. Wright has returned from a trip over South Texas where he went to sell three or four hundred head of Durham bull yearlings and females in exchange for beef steers, but failed to find the steers or a market for his Durham grades.

"In grand old Texas" winter has long ago taken his departure from the lap of spring, and as we read of ice floes in Atlantic waters we can but note the summer balminess of sunny Texas which already permeates the very heart of nature.

John B. Pumphrey returned Sunday morning from Zavalla county where he delivered 2,200 head of cattle which he had sold to different parties. He brought 100 head of yearlings back with him which he will put to grass in the Kellehor pastures near Taylor.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway has granted the Taylor Fair association and its exhibitors a one-half freight rate on all exhibits, including livestock, machinery, etc., from all points along its lines in Texas, to be placed upon exhibition during the coming fair at Taylor on May 6, 7 and 8.

A train load of sixteen cars of fat beef cattle were shipped from Taylor to the St. Louis market last Saturday morning. They were owned as follows: Bland & Robertson, two cars; Taylor Mill company, six cars; Tom Barker, one car; G. E. King, five cars; J. L. Root, two cars. G. E. King accompanied the stock and also shipped one car load of fat hogs to the same market.

The local bull market has also been quite lively at Taylor during the past week. A number of sales are reported at prices ranging from $35 to $60 per head for yearlings and 2-year-olds. Suggs Bros. bought of Hugh Burns 27 head of bull yearlings, Durham and Hereford grades at fancy prices. Terms private. These were also shipped to the Territory with other cattle.

A week ago Mr. M. R. Hoxie of the Hoxie San Gabriel ranch, near Taylor, shipped a hundred head of hogs to Chicago. They averaged 162 pounds, and were bought by the Armour Packing company at $3.85 per hundred. The Armours will keep this shipment separate from other purchases, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal, for a test of killing and curing qualities of Texas hogs, and the result will be watched with interest.

Statistics compiled in the county clerk's offiffice of Williamson county show that during the year 1895 a total of 160 mortgages on real estate were recorded, covering in amount $337,422.83. The number of chattel mortgages was was 2490 and the amount of such mortgages $597,717.25. During the year 324 marriage licenses were issued and 19 divorces grented during the same period. Williamson county's total record of divorces is 164.

A drive into the country by the Journal reporter this week shows that cornfields are springing rapidly into a beautiful growth, and notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, the fields look remarkably free from weeds and grass. In some portions of the county the corn is nearly waist high, and the promise is most excellent for a splendid crop. Cotton is out of the ground on many farms and the oat crop has not been as promising for years.

Cattle transactions have been quite lively at Taylor during the past week. Besides the train load of fat beef cattle which were shipped to St. Louis by Bland & Robertson, G. E. King, J. W. Woodcock, J. F. Tucker, J. L. Root, Tom Barker and others, Cal. Suggs & Bro. of the Territory have bought and shipped from Taylor during the past week two train loads, or upwards of 3,600 head of yearlings and 2-year-olds, which they will put on grass on the Kiowa and Comanche reservations in the Indian Territory. Of this shipment Suggs & Bros. bought of J. B. Wills and E. T. Scruggs 2,250 head of one and twos.

The little town of Leander in this (Williamson) county boasts of one of the most complete cotton gins in central Texas, operating its own electric light plant for night work during the busy season, with a corn and wheat mill attached. Farmers in the vicinity of Leander, like those about Taylor, are [illegible] more interest in the raising of the finer breeds of livestock than heretofore, and improving the breeds by procuring thoroughbred stock for the purpose. A considerable area of new land is being put in cultivation and the acreage of cotton will be increased 20 to 25 per cent over last year.

THE TAYLOR HORSE RACES.

Many stables of fast horses are already in training at the fair grounds for the coming fair and races on May 6, 7 and 8, and some excellent trial records of speed are being obtained, particularly among the Williamson county colts, who are now on the turf for the first time. The race track has been put in excellent condition and presents a lively appearance every morning and evening, it being filled with horses, jockeys and trainers.

The following entries have been made for the first race; Two-year-old trots, three minute class, which has been closed and will be run on Wednesday, May 6:

"Parnell, Jr., s. g., owned by H. Bland, Taylor. "Buffalo Bill," b. s., owned by H. C. Foster, Taylor. "Dennis," s. g., owned by John B. Pumphrey, Taylor.

Five entries have been made for the fifth race, the Williamson county trot, 3-year-olds, three minute class, owners to drive, which race has also been closed and will be run on Thursday, May 7, as follows:

"Almont McGregor," b. h., owned by Chas. Hague, Taylor; "Nog," b. g., owned by H. Booth, Taylor; "Joe H.," d. b. h., owned by G. P. Kelley, Taylor; "Jake," b. g., owned by H. C. Foster, Taylor; "Dennis," s. g., owned by J. B. Pumphrey, Taylor.

The trotting and pacing races, seven in number, will close May 1; the running races, six in number, will close at 5 p. m. on the day previous to the day of running.

TAYLOR BICYCLE RACES.

Much interest is being centered by local wheelmen in the bicycle races, twelve in number, to be run during the three days of the fair, and nearly all of the Taylor bicyclists are already in training for the event. Many professional and amateur riders from different portions of the state are applying for entry blanks and will be present. Edgar Boren, the well-known professional rider of Dallas, has entered, along with a number of other professionals, and local cyclists are anticipating a most interesting and successful spring meeting at Taylor.

The Taylor Bicycle club, under whose auspices the races will be run, has announced the following program of races for the three days of the fair: First day—First race, half mile novice; second race, half mile, open to club men; third race, one mile handicap, to club men only.

Second day—First race, half mile, open, professional; second race, half mile, open, class A; third race, one mile, handicap, professional; fourth race, one mile handicap, class A.

Third day—First race, one mile, open, professional; second race, two miles, handicap, class A; third race, one mile, open, class A; fourth race, five miles, handicap, professional.

In addition to these a number of juvenile races have been scheduled. The L. A. W. rules will govern the races.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

IN THE GARDEN.

How many have tried planting tame sunflower seed in the hill with the tomatoes and climbing beans. They make a stake that won't blow out, and make a crop as well. As soon as the leaves get large enough to shade, snip them off at the end of the stem, not next to the stalk. The heads will be much larger than if the leaves were left on. I always break off the tassel of the sweet corn; such hills will bear from two to three more ears. The principle is the same as in flowers, which, it is said, will put more strength in one pod of seeds than in half a dozen blossoms. Remove the seed and the plant will bear better.

Here is how I plant in dry weather: I generally make a season. Prepare your land as usual, make your drills. Now, before you plant your seeds into it, pour a good quantity of water in the drill, enough to thoroughly moisten the earth, drop your seeds in and cover with dry earth. Don't put water on top or it will bake, but puddle as for setting out plants. Beets in particular are benefitted by this way of planting and will come up much sooner than when planted dry. Corn planted last week is one inch high, and we have had no rain. Cucumber vines can be trained on the fence easily.

Will some one tell how to dry peas for winter use, whether cooked, dried, green or how? W. P. HAWKINS.

A NEAT PEA TRELLIS.

I have seen a goodly number of pea trellises, but I never saw one that did not detract from the beauty of the pea vines, or at least, arouse the feeling that it was not satisfactory. What is wanted in such a trellis? It should be light and portable, easily put in place and easily stored away when the season is over; should be neat (not ragged or taking up any unnecessary room); should be strong and durable, and last but not least, should be inexpensive.

Now if we are satisfied to confine ourselves to such varieties of peas as do not grow higher than two feet (and this gives us a wide range to choose from), then we can meet the conditions of the case as follows: For the best results the peas should be growing in double rows, the rows standing about eight inches apart. Buy two inch wire netting, four feet wide and as long as one-fourth the length of your rows. That is, if you have 100 yards of double row, you must get 25 yards of the netting. It can be bought for 10c a yard. Now with a pair of good nippers cut your netting lengthwise into four strips, each a foot wide. Drive down light stakes that shall stand just twenty inches out of the ground, at intervals of ten feet along the middle of the space dividing the double row. Tack on the netting so that the lower edge is eight inches from the ground. The peas will throw out tendrils and cling to the netting from both sides, and when the vines are grown they will form a pretty green hedge, and the trellis will be "out of sight." In tacking on the netting, inch staples should be used and so driven in as to be readily drawn out again at the end of the season. The trellis can be rolled up, put away and used again whenever needed.—Correspondent American Agriculturist.

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Before Veno left Europe, a syndicate of wealthy gentlemen, seeing the great possibilities in these remedies, made him an offer of $500,000.00 for his entire business.
The Veno remedies are sold by 50,000 druggists in the United States, with full instructions for home use as follows:
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 nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its body the famous Llandrindod 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.
SIR M. MAKENZIE'S CATARRH CURE relieves in 5 minutes. 10c. At drug stores.

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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 via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

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

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

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We are now the largest receivers of wool direct from the GROWERS of any house in this market. A few years ago we commenced at the bottom of the list but the year 1896 finds us on top and we are going to stay there. We Make QUICKER SALES and QUICKER RETURNS for wool than any house in this market. THAT'S OUR RECORD and we are going to keep it. Don't Dispose of your Wool until you write us for our report and other valuable information which will be sent you at once free of charge. SACKS FURNISHED FREE.
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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	41,588	

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